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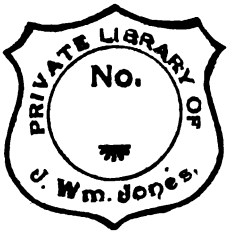

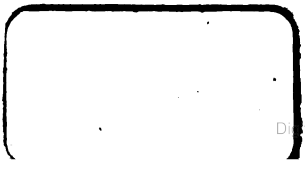

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

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OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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PART III—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART III.—VOL. XXXI.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA, FROM OCTOBER 20, 1863, TO DECEMBER 31, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.*

TRENTON VALLEY,
November 1, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

The line necessary to defend Kelley's Ferry road and this valley is 4 miles long. With my troops in present position, Hazen's line is of no value save for one regiment at the bridge-head. I request in case of attack General Hazen be instructed to receive orders from me.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The general commanding desires you to send all the wagons you can spare to Bridgeport for rations and forage. He desires you, if possible, to get seven or eight days' rations and forage ahead, that may be used in case of emergency. He also desires that all the axes now in your corps may be sent to General Schurz this morning that he may finish his lines as nearly as possible to-day. You can get an escort this morning for your train to Bridgeport at Wauhatchie, which will go with it about 4 miles, which is far enough. Your teams going down can get forage along the road.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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*For Union Correspondence, etc., from October 20 to 31, 1863, see Part I, p. 666 *et seq.*

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LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 1, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he learns that General Schurz' command is not yet on the line pointed out to him yesterday, and that nothing has been done toward placing it in a state of defense. The general requests that you will ascertain and report whether or not this report is true.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
November 1, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following about the position now occupied by my troops:

Yesterday I went with General Butterfield along the line and understood him to say that I was to occupy a position on a certain range of hills on the left of General Geary, and that General Geary was to bring my two brigades which had been sent to his support in position. I found General Geary in person, and we agreed that he should place one of my brigades on the left of a regiment already in position. Later in the evening I saw General Hooker, who ordered me to place one of my brigades in reserve where I then was, so that the valley between the two rows of hills be not entirely uncovered. General Tyndale was moved into position yesterday, according to your order.

This morning I learned that General Geary had withdrawn the regiment which yesterday formed his left, and had assigned to Colonel Hecker the position of the same. My second brigade having been placed in reserve by order of General Hooker, this arrangement made by General Geary without my knowledge caused one of the hills to be unoccupied.

Colonel Hecker meanwhile had commenced cutting trees where he was. As soon as I heard of this circumstance I went to General Geary and prevailed upon him to reoccupy his old position, which would enable Colonel Hecker to extend his lines to Hill No. 5. This was done at once as soon as the agreement between General Geary and myself was made. This afternoon I ordered General Tyndale to occupy the position I showed you, and he is now fortifying himself on the same, the work progressing rapidly. The strongest of Colonel Krzyzanowski's regiment is on his right, connecting in the gorge on its right with Colonel Hecker. Three of Colonel Krzyzanowski's regiments, amounting to a little over one-half of his brigade, are still in reserve, and I believe they ought to remain so. The troops commenced throwing up earth-works as soon as placed in position, and they were marched into position as soon as the positions were ascertained.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

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NOVEMBER 1, 1863. (Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I have waited for six hours at the pontoon bridge, and am now crossing. By this delay I cannot reach Shellmound until to-morrow evening.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

NOVEMBER 1, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

The firing is from a rebel battery on the west side of Lookout, about a mile from the point.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga, November 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report an unusual activity among the rebel railroad trains, beginning at 3 a. m. this morning and continuing all day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The officer at Fort Dunlap (in front of our left) reports that just before dark an unarmed working party with axes marched to our right of the Bald Knob opposite the fort, and were scattered about in the woods at dark. One gun and four limbers can be seen in the earth-works southeast of the fort in which the heavy gun was formerly.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 1, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

I have just received report from Brigadier-General Geary that Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, who has been out since noon with a party

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of scouts, reports seeing a large number of troops passing around the point of Lookout Mountain into the valley. Also stating his impression of an intention to attack the position of the Eleventh Corps to-night.

Could these troops move around as stated above without being known to you from your lookouts in Chattanooga and on the north bank of the river? Will you please advise me if you have any such reports from any of your signal stations or points of observation?

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 1, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold one brigade of your command in readiness to spring with alacrity to the assistance and support of the Eleventh Corps in case of an attack on their position to the left of your line and near the railroad and Chattanooga road crossing.

He directs also that you instruct General Whitaker or Colonel Mitchell not to move his command from its present position near your camp, but to hold the brigade now there in readiness to move promptly at daylight (as ordered above for your brigade), in case of an attack, to the support of General Howard's corps.

Please acknowledge receipt of this and of its being communicated to Colonel Mitchell or General Whitaker's command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

TRENTON VALLEY,
November 1, 1863—10.25 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

Have any unusual movements of the enemy been seen to-day from Chattanooga? Any troops moving around Lookout into valley?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
November 1, 1863—11 p. m.

General HOOKER:

No unusual movement to-day. Nothing at all around Lookout Mountain into valley.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

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MAYSVILLE, *November* 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:*

The order for cavalry for General Hooker was received on the night of the 25th October, and I started the cavalry next morning, 26th October. If they are not there at this time, have been detained by high water. I heard, however, of their arrival there two or three days ago, as they took prisoners from here—Gurley among the rest.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Whiteside's, November 1, 1863.

General J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Upon yesterday a dispatch was sent advising you of my arrival at this point with the Third Brigade (Colonel Post, commanding). The First Brigade (Colonel Sedgewick) was left in position at Shellmound with Simonson's battery. Your dispatch of yesterday is received this morning by courier-line.†

As soon as General Whitaker reports with his command, the division will be placed in position as indicated in your last communication, to wit: First Brigade, Colonel Sedgewick, at Bridgeport; Second Brigade, General Whitaker, at Shellmound, and the Third Brigade, Colonel Post, at Whiteside's. Division headquarters will be at Shellmound to-morrow.

The position of the two brigades that have been with me was communicated to Major-General Hooker, and his orders received last evening corresponding with yours, and making various suggestions as to fortifying the points occupied, and sending information that an engineer will soon report to lay out the works for the perfect defense of this point, to be constructed by the force here. All the brigades of the division are without intrenching tools. General Hooker has authorized a requisition for a small number upon the quartermaster at Bridgeport for the use of the brigade at this point. I have authorized Colonel Sedgewick to make a like requisition for his command. The work will be pressed vigorously as soon as the troops can be got into position as ordered. There must be a large amount of work done immediately at certain localities along the road, and I have a detail already repairing some of the worst places between Whiteside's and Shellmound.

Reconnaissances that have been made develop considerable forage both at Whiteside's and Shellmound. Measures will be taken immediately to secure it. A small force of cavalry should be on duty with the division, for the time being, for the purpose of reconnaissance and communication, if the general state of the service will permit it. General Palmer having taken with him his escort, there are but three mounted orderlies at these headquarters. The quartermaster and inspector of the division also left with General Palmer, and the staff should be supplied with these officers at once.

The two brigades here were regularly mustered for pay yesterday.

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* For dispatch to which this is an answer, see Part I, p. 795.

† See Part I, p. 795.

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The regular monthly reports have been ordered and will be furnished at an early day. The transportation of the division is largely occupied in general supply train, and as soon as the public convenience will warrant, I trust it will be ordered back to its proper command. Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, with six companies of the Thirty-first Indiana, has been absent nearly four weeks guarding supply trains between Stevenson and Chattanooga, and requests to be relieved and rejoin his command.

You are aware that the entire tentage of the division and the officers' baggage, with a large portion of the ammunition, were left in Chattanooga. It is desirable that all these be sent to the command at the earliest moment. The men and officers suffered much from the exposure during the march across the mountains and are in real want of their personal baggage.

Batteries H and M. Fourth U. S. Artillery, assigned to this division, are at Chattanooga. One of these I think should be sent to this point, Lieutenant Sahm's battery having been ordered to the front by General Hooker and sent forward.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Dallas, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy have increased their pickets below here, substituting infantry for cavalry. They appear in largely increased force between Ralston's and Puckett's, where heretofore there had been but light cavalry pickets.

They have been running trains all day on the Cleveland railroad. Scouts report that they can hear them whistle at Tyner's Station, Ooltewah, and at another point near Missionary Ridge, probably at the tunnel, and that largely increased activity is observable to-day.

A Union woman who has been in the habit of signaling to us from the other side of the river below, to-day signaled that she could not communicate on account of the enemy's pickets.

All was quiet at last report from Smith's and Igou's Ferry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS.
Near Dallas, Tenn., November 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that Colonel Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, stationed at Igou's Ferry, reports that his pickets report that about 2 p. m. to-day a large force (they say a brigade) of the enemy's cavalry passed up the river, turning off from the bank

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when about opposite his camp and moving inland. They were over an hour in passing, and were preceded by a large drove of cattle.

The colonel also reports that the enemy's pickets opposite him seem to have decreased in the last day or two.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

Statement of Henry Hixon, scout: I left Chattanooga on the 22d October, crossed the river, and went up the river on the other side; crossed to this side, 3 miles below Harrison's; went that night to the road leading from Harrison's to Cleveland; went next day to the Cleveland gap, at the foot of White Oak Mountain, turned to the right there, and took the Harrison and Dalton road and went to the house of a Mr. Hughes; remained there two days; went from there up the Harrison road to the rear of Harrison and near the railroad; remained there two days and then recrossed the river.

When I crossed on the 22d there were but few guards on the river. At the place I was concealed on the Cleveland and Dalton road, I was in plain sight of the railroad. I could see they were moving troops (infantry) in the direction of Cleveland. I could not ascertain the number or whose troops they were, but when I reached Mr. Hughes', I ascertained they were the divisions of Cheatham and Breckinridge. They were transporting these troops on the days and nights of the 23d and 24th.

Mr. Hughes is a Union man and is frequently among the troops. He informed me whose division they were and where they were going. The officers said they were going to meet Burnside, who was moving down from Loudon on their rear. The troops took the cars at Tyner's Station. I also saw one regiment of cavalry moving in that direction. They struck the Cleveland road to the left of Tyner's Station. Dr. Thomas Roddy, a Union man, who lives at Harrison, has been among the troops all the time and he confirms what Mr. Hughes said in regard to their movements and intentions. Dr. Roddy also informed me that the Georgia Militia had come up to take the place of the troops in your front. He also ascertained from officers that re-enforcements were coming from the coast—where from and what number he could not find out.

There is one regiment at Tyner's Station. One regiment of cavalry do all the picketing and patrolling along the river and in that vicinity of the country. The river-bank is guarded now very closely by the cavalry. Quite a number of them are dressed in your uniform.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

A. T. SNODGRASS,
Captain, in Charge of Scouts.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 1, 1863.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Superintendent Military Railroads, Nashville:

Send thirty, and if possible more, cars through to Stevenson and Bridgeport daily, loaded with rations; ten of these for beef-cattle. With the balance of your transportation ship all stores turned over for shipment by the quartermaster's department as rapidly as possible. The road should be run to its utmost capacity, and should there be at any time spare cars, load them with rations or forage and send them through. On no account fail to send the thirty cars daily loaded with rations. Answer what you can do.

U. S. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 1, 1863.

Col. C. L. KILBURN,
Chief Commissary, Louisville:

Colonel Haines and yourself should get rations to Nashville by water while the Cumberland is up. I did not want Haines to send any by way of Louisville, but thought the Ohio might be navigable below the mouth of the Cumberland when not so above. More cars are expected for the road south of Nashville, and with a good supply of stores there, cars can also be taken from the Louisville road to help bring them south.

U. S. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 1, 1863—10 p. m.
(Received 5th.)

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

Thomas' command is not in condition to do more than make a demonstration in their immediate front. This will be done as soon as possible.

Kingston should be held, if you have to concentrate all your force there. Make such disposition of trains and troops as to be able to make this concentration. Should the enemy break through below Kingston, move in force to Sparta and McMinnville and hang on to him with your force, and such as I can send from Bridgeport and Stevenson, until he is beaten and turned back. Call any forces you may be able to spare from the Department of the Ohio up to Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps. Supplies can probably be got better from Carthage than any other point. You can leave General Boyle in Louisville if you choose.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GREENEVILLE, *November* 1, 1863.

General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

Just received a very good report from Colonel Garrard. His operations extended through War Gap to Pattonville, and through Kingsport to Morrison's Gap, just above Estillville. He says the

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country from Kingsport to Rogersville is fertile and abundantly supplied with forage, wheat, and flouring-mills. The position at Kingsport is a very strong one. As the distance from Holston River to Clinch Mountain is 5 miles, it is a front that can be held against a superior force, and protects all the country west of it as far as Rogersville. Flank movements in force are almost impracticable on the part of the enemy.

He gives it as his opinion that if Rogersville is to be held the force should be posted at Kingsport. He thinks there is forage to supply 2,000 cavalry for four months in the Holston, Carter, and Stanley Valleys. He is not able to report fully the amount of wheat in the country. He also says that he sent out on the Reedy Creek road far enough to ascertain that the rebels that had been there were composed of Carter's and Slemp's commands—from 500 to 700—but that they had moved to Blountsville two days before just as they were professing to be about to move down the Rogersville road. The road between Pattonville and War Gap is an exceedingly difficult one.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HENDERSON, *November* 1, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

It is reported by citizens that the rebel General Williams has gone around on the Poor Valley road for the purpose of cutting off the trains from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. Take all the movements of the enemy and the statements of citizens and I am inclined to believe the report is true.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November* 1, 1863.
(Received 11 p. m., 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Sherman has received his boats at Eastport, and will finish crossing to-morrow. General Dodge follows him close up, and will be at Waterloo by Tuesday night or Wednesday. General Sherman directs the Vicksburg division (Tuttle's) ordered by General Grant to be sent by steam-boat to Waterloo. The enemy's cavalry are concentrating again on the Tallahatchie, and they talk of being supported by a brigade of infantry. Forces from Steele are not yet reported, nor do I expect them for ten days. Guerrillas are again troublesome on the river.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: You will ere this have received orders for Tuttle's division to move up. I have just heard from General Sherman at

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Waterloo. He directs that the division come by boats up the Tennessee to disembark opposite Eastport. I inclose copy of the order.

If it be possible for you to do so, it is of vital importance to me that you threaten the enemy's line at and about Canton. Your last movement relieved me of an attack in heavy force. I have sent nearly every available man of my infantry force east of Memphis with Sherman. Eighteen regiments of infantry have gone, which leaves me very weak. I cannot expect any part of Steele's force for ten days, and expect to lose the line of the railroad before that time. If he sends me a division I shall be strong enough. If you can keep their infantry busy below, I will look after the cavalry.

The truth is, the enormous concentration of our forces at and near Chattanooga exposes the Mississippi River commands exceedingly, and for the next ten or twenty days we may expect trouble along this river.

I have about 4,500 cavalry, which I keep in motion all the time, and hope to be advised in time to prevent serious disasters.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

WATERLOO, *October* 31, 1863—p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis:

General Grant telegraphs me that he has ordered other re-enforcements from below. Send all troops destined to co-operate with me that are afloat, to come up the Tennessee River to disembark opposite Eastport and follow. There is 8 feet water in the river and plenty of stores at Eastport. All well now, the ferry-boat and three boats having arrived.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I am informed that the Sixth and Seventh West Tennessee Cavalry move to-morrow. Would it not be well to hold them there until I get some of the rolling-stock back to Memphis, or until I cut loose at Iuka, so that I can have communication with you until the last moment? I don't think, if a show is kept up by our cavalry in active scouting, that the enemy will try us for several days. But if we leave such long gaps the guerrillas will do the damage.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Corinth, Miss.:

Before leaving Iuka, and as soon as your supplies are out to that point, secure all the engines and materials by sending them back to Corinth. You must keep a very strong rear guard in moving down

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to the river and secure your crossing by batteries on the other side. Boats are there now, and you will have no trouble in getting over. Push in the sick as fast as possible to Memphis. Our road will not last three days after you leave.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *November* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I shall leave one regiment and two pieces of artillery at Eastport, by orders of General Sherman. I believe it is to rejoin me when we abandon that place. I shall commence crossing Monday and will take all the precaution you suggest. Five or six hundred convalescents are now on train going to Memphis, belonging to Fifteenth Corps. To-morrow one train-load of sick from same corps will go to Memphis. I will not leave anything behind for the rebels to gobble. Will see that it is all cleaned up.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scouts in from north of Tennessee River say that Faulkner, Newsom, three companies of Wilson's command, and Harding's, Rawsom's, and Irvin's companies have orders to concentrate immediately, cross the railroad between here and Memphis, and join Chalmers. The boys took some prisoners, who confirm the report.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General DODGE,
Corinth, Miss.:

The attack on Quinn's Mill is over, but Chalmers may be expected on the line within thirty-six hours. The bands from the north will probably cross near Saulsbury, and must be watched from La Grange and Corinth. Mizner should concentrate rapidly at La Grange, and be ready to act on either side. Hold the Tennessee regiments at La Grange. The Seventh Illinois will be supported from here.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Stevenson.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 1, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
Corinth, Miss.:

The pickets at Quinn's Mill are reported attacked. I am reliably informed that Chalmers is gathering to move on the road, probably

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near Collierville or La Fayette. Concentrate cavalry from Corinth at La Grange, and stop Hurst's regiment from going north. If the line is cut, operate strongly on their flank and rear; the same will be done from this side. We must save the road if it can be done; if not, punish their column.

Show this to Dodge and Stevenson.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November* 2, 1863—5.20 p. m.
(Received War Department, 1 a. m., 3d.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Since your dispatch of the 28th ultimo* I have been trying every way to start for Washington, but it has been impossible to do so. I will be there the earliest moment practicable.

No doubt you have seen the violent attack which has been made on me by the Louisville Journal. It is under the absolute control of the disloyal portion of Kentucky, and its entire influence is brought to bear upon us here.

The appointment of J. B. Anderson as general manager of all the railroads in the three departments, in my opinion, is an unfortunate one, and especially so for Tennessee. He is no doubt under the Louisville influence, and he will be used to advance their interests.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, November 2, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find special orders of the Secretary of War in regard to the construction and completion of the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville, Tenn., to Reynoldsburg, on the Tennessee River.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS.] WAR DEPARTMENT,
Louisville, Ky., October 22, 1863.

Ordered:

1. That the construction of the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River at Reynoldsburg as a military railroad for the transportation of troops and army supplies, and for other military purposes, be placed in charge of Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, with full power to provide material, to employ a competent engineer and other officers, agents, and workmen necessary to complete said line of railroad without delay. All

*Asking Johnson to come to Washington for private conversation.

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officers, agents, and workmen, and contracts for material necessary to the construction of said road, shall be under his general direction and control, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

2. Officers of the quartermaster's department shall be designated by the Quartermaster-General to draw rations and provide supplies for the forces engaged upon the work and pay the expenses incurred from time to time under this order when properly certified by the engineer in charge of the work and by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee.

3. Chief officers of commissary department at Nashville will furnish such rations and supplies for the forces engaged in constructing the Northwestern Railroad as may be necessary upon requisitions from the quartermasters referred to in this order.

4. The general manager of railways will provide, upon the requisitions of Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, such engines and cars (so far as it may be consistent with the transportation of army supplies) for construction purposes as may be necessary, and also to move fuel and other supplies to Nashville for the Government, and for such other purposes and on such terms as may be approved by the Quartermaster-General.

5. As soon as the line is connected through between Nashville and Reynoldsburg it shall be turned over to the general manager of Government railways as a military road, and be used for Government purposes in the same manner as other railroads in possession of the Government are or may hereafter be operated under orders of the Government as military lines.

6. Major-General Grant will furnish such military forces as may be necessary for the protection of the road and the working parties engaged thereon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 2, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 7.40 a. m., 3d.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy are collecting a force at Cleveland and toward Loudon. At present a lack of provisions and forage entirely preclude the idea of moving from here in that direction, but I will endeavor to make an advance up Lookout Valley and threaten the enemy in front at the same time, to force a return of these troops. Steam-boats ply regularly between Kelley's Ferry and Bridgeport, thus nearly settling the subsistence and forage questions. Coal is abundant near the river to supply fuel for the steam-boats.

If General Sherman gets here before the enemy disturbs Burnside's position, I think I will be able to make him take a respectful distance south of us. If the enemy should break through our lines about Washington and push north, it would greatly disturb us, and lead to the abandonment of much territory temporarily and to great loss of public property; but I think the rebel force making such movement would be totally annihilated.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch received. I took charge of the road this morning. If we have no accident I can send daily this week 50 cars, and after this week from 80 to 100 cars daily. Have sent 1 engine to-day to take forward loaded cars which have been left on siding, and 1 to bring north empty cars. There were 98 cars thus left on the road. Have arranged to send forward the batteries from Decherd and Tantalon to-morrow.

I have sent four freight trains to-day and will send four to-morrow, and if we meet with no serious accident can send daily, after this week, five trains.

Have 3 engines at Jeffersonville, Ind., which can be here and ready for service by Saturday night next. Have 7 engines in the shops for repairs, 2 of which will be out in two days. The others will require longer time. There are 4 engines off the track at different points; these I will get up as soon as possible. Will send as directed 20 cars commissary and 10 of cattle daily. Sent this a. m. 12 cars cattle; will send 8 in the morning. Have notified the contractors here to load 10 cars daily.

J. B. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

CINCINNATI, *November* 2, 1863.

General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

Telegraph received. Have telegraphed Colonel Haines to ask if he can send stores, via Cairo, up the Cumberland. As soon as his reply is received will let you know. I fear, general, that the Ohio River cannot be used for the present.

C. L. KILBURN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 2, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi.

GENERAL: If the enemy designs turning Burnside's flank, as suggested by him, why would it not be good tactics for Burnside to fall back on Kingston, and so concentrate his troops as to force the enemy to march for Kentucky by Cumberland Gap? In the mean time send two divisions of Sherman's corps by rail to Lebanon and Nicholasville, and to march from those two points to the Cumberland to intercept his farther advance into Kentucky? By this move Burnside would be on the enemy's flank, and the forces here so far in his rear that he could not hope to escape.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *Nov.* 2, 1863—12 midnight.
(Received 1.45 p. m., 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have nothing to report to-day, except that the enemy fired a few shots into our intrenchments, doing no harm. The railroad and steam-boats are beginning to work properly, and I hope to have sufficient rations in a few days. We shall need more motive power to enable us to get forage and quartermaster's and ordnance stores sufficient for the wants of this army.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Colonel ROGERS,
Bridgeport:

Has a brigade of the Fourth Corps from Shellmound arrived at Bridgeport? If not, send a force to destroy the road at Moore's Gap, near Moore's Spring; also the road near Island Creek—both roads will be easily made impassable. Citizens can give you information.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 2, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Dispatch just received. Colonel Nicholas with about 300 cavalry arrived here on the 30th. I gave him telegram just received from General Thomas, ordering him to first make a reconnaissance toward Trenton, and then report to General Hooker. He left that day; have not seen or heard from him since. Another battery has just arrived, Battery I, Eleventh Army Corps.

JAS. C. ROGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, November 2, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the condition of affairs at this point: Railroad trains were heard coming in or going out every hour through the day and night yesterday; further than this everything was quiet during the day and night; nothing unusual was discovered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

General CHARLES CRUFT,
Shellmound:

Retain the posts of brigades as now ordered. Establish division headquarters at Bridgeport. Lose no time in obstructing roads into Bridgeport.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, Tenn., November 2, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the division under my command is now in position on the south side of the river as directed in orders from department headquarters, viz: The Third Brigade, Col. P. S. Post, at Whiteside's; the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Whitaker, at Shellmound and Nickajack Cove, and the First Brigade, Col. T. D. Sedgewick, four regiments in position at Bridgeport and the residue en route to headquarters of the division at Shellmound.

Your telegraphic dispatch of October 30 reached me at Whiteside's late yesterday afternoon. A sufficient guard for L. B. Boomer, bridge contractor at Running Water, has been ordered from Colonel Post's brigade.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 2, 1863. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General GEARY:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you select a position in the pass on the route of your present camp to Kelley's Ford where two regiments can hold the gorge and keep an army at bay. There are such positions on the road. You will prepare this for such a purpose, in the event of your being compelled to retire, which is not anticipated. You will send your trains that way and cover them by two regiments, the balance of your forces joining the left—this preparation to be made after your front is prepared.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: The following general instructions are promulged for the information and government of the troops on the line holding the valley and the Kelley's Ferry road:

All portions of the line that can be rendered impassable by slash-

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ing, the erection of abatis or other obstacles, to be rendered so without delay (every possible exertion and dispatch used in completing the defense).

The remaining portion of the line that cannot be held without troops to be made as strong as possible, and then held by as few troops as will suffice to hold it against any feint or light attack; the balance of the troops to be held in reserve at suitable points ready to move to any point of the line where the enemy may attack in force. These reserves always to move promptly to the threatened points, or any part of the line, with alacrity and promptness, the general rule being to move to the sound of the heaviest firing.

The line to be picketed at least half a mile in advance of the positions on all approaches; thorough connections to be established on the picket-lines. The pickets and their reserves always when attacked to hold the enemy in check, using every obstacle, and compel him to develop his strength and purpose, also his position.

The pickets and officers of outposts to cause constant and close observation to be made of the enemy's lines, and every movement or change whatever in the enemy's position or troops to be reported instantly to their immediate headquarters and from there to general headquarters. The reserves to be stationed not only with a view to re-enforcing the front of each immediate command, but with a view to moving to any portion of the line.

Every commanding officer of a reserve, detachment, battery, regiment, brigade, and division will make himself entirely familiar with the line, and all the roads and ways of approach and movement along the line, so that by no possibility can any error occur as to movement, and so that he can move his command by night or day. This to be done at once, before night. A roadway to be opened along the rear of the line as soon as the defenses are completed, so that infantry or artillery can move along the line with facility to re-enforce or support any portion of it.

At the first gun fired each commander will cause his men to spring to arms and be ready to move. The trees in front of the line along Lookout Creek on the left should be felled, and that creek held as the picket-line.

In all probability the attack will be on General Howard's line, if any attack is made.

The highly important duty intrusted to this command demands and must receive from every officer and man the greatest vigilance and energy.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the following instructions will be observed by the troops of your command stationed at Bridgeport, Shellmound, Whiteside's, &c., on the line between here and Bridgeport:

They will seize and intrench strongly all the mountain passes

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approaching their position. They will have every approach, road, trail, or by-path examined, picketed, and guarded. You will fix for them the portion of the line over which they will be responsible for the safety and protection of the trains, and require them to care for and guard them therein. They will be required to sketch and send in sketches of their positions, with all the roads and approaches laid down. Wherever any forage is to be found in the country, it may be taken in proper form for Government use.

These instructions are forwarded to you under the impression that these detachments or brigades are all of your division. If this is erroneous, please inform me and have these instructions forwarded, as per order, to such of the troops as are not in your immediate command. The commanding officers at Bridgeport and Shellmound will be held responsible for the safety and protection of the bridge-heads. A regiment of General Geary's command is at Wauhatchie.

The portion of the Second Kentucky and Fourth Indiana Cavalry under Colonel Nicholas have been directed to proceed in front of the line, and to be stationed at or near Trenton (the force is but about 250 strong) to watch the movements of the enemy and report here and to your commands at Shellmound and Bridgeport. After to-morrow it will probably be safe to send single couriers by Whiteside's and Wauhatchie. You will direct your commands to use every possible exertion to get information of the enemy's movements and send it in.

If an opportunity occurs to attack the enemy to your advantage, do so without waiting for orders. Especially endeavor to capture his pickets or small detached forces if possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

TULLAHOMA, *November* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Muhlenberg telegraphs that his horses at Stevenson are dying for want of forage. I have telegraphed Whittelsey at Nashville, but some higher influence is needed to get transportation for this command. I cannot get ammunition sent down.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November* 2, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

I have telegraphed Muhlenberg to seize teams and forage in the country and to send to Bridgeport. Colonel Innes telegraphed me he would have guns down three days ago. I have asked to-day for a report, but have not received it. Think guns have gone down. I shall go down myself to-morrow over whole line.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 2, 1863.
(Via Cairo, 6th. Received 12.10 a. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is impossible with present force to open the telegraph-line from Columbus to Corinth. It will be even difficult to maintain railroad and telegraph from Memphis to Corinth. General Dodge, with eighteen of my best infantry regiments, is ordered to cross the Tennessee, and will leave Iuka for Eastport to-day. The enemy is active in North Mississippi, and increasing his force. I have only nine whole regiments of infantry, including all at Memphis and Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November 2, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry is at Chewalla; the One hundred and eighth at Pocahontas; the One hundred and twentieth has just reported with train of General Dodge. I shall have to send the One hundred and twentieth to Pocahontas, the force there being entirely too small.

J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *November 2, 1863—10 p. m.*
(Received 3d.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Received following dispatch from La Grange, November 2, 6.30 p. m.:

Scouting parties just returned from Holly Springs, bringing information that Chalmers crossed the Tallahatchie at mouth of Tippah yesterday with 1,500 men and some artillery. Saw about 50 rebels in Holly Springs. Could learn nothing but that Chalmers was probably coming in to that place.

L. F. McCRILLIS.

I learn from fugitive negro that yesterday morning General [Major] Ham was at Guntown with 500 men. They did not seem to be moving.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Waterloo, Ala., November 2, 1863.

The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. B. H. Peterson, Sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

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Lieut. Logan Tompkins, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

Maj. W. D. Green, assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. Col. Charles Ewing, assistant inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, chief quartermaster.

Capt. E. M. Joel, assistant quartermaster and inspecting quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Morton, chief commissary.

Surg. Charles McMillan, U. S. Volunteers, medical director.

Surg. E. O. F. Roler, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, acting medical inspector.

Maj. Samuel E. Barrett, First Illinois Light Artillery, chief of artillery and ordnance.

Capt. L. E. York, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters.

By order of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr.:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

While the general believes that the forces collected at Canton to resist you were much less than reported, still he approves of your action in returning to Vicksburg, for he says it will not do to hazard a defeat of the Vicksburg forces. He has ordered forward Tuttle's division to join General Sherman, but if the enemy are really and in earnest assembling an army to operate against Vicksburg, desires me to say you are authorized, if you deem it necessary, to retain Tuttle, at least until you can communicate with Sherman.

The repairing of the levees on the Mississippi by the military authorities he deems unadvisable, and therefore disapproves of it. In fact, the propriety of permitting them to be repaired at all, even by citizens or those who desire to lease them, he regards as exceedingly questionable, for certainly the flooding of the country will, during the winter and spring, tend greatly to the security of navigation.

He is pleased to know that you are pushing the work on the fortifications, and desires you to put to work on them every available man you have, and push them with all possible haste to completion, so that with three divisions of your corps and the colored troops of General Hawkins you can hold Vicksburg and Natchez against any possible combination of forces the enemy can make.

The Natchez fortifications ought now to be finished. If Tuttle's division can be spared without too much endangering Vicksburg's safety, you will send it forward via Tennessee River. The general desires to know if two full regiments and the colored troops would be sufficient garrison for Natchez, and if so, he will try and have sent you two such regiments from the north, and thereby enable you to relieve Crocker and bring him to Vicksburg, for when a forward movement is to be made from here he wishes to have you in such a condition as to move with a respectable force in point of numbers (as he knows they will be in point of fighting material) east from

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Vicksburg to Alabama or as far in that direction as practicable, so as to compel the enemy to detach forces to oppose you, or, failing to do so, leave his rear exposed to attack from you.

Owing to the difficulties of getting forward supplies and the poverty of the animals, a forward movement from here, before spring, is exceedingly problematical. General Sherman's advance was at Florence on the 30th ultimo. He is expected to reach Stevenson by the last of this week or first of next. The information latest from the enemy would indicate they were moving their divisions east from here to Cleveland, one of which is known to be there, under General Stevenson. This may be with a view of attacking Burnside, or it may be to watch and prevent him from moving to the south of the Tennessee River. We have hopes on General Sherman's arrival to be able to drive the enemy from our immediate front here and getting possession of Lookout Mountain. This, with little repairs, would give us the railroad to this place, and also uninterrupted use of the river.

Anything else that may be of interest, Captain Gile, who will be the bearer of this, can communicate to you.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 2, 1863.

Col. J. B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, with regard to recruiting in Missouri. The generals commanding the several departments composing my command have been instructed to furnish the details requested.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, November 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General SANDERS:

Your dispatches of yesterday and to-day received. The commanding general does not think it advisable for you to move at present to Morganton. He desires that you send scouting parties out well to your front and capture, if possible, any small bands of rebels that may be found on this side of the Little Tennessee. It appears that there are several fords and ferries on the Little Tennessee, and therefore it would not be well to move your main body to the river until we are prepared to cross and hold the opposite bank.

Has Colonel Wolford been able to purchase any horses?

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Maryville, November 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:

GENERAL: Your communication received. I only proposed to move to Morganton in case the fords and ferries were to be picketed. It is 18 miles from here to the nearest point of the river. I am satisfied that some 1,200 or more rebel cavalry were on this side the Little Tennessee last Friday, but went back, probably from fear of high water; and I do not think there is any force this side now. I have not received reports from my scouts yet, but the reports of the home guards and others are that they, the rebels, have all recrossed. I directed the party that went by the way of Unitia to report to General Potter, and both parties to go as far as the river, unless they met with too great a force.

Colonel Wolford has purchased several horses, and thinks the prospects favorable for getting a number.

Captain Wolford has just returned from Morganton, bringing in 12 prisoners with their arms, horses, &c. They were taken at the river. A party of about 100 had been on this side. He reports considerable force on the other side; saw about a regiment on foot. He also captured the rebel guide, a man who has taken the oath. The river is fordable at Morganton. The prisoners say their force intends crossing in the morning. Heard of a force in the direction of Unitia, but thinks it the same party that were crossing when he came on their rear.

The party on Nine-Mile Creek road is also in, but did not find any rebels.

I will send the prisoners on in the morning.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—Mr. Kennedy, sr., especially desires that I shall give his information, which he says came through one of the most influential rebels, and was only given to him under strict promise of secrecy. It is to the effect that the rebel plan is to cross the Little Tennessee at various places with a force of some 40,000 men, occupy Blount and Sevier Counties, and then get around Knoxville and drive us from the State or destroy our line of connections. They were to have been here to-day but for the high water.

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HENDERSON, *November 2, 1863.*

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. I thank you for your kindness. I have here not exceeding 1,800 well-mounted men. I could march 2,400 men on serviceable horses that are classed as unserviceable. Including the batteries, I have here over 3,000 fighting men.

I would suggest that the horses belonging to the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, about 250, be turned over to one of the brigades; and that the regiment or that part of it that is left (for want of field officers a large number have deserted and absented themselves from the regiment and the balance are demoralized and inefficient) be sent to

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Morristown or some other point and be placed in a camp of instruction under efficient field officers. I have heard nothing more from Williams. My apprehensions were based upon information received by General Willcox from a man by name of Spencer, corroborating Burke's statements and the statements of citizens who came into camp here, and also from the fact of the enemy presenting small detachments at different fords, but making no demonstrations on this side of the river.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY.,
November 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General REID,
Commanding:

I have just been informed that a large rebel cavalry force is advancing toward Paducah. Please inform Admiral Porter of this report; also telegraph Colonel Hicks, at Paducah. I have not been able to communicate with Union City this morning.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., November 2, 1863.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the One hundred and eleventh Illinois left Paducah last night with ample transportation, and 100 rounds of ammunition to the man over and above what was issued. Colonel Martin was restored to and took command of his regiment before leaving.

On the 28th ultimo three companies of the Fifty-eighth Illinois were ordered to Paducah to protect the public property until it could be removed.

There are now four general hospitals at Paducah. Is it the intention of the department they shall remain there after all protection is removed?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *November* 2, 1863.

Captain SEMPLE,
Louisville:

Colonel Strickland reports rebels concentrating at Mill Creek, Tenn. He thinks from reports of scouts and citizens that they are in stronger force than is generally believed; and from best information believes they are preparing for another raid. I have directed Colonel Strickland to keep scouting parties on the alert. It is of the utmost importance that equipments be forwarded to Lebanon and Glasgow, that troops may be mounted and ready.

E. H. HOBSON.
Brigadier-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Send without delay, via the Tennessee River to Danville, Tenn., all the locomotives at Vicksburg with the exception of two and all the cars with the exception of ten. Let the locomotives and cars be the best you have. They are required for immediate use.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 3, 1863.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Nashville:

Complaints are made of stores not being [sent] fast enough over Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If stores do not come up the Cumberland in steamers, the Louisville road must send at least forty car-loads of provisions daily besides quartermaster's stores.

U. S. GRANT.

CINCINNATI, *November* 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

Colonel Haines telegraphs he can send stores if the Cumberland gets high enough, and that he will let me know as soon as boats can get through from Cairo. I use his own words.

C. L. KILBURN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

CINCINNATI, *November* 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

A small rise in river here. Will take advantage to load small boats from here. Will notify Symonds to be ready. Will also notify Colonel Haines. Will use every exertion to send you stores by water.

C. L. KILBURN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV., TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith a rough sketch * intended to show the defensive works, garrisons, distances, &c., of the several posts on the line of railroad from Tullahoma to Bridgeport. I have directed sketches of roads leading to posts and cross-roads to be made out and forwarded. I shall myself go over the road at once, and direct such additional defenses at the bridges, culverts, and

* Not found.

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tanks as seem necessary for the respective guards. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining transportation the Third Brigade has received only a portion of its intrenching tools.

I beg leave to call attention of the major-general commanding to the anomalous position of Colonel Coburn and his command. Colonel Coburn is in command of a brigade of Steedman's division, Granger's corps, I believe. His brigade consists of Thirty-third Indiana (scattered in seven different posts), Eighty-fifth Indiana at Duck River, Nineteenth Michigan at McMinnville, and a regiment (not known to me) at Murfreesborough.* The scattered companies of the Thirty-third Indiana are of little service, excepting the company at Tracy City, and one at the trestle below this. They are at points held by detachments of my division, and with their different notions of duty, and a most unaccountable prejudice, do not cheerfully cooperate with us.

Colonel Coburn, as a brigade commander in a different corps, I fancy, thinks his rights somewhat intrenched upon, and his officers and men, generally, sympathize in the feeling. If his brigade, or two or three regiments, could be concentrated on either flank of this division and take adjacent posts, the service of guarding the road would be much better performed. He might relieve two or three regiments of this division, which could take the posts he now occupies. As it now stands part of Coburn's brigade is within the limits of my command and part outside. It is a sort of military *imperium in imperio*, which works badly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to report that the 200 cavalry I sent out in the direction of Trenton yesterday have returned, after having gone nearly to that point, and report that they were forced to come back by a rebel cavalry force which they took to be one brigade. They saw no troops of other arms. While absent they ran on to a picket and captured 7 of their number. I have given the colonel directions to encamp his men within my lines and send out, until further orders, a squadron to picket the approaches to the Bridgeport road, between the Wauhatchie and Whiteside's. This will render that road safe for trains and couriers. I desire to have the attention of the commander of the department called to the expediency of having a brigade of infantry, under a good commander, with one battery, established at Trenton or vicinity, as this will afford a point-d'appui for our cavalry force, however small, to operate on. They can draw their supplies from Bridgeport or Shellmound.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* It was the Twenty-second Wisconsin.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Nashville:

The First Regiment Colored Troops, from Elk River, will be ordered to report to you for duty on the Northwestern Railroad. A regiment of cavalry 1,100 strong, now marching from Louisville, will also be sent to you for guard duty. The general commanding wishes you to assist the colonel of this regiment (Eighth Iowa Cavalry) in disciplining his regiment and perfecting it in drill, as it is but recently organized. All the troops on the Northwestern Railroad are under your command while engaged on that work, and the general expects you to control them and enforce discipline.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Chattanooga, November 3, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: Referring to the inclosed communication from Capt. P. U. Schmitt, bearing the indorsement of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, the major-general commanding directs you to send all officers and men captured by the rebel cavalry under Wheeler in his recent raid into Middle Tennessee, and who are now under your control, to report to their respective commands for duty. You will please put them under command of the senior officer, and direct him to report them to Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding post, Nashville, to be forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Columbus, Ohio, November 17, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

As soon as the circumstances under which these officers and men had been paroled were fully investigated, all who had reported were returned to their commands.

WM. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP CHASE, OHIO,
October 13, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Twentieth Army Corps:

Here I am, but for the life of me I cannot say what for. No doubt you have received the letter I wrote you from Nashville, informing you of the capture of the train. I reported to Brigadier-General Granger on the 8th with a portion of the men captured with me, and he against my wishes ordered me to report to Camp Chase, where I arrived yesterday. I am here without a cent of the

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necessary medium, and want to get back to the command, for I am certain that the paroles given us by Wheeler will not be regarded as worth anything by our Government.

I should never have taken a parole if the rebels had treated us anything like men. They marched us 65 miles on one stretch without giving us a bite to eat, and then made the men they had captured carry out our commissary stores at McMinnville to burn them. For my part I was glad to get away from the damned robbers. When I got to Nashville I was completely worn out, and, in fact, have not as yet got over my trip with the rebels. I walked altogether 185 miles, and not being used to walking it came rather hard on me.

My object in writing to you is this: I wish you would be kind enough and see the general, and, if in your power, get an order to get me out of this place. My business wants my attention; papers have got to be made up. Please get an order for me to return to Chattanooga and oblige,

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PHIL. U. SCHMITT,
Captain, Second Missouri Volunteers.

Am at present stopping at the United States Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, to which place send your answer. Give my kind regards to the general, Van Pelt, and the whole staff, and tell Major Mohrhardt that his brother George is in Columbus; all well. My best wishes to you all.

PHIL.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 23, 1863.

Within communication is from Capt. P. U. Schmitt, my division quartermaster, who was captured with his train in Sequatchie Valley short time ago. He is a valuable officer. I feel his loss very much. Can he be ordered back to his division?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
October 24, 1863.

I recommend that Captain Schmitt and all other officers and men captured by Wheeler and his gang be immediately ordered to join their respective commands. The paroles are in violation of the cartel and general orders from War Department.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, October 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Grant, commanding Division of the Mississippi, requesting that these men may be ordered to return at once to their command.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In Field, Chattanooga, November 2, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, who will order Capt. P. U. Schmitt and all others captured and paroled by the rebel Wheeler to report immediately to their respective commands for duty, their paroles being given in violation of the cartel, and therefore not valid.

By order of Major-General Grant:

ELY S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, November 3, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have sent to Sherman Dodge's division, fourteen regiments, and Fuller's brigade, four regiments, which, with their appropriate artillery, will make over 10,000 effective men in complete order. This leaves me, outside of Memphis, three white regiments and three colored, of infantry, and my cavalry to cover and hold this entire line. I have stripped myself to positive weakness, and cannot carry out the order to open the telegraph from Columbus to Corinth.

The force in Mississippi is rapidly increasing. They are repairing the railroad to Holly Springs, and infantry will move up. McPherson found them too strong, and fell back. Unless I receive troops from Arkansas soon, I may be compelled to abandon Corinth and concentrate at La Grange. This I dislike to do, as it is a confession of weakness.

Sherman directs Tuttle's division to go by water to Eastport. I think McPherson will not like to spare them. Collierville is not attacked in force. I shall have three regiments of cavalry there in an hour, and if Mizner comes down as ordered, on the other flank, will attend to them.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Division of the Miss., Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I send this letter by Lieutenant Dunn; I also telegraph the substance of it. I had expected a strong diversion in favor of this line from McPherson. He evidently thinks the enemy much stronger than we have supposed, and, in fact, as far as I can learn, his retreat was involuntary from the neighborhood of Canton.

The repair of road up to Holly Springs, now nearly perfected, may bring their infantry closer than I like it, and as there is a considerable force at work on the road from Meridian to Jackson, it may be expected that they will dissolve before your main force and come round into Mississippi.

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I am satisfied that they will not have strength enough to meet your center movement, and therefore expect them to divide upon the flanks. They are certainly bolder in this quarter than ever before.

It is currently believed that Forrest has superseded Chalmers. If so, there will be more dash in their attacks.

It will be a very great advantage if Arkansas can be cut off from Missouri, so that I may have some legitimate control of a country which, by its position, I must intermeddle with.

Rest assured that I will do my best with the force I now or hereafter may have.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Just received following dispatch:

COLLIERVILLE, *November* 3, 1863.

A courier from Quinn's Mill just in reports our pickets there flanked, and a rebel force advancing on this place. Scouts from south report Loring, with his command, between Grenada and Canton.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

GERMANTOWN, *November* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Rebel column has made its appearance at Quinn's Mill, and driven our advance back. Is moving on Collierville. I am moving on Collierville.

EDWARD HATCH.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Hatch has whipped Chalmers handsomely at Collierville and has driven him 5 miles south. Let McCrillis push with his force upon their line of retreat and annoy his rear. Leave light guard at La Grange and follow as your horses are rested, striking for Byhalia or below. Telegraph General Stevenson to send some infantry to hold La Grange.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Colonel HATCH,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Thanks to your gallant cavalry. Morgan with the Twenty-fifth [Indiana] is at Germantown. What ammunition do you want?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Mizner was ordered to La Grange and should be there. Collierville is attacked heavily. Mizner should strike their flank from La Grange; communicate with him if possible.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November 3, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Mizner left here yesterday morning; should have been at La Grange this morning. I cannot learn where he is; has not arrived at La Grange; suppose he is between Saulsbury and La Grange. I have sent him dispatch conveying your orders.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Col. L. F. McCRILLIS,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Mizner should have joined you before this. If you have only 600 men you must wait for him. Collierville is attacked.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *November 3, 1863.*

Captain HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel McCrillis moved out on my arrival. No troops here but my command. Please send me instructions.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, &c.

EASTPORT, *November 3, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I shall commence crossing to-morrow if I get the boats, and will cross much faster than the others have. Shall have all my troops in easy distance of this place to-night. Will fortify well here, leaving one regiment and two pieces of artillery covered by a gun-boat. You can reach me by way of Iuka for a few days yet. No troops on our front except Roddey's and Lee's cavalry. Sherman with advance will be in Athens to-night and his rear here.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., November 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: A dispatch from General Stevenson received at 3 o'clock p. m., which was directed to you, but referred to me in consequence of your absence, stated that Collierville had been attacked by a large force of the enemy, and requesting a supply of small-arms ammunition from here. I should have sent the ammunition immediately but there was no train here at the time. I shall send it forward as soon as cars arrive.

A dispatch, received since the above, from General Stevenson states that a fight is taking place at both Collierville and Germantown. Colonel Chetlain and Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips have arrived here with the division train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SWEENY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Comdg. Fifth Division, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Send the force, requested to be ready, by train now waiting, to Germantown. Let them occupy the fort and ground there, and report their presence to Colonel Hatch, who has gone forward to Collierville. If the enemy are too strong for our cavalry, it will make a good place for a rally. At all events, it will protect so much of the road. If Colonel Hatch shall call for them at Collierville, it may be necessary to go on, but otherwise only hold Germantown and the road thereabouts.

S. A. HURLBUT.
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, *November* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General REID,
Commanding, Cairo:

A large rebel force is approaching Paducah. Please ask Admiral Porter to send a gun-boat there at once if practicable.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November* 3, 1863—9 p. m.
(Received 6.30 a. m., 4th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

We have thrown a pontoon bridge at this place. The enemy have retreated over the Little Tennessee, and our cavalry occupy that line. The Ninth Corps, 6,000 strong, and one division Twenty-

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third Corps, 3,000 strong, are opposite Loudon and at Lenoir's. We are building pontoons, which will be done in a few days, when we will try to throw a bridge across just below the mouth of the Little Tennessee.

We have a cavalry force at Kingston, with pickets connecting with Thomas' pickets near Cotton Port, and are building a pontoon bridge at Kingston long enough to span the Tennessee just below its junction with the Clinch River, which will enable us to threaten the enemy east of the Hiwassee. We have a small infantry division at this place, with a cavalry brigade occupying Maryville, picketing the Little Tennessee; one small regiment at Morristown, with battery and 200 or 300 cavalry; two new regiments and a battery and fourteen captured pieces, with 300 cavalry, at Cumberland Gap; four regiments of new Indiana troops and ten guns at Greeneville; three small regiments of infantry and a battery just this side of Jonesborough, and a small division of cavalry in front, a portion of it extending to the north to near Kingsport.

The season is so far advanced that I fear there must be great suffering in this command unless we are fortunate enough to occupy Cleveland and the line of railroad from here to Chattanooga. The railroad bridge over the Hiwassee is said to be nearly or quite completed, which will enable the enemy to send up pontoons and troops very rapidly. We will endeavor to check them if they attempt to cross the Tennessee. I will be glad to make any change you may designate in the disposition of troops. It is clear to me that it will be a hard task to hold East Tennessee with the enemy's forces as they are now situated, unless he is constantly occupied by forces immediately in his front. There are reports of very large bodies of troops concentrating against me, but I believe them all exaggerated.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November* 3, 1863—9 p. m.

General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

General HALLECK,
Washington:

I will start wagons to Crossville to meet the clothing as soon as I learn that it has started from McMinnville. It would not be advisable, I think, to send out the few wagons we have to Carthage. The greater portion of our wagons has already been sent to Camp Nelson for stores. If the Cumberland is sufficiently high to allow boats to go to the mouth of the Big South Fork, it would be well for some of the light-draught gun-boats or steam-boats to tow up to that point a million of rations on flats, to be put on shore there and covered with tarpaulins. In speaking of a million of rations, I do not mean that meat rations should be anything like full. We are building roads to that point on both sides of the river, and I can send a regiment to guard the stores. If a wagon train can be spared from the neighborhood of Carthage, it might do well to send it from there to Kingston with stores.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 3, 1863—10 p. m.
(Received 4th.)

General BURNSIDE:

If you have any steamers I think you had better protect the pilot and engines from sharpshooters by casemating with oak plank, and send them down here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 3, 1863.
(Received 4th.)

General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

What condition is your cavalry in for making a raid on railroads east of Atlanta? Have you the right sort of commander of cavalry for such an expedition? Should you require a cavalry commander of daring, judgment, and military experience, I can send you such if General W. S. Smith returns as I expect, or if Colonel Wilson is promoted as recommended.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *November* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. For the purpose of promoting a greater efficiency the following temporary organization of a portion of the mounted forces of this army is announced, to be known as the Cavalry Corps, and will be under the command of Brigadier-General Shackelford:

First Division, Brig. Gen. W. P. Sanders commanding: First Brigade, Colonel Wolford; Second Brigade, Colonel Byrd; Third Brigade, Colonel Pennebaker.

Second Division, Colonel Carter commanding: First Brigade, Colonel Garrard; Second Brigade, Colonel Foster.

Official returns and reports will be forwarded to headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps, but orders for military movements will be received directly from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Inclosed I send you a dispatch from General White showing the effect of your movement on rebels in Loudon. There is nothing new here.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

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[Inclosure.]

LOUDON, *November* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

The enemy were in some trepidation during General Sanders' operations on Little Tennessee. They were in line of battle just back of Loudon most of the day on the 1st instant. I presume there is no considerable force of the enemy on the east side of Little Tennessee. I further believe that they would evacuate Loudon if any serious movement were made in the direction of their rear.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 3, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

A scout learns from fugitive citizens that the main body of the rebel force, supposed to be approaching Tazewell, is on the road leading from Mulberry Gap to Tazewell, 12 miles from Tazewell, and that a smaller force is on the road leading from Mulberry Gap to Powell's River bridge, in the vicinity of rebel camp. None of these citizens have seen the force, but depend upon rumor. I have 195 cavalry with Lieutenant Spencer's train and between the train and Tazewell.

W. C. LEMERT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, November 3, 1863—8 p. m.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: My scouts to within 2 miles of Morganton did not meet any rebels and heard of none on this side the river excepting a report of a small party on the Niles' Ferry road; there were none in the vicinity of Unitia this noon. The party is still out there, and report they hear a rumor of a force crossing. As the rumor says 15,000, I do not credit it. All quiet through the day.

A citizen, said to be reliable, who was arrested by the rebels at Sweet Water and made his escape and crossed the river last night and left there this morning, says that Stevenson has been at Sweet Water some time, but moved up toward Loudon; says their force is from 10,000 to 13,000, with which they expect to capture Knoxville. He professes to have overheard a conversation between Vaughn and others to the effect that their force in East Tennessee was overrated, and had been diminished by re-enforcing Bragg, but that they could get Cheatham and Breckinridge if they needed them. He also says that he learned of their intention to cross 1,400 men to-day with four days' rations, who are to go up as far as Morristown and see what is there.

Captain Elms has just returned from Unitia, where he went yesterday and staid last night at Louisville. He did not find any enemy in or near Unitia to-day, but heard that two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry had crossed at Morganton this morning, and were

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trying to cut him off. At this report a captain of the Twenty-seventh [Kentucky] with 25 men, who was sent out this morning, and was also at Unitia, crossed the Holston River, and is now on the other side. I gave him orders to return here to-night; and as he sent a single courier back safely, and the other party came in without seeing an enemy, I presume he is easily frightened. I don't know but that he is a good case to make an example of; there was certainly no necessity for his crossing the river.

The citizen above mentioned says he saw them, the rebels, crossing at Morganton and Niles' Ferry this morning, and that the river is too deep for fording without danger. I do not think there is any force on this side to-day, but I will take due precaution and send out strong scouting parties early in the morning, and will send any information as soon as I receive it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, November 3, 1863.

Colonel WEATHERFORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry:

COLONEL: Move with your command as soon as practicable to Columbia, Ky.; send one company to Greensburg for the protection of the bank and internal-revenue office at that place; instruct the commanding officer of company to keep out small scouting parties south of that point and give you notice, also giving notice to commanding officer at this place, by courier, of approach of rebel force. For the subsistence of troops at Columbia and Greensburg, supplies will be obtained at Lebanon; forage can be obtained in the country, giving the proper vouchers for the same. Commanding officer at Greensburg will give receipt for forage and order on your regimental quartermaster, who will give proper vouchers to persons furnishing forage. You will as soon as possible bring your command under rigid discipline, making regular reports to these headquarters.

Very respectfully,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *November* 3, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron,
Flag-Ship Black Hawk, Mound City, Ill.:

General A. J. Smith telegraphs me from Columbus that a large rebel force is approaching Paducah, and desires me to ask you to send a gun-boat there at once, if practicable. I telegraphed him last night that you had three there.

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 4, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 3 a. m., 5th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Has Hurlbut been directed to open the railroad from Columbus to Corinth? If so, should not the railroad from Memphis to Corinth be abandoned? It will be impossible, without breaking up the army in the field too much, to guard railroad from Bear Creek to Decatur. Two steam-boats are successfully plying between Brown's Ferry and Bridgeport. Two more will be ready in two weeks. Sherman's advance must now be near Athens.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch received. Col. L. B. Parsons has made requisition for locomotives and cars to be used on the Memphis and Charleston road from Memphis. Would it be well to send those at Vicksburg to Memphis and bring those Colonel Parsons wants to this point, to save transportation?

Nashville and Decatur Railroad is in working order to a point within 6 miles of Columbia. It will be next to impossible to make trestle stand during the winter in the streams this side of Duck River. In Richland Creek, which the road crosses five times between Columbia and Athens, trestles will not stand the freshets of winter. There are eighteen bridges between this point and Athens, all of which I understand have been destroyed. Would it not be better to contract with reliable parties to make and erect permanent bridges at the earliest day on that line? Could the bridges over Tennessee River at Decatur be framed and ready to raise as soon as the country is fairly occupied, it would give us a much more reliable line of supplies for Chattanooga than this line.

J. B. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

NASHVILLE, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of the 3d just received. The quartermaster reports eight boats as having arrived at Nashville, since the 1st instant, loaded with forage and commissary stores. A number are reported on the way up.

W. R. ROWLEY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 4, 1863.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Manager Military Railroads, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your idea of having bridges framed and brought here ready to put up is approved. There are now six bridges at Louisville belonging to Government, ready made, that can be brought forward. Make con-

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tracts with parties who will do this work in the shortest order. Mr. Boomer, who is now at Whiteside's, proposes to do this work. You will contract with whom you please, however.

I have ordered three locomotives and all the cars but ten from the southern road—Vicksburg. Possibly if you send a man to superintend loading them on boats they will get through quicker. The road from Nashville to Decatur will have to be put in running order.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS,
November 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have sent no stores up the Cumberland; will turn a lot over to the quartermaster to-day and continue forwarding while the river is up and will advise Lieutenant-Colonel Kilburn, at Cincinnati, and Major Symonds, of Louisville, of your wishes. They have large stock on hand and the Ohio is rising. Small boats were being loaded with subsistence for Nashville yesterday at Cincinnati.

T. J. HAINES,
Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

MAYSVILLE, ALA.,
November 4, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have just heard from General Sherman. He says he received your order and is carrying it out. Courier says that he was crossing the river at Eastport and expected his advance would be at Rogersville by this time. Elk River yesterday was not fordable. I fear he will have some trouble and delay in crossing it. There are no regular troops of rebels on this side of the river, but small bands of guerrillas and conscripting parties. I am fast cleaning the country of them.

GEORGE CROOK.

WASHINGTON, *November* 4, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Every possible effort has been made to increase the rolling-stock on the road from Nashville to Bridgeport. Every machine-shop and railroad in the country has been laid under contribution, and every superintendent has full powers from the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SIGNAL STATION,
Brown's Ferry, November 4, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Tents and field-guns removed from front side of Lookout Point. Trees cut down during the night to unmask guns in northwest direction.

PUTNAM.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Corps:

COLONEL: Colonel Buschbeck reports that columns of the enemy were seen marching this afternoon along the base of Lookout Mountain in the valley beyond.

Respectfully,

A. VON STEINWEHR,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Eleventh Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
November 4, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. SCHURZ:

GENERAL: The two regiments on the hill on my left and rear, held by Colonel McGroarty, have gone away, so General Howard told me, and it leaves that hill and the passes open. Colonel Boughton reports two rebel regiments drawn up in line of battle on the other side of the creek opposite the hill. Please send some troops to take that position at once if you can.

Respectfully, yours,

H. TYNDALE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 4, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Comdg. Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, Lookout Valley:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications of the 3d instant. The major-general commanding approves the suggestion of placing a brigade at Trenton, and will adopt it as soon as the troops can be spared for that purpose. He directs you to set fatigue parties at work as soon as possible and put the roads from Kelley's to Brown's Ferry in repair. A company of Illinois cavalry, 60 or 70 strong, now at Stevenson, has been ordered to report to you for escort and courier duty at your headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 4, 1863.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

MAJOR: The following information is sent to the general commanding. It was obtained from 8 rebel deserters who came over last night: All of the Vicksburg paroled prisoners have arrived. Cheatham with a portion of his corps has gone to Loudon bridge. The enemy are very weak on their right. These deserters represent

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that there is nothing but a thin line. They are daily in expectation of an attack from our forces. They report that Ewell's corps is coming to join Bragg; some say by the East Tennessee railroad, others say by Atlanta. There has been a good deal of ill-feeling and quarreling among their generals. Buckner is now commanding a division. Preston has been relieved and sent to Virginia for refusing to attack this place immediately after the battle of Chickamauga. Longstreet also declined to make the attack. The enemy are fortifying at different points on the railroad between Chickamauga Station and Atlanta. Their works at Atlanta are said to be extensive. The troops have nothing now but corn-bread and bad meat. No salt meat is being issued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 4, 1863.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: Jackson Love and George Harp left here on the 2d instant, intending to reach Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain, via Lookout Valley. They succeeded in getting to a point in the valley about 3 miles from Trenton, and there found the rebel picket-lines were extended across the valley and on to Sand Mountain. After several unsuccessful attempts to get through, they went on to Sand Mountain, and there found the rebel pickets and were unable to pass them, and returned. They report a very strong picket on their lines, but, from information received from citizens, say that there is but a small rebel force in Trenton, and a very small one at Johnson's Crook, and that there are only two brigades in Lookout Valley; that General Hooker's forage train was attacked yesterday about 3 miles from Trenton, and was forced to fall back. The guard with the train lost no men, but took a few prisoners.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

Report of M. M. Phillips, scout.

I left Chattanooga on the 23d October, arrived in Chattanooga Valley on the 27th. On the 28th went to within 2 miles of Crawfish Spring; returned that night to a Mr. Carter's. On the 29th I went on Lookout Mountain; stopped at the house of a Mr. Hickson; remained there till the 30th, and then went down again to the valley, where I was compelled to remain concealed for three days and nights. Left there on the night of the 1st November and went to the house of Joseph Keys, at the foot of Lookout Mountain, near Cooper's Gap; remained there until last night, and came to Chattanooga to-day. On the way to Phillips' house I got the information that three brigades were on the way up the mountain; that they were near Sum-

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mertown. At Phillips' house I got the information that Cheatham's division had gone to re-enforce Buckner, who was after Burnside. At Hickson's house on the mountain I ascertained that the Wauhatchie and the Nickajack traces were guarded; that they had six pieces of cannon at the two gaps, and that every point on the mountain was guarded. From Mr. Shade Farmer, who is a reliable man, I ascertained that Beauregard had applied for the troops he had sent Bragg before the fight, but that Bragg refused to give them up. Farmer estimates their forces at 80,000. I ascertained that the troops on Lookout Mountain got their provisions up the mountain by the Summertown road. I ascertained from Mr. Forrest, at whose house there are several rebel officers boarding, that their force was in all 80,000. The militia are gathering up conscripts. They are taking all between eighteen and forty-five, without much regard as to their health or whether they are crippled. They are also for some reason taking the ages of all persons. It is the general supposition among what citizens I talked with that they are preparing for a move into Kentucky.

M. M. PHILLIPS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

A. T. SNODGRASS,
Captain, in Charge of Scouts.

CORINTH, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

When may I expect the additional force you propose sending to this post? We are reduced to Engineer regiment of white troops, and about 850 untried African descent troops, making whole infantry force about 1,200. When General Dodge crosses the river, as he proposes to do to-morrow, it will enable the enemy to throw the whole force now in his front against this post, in which event I consider my force too weak.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Send courier to Colonel Mizner and to Colonel McCrillis that the enemy, about 3,000 strong, are on south side of Coldwater, at Quinn's Mill. That Hatch is holding them there, waiting for their co-operation.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Infantry are ordered from Germantown. Ammunition will be sent as soon as practicable. McCrillis is on their flank and Mizner will follow at daylight.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I am directed by Colonel Hatch to report to you that he is in the vicinity of Quinn's Mill, on the Coldwater; that the enemy, about 3,000 strong, confront him from the opposite side of the river. Colonel H. has about 1,400 men. He does not think it wise to move his command far from the line of the railroad. I have couriers by which I can rapidly transmit any communication you may desire to make.

W. P. HEPBURN,
Lieut. Col. Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
South of Byhalia, November 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

We find the enemy, consisting of Starke's, McCulloch's, McGuirk's, Slemons', and George's regiments, and Chalmers' battalion, all under command of General Chalmers, are fleeing for the Tallahatchie, and have so much the start that pursuit would be fruitless. Richardson is still north of this point, with, according to the best information obtained, about 1,000 men.

On arriving here this morning we found that Chalmers' whole command had passed during the night; the rear passed about 4 o'clock this a. m. Chalmers had six pieces of artillery with him, and two regiments not enumerated above, the numbers or names of commanding officers not being known.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEPBURN,
Second Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Collierville, Tenn.:

Inform Colonel Hatch that Mizner is in rear of the enemy, and must find out if they have made a stand. McCrillis is somewhere on the left and will join Hatch or Mizner. Let him hold them until he finds they are shaken from either side and then attack and endeavor to open communication with Mizner and McCrillis.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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IUKA, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I shall leave here sometime to-morrow; shall clean up everything and send telegraph operator, &c., on last train. Roddey only is in my front. Lee has gone toward Decatur. Ferguson's brigade, of Lee's division, is at Russellville. Blair finished crossing this morning. Fuller will be over to-night.

The cavalry at La Grange sent me the meanest old poor mule horses for teams that they could find. They did not in any part obey Colonel Nigh's order. I only discovered it here to-day, too late to retrieve the matter; otherwise we are in good shape.

Shall leave the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, Colonel Rinaker, with two pieces of artillery, at Eastport. Gunboats will cover him. Am building a strong fort also.

Any orders please send to-night.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Second Div., 16th Army Corps, Eastport, via Iuka:

You now leave me and I regret the separation. All your duties have been well and faithfully performed.

Tell Sherman when you see him or can write to him to keep an eye on this region of country, as I think they will break from Chattanooga in twenty days and swing a heavy force into Mississippi. Caution your officers against straggling on the march; it is the vice of our soldiers. Good-by and good fortune to you.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., November 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel PHILLIPS,
Commanding Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry:

You will deliver your train to Colonel Mersy, commanding Second Brigade, with the accompanying instructions, and as soon as you are prepared thereafter you will cross your command over the Tennessee River in preference to all others. As soon as you are over you will establish your camp with the camp of Fuller's brigade or Mersy's brigade, as convenience may dictate, and then move with your command into the country, and take all horses, mules, cattle, and sheep that will tend to mount or feed a command, and bring them in, reporting your arrival to the column wherever I may be. You are given discretionary powers in relation to your movements after crossing the river and until your return to the column, but should return in four days.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Iuka, Miss., November 4, 1863.

Col. AUGUST MERSY,
Eastport:

Colonel Phillips will report to you with the division train to-night. You will take charge of the train, guard it, and cross it with your brigade, and Colonel Phillips will be crossed as soon as he is ready, having the preference to all others. As soon as he is over he will follow the written instructions I have given him, which he will show you.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

We have no steam-boats. We have one under way but will not be done for several weeks. I have a first-rate cavalry commander in Brigadier-General Sanders, who made the raid into East Tennessee last June. Line between here and Louisville not been working for three days. Will send full telegraph to-night. Has Sherman arrived?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Our cavalry is very much broken down, but still we can organize a raiding party of from 1,200 to 1,500 men with a few pieces of artillery, if it is thought desirable. I proposed a formidable raid into Georgia soon after I arrived here, but General Halleck said that distant raids were not in contemplation at that time. I have some first-rate cavalry commanders.

The situation remains about the same as when I last telegraphed you. We hold to Kingston and to the Watauga River in the east, and to the line of the Little Tennessee River on the south. The forces are disposed about as they were in my last. By Monday next I hope to have a pontoon bridge over the Tennessee River, just below the mouth of the Little Tennessee, and one over the Clinch at Kingston. Boats are being made very rapidly, both at Lenoir's and at Kingston.

I have not thought it advisable to move any heavy force to Kingston up to this time, thinking it preferable to hold a considerable force at Lenoir's with a view to crossing again should an opportunity offer. If you think I am holding too many troops in the eastern part of the State, I can easily withdraw them and hold the position with a smaller force; but I am satisfied that presence of the force in this section holds a very large number of the enemy in front of the salt-works, which would be relieved for a movement in this direction or in Virginia to re-enforce Lee were we to weaken our force there.

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If it is consistent with the service, I would be glad to know something of the contemplated movement of Thomas' army, particularly as to time. It is probable that the enemy are pushing the work on the Hiwassee railroad bridge, which when finished will enable them to concentrate a very large body of troops against us before notice could be given to you if telegraphic communication should be broken.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The scouting party from the Niles' Ferry road has returned; they met the enemy's pickets some miles this side and drove them several miles without any result. All the citizens report seven regiments this side the river and say they are still crossing at that place and above, and report the infantry on the other side. The rebels say they intend to take this place and all of East Tennessee. My scouting party on the Morganton road went to the river; none there on this side and none at Unitia or vicinity. There is a road goes around the east side of the Chilhowee Mountains by which they can go and come down the Little Pigeon and get in the neighborhood of Morristown if they wish, but I think they could hardly get back.

I will send out a regiment to-night to try and capture some of their pickets or scouts on the Niles' Creek road. Colonel W[olford] has purchased but few horses.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., November 4, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received; also General Potter's. Everything quiet this morning. Two rebel prisoners were captured last night about 5 miles from here. One says that about 5,000 rebels crossed the river yesterday evening and camped on the river; the other says only one brigade and that they all recrossed. I sent them to Knoxville; also two deserters from Bragg's force.

A citizen reports that about 150 rebels came up the Niles' Ferry road to within 6 miles of this to a house where there is a wounded rebel soldier. Dr. Cates of this place has been attending the soldier, and told him there were thousands of Yankees here; that the hills were covered with them, at which the 150 retired. If I can find that this doctor has been giving any kind of information, I will send him up. He is a rebel. It is very difficult to get accurate information at so great a distance. I think I will have positive intelligence to-night. These prisoners say that Stevenson is at Loudon.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Maryville, November 4, 1863—1 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

This morning a courier came in saying that our scouting party were cut off. I sent out supporting parties and got ready for a fight. The party has been to within 3½ miles of the river and heard of seven regiments of rebels camped on this side and that a party was in their rear, and fell back until they met their supports. I have directed them to find out the truth of the report in regard to the camp on this side. No party has been cut off, and everything is quiet at present.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GREENEVILLE, *November* 4, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Garrard reports that he heard from Scott County, Va., day before yesterday, from Captain Everland in person, commanding a company of home guards; everything quiet up to that time.

Garrard has also a scout of 150 at Kingsport, observing the country to Morrison's Gap, with orders to report all movements of the enemy as far as the old Virginia road. No reports from that quarter. The rebels have a camp on Stony Creek near Gladesville, said to number about 300 guerrillas. Possibly this may be the force that was reported at Mulberry Gap. A reliable union man came from near Mulberry Gap to Rogersville yesterday; he said had not heard of any rebels in that vicinity.

It is almost impossible that any serious movement of rebel troops could take place at Mulberry Gap without Colonel Garrard's knowledge. A scout has been toward Jonesborough, as you directed. No news from the front to-day.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Cairo, November 4, 1863.

General SMITH,
Commanding at Columbus:

The party you supposed coming to Paducah, came no farther than Mayfield, where they robbed every store, broke up the railroad, and destroyed the rolling-stock. They were 600 strong—cavalry.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

Will General Reid please have this telegraphed to General Smith?

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HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, November 4, 1863.

Col. S. A. STRICKLAND:

COLONEL: Your letters are received, and expedition approved sent to Cumberland. Colonel Weatherford is moving his regiment from Lebanon to Columbia, Ky.; 200 left for the former place yesterday. I have also ordered one company to Greensburg. It would be well to keep small party of scouts constantly on the road between Glasgow and Columbia, that we may know if rebels are passing between those points. Let me know if horse equipments have been received for Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry. I am anxious to get them fully equipped, so that we can make a move into Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 5, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The railroad and telegraph line from Columbus were ordered to be opened before the troops came up from Vicksburg, and when the Tennessee River was not navigable. General Hurlbut reports that he will probably not be able, with his diminished force, to keep open the road from Memphis to Corinth.

If you think Sherman can be supplied by other routes, and you cannot guard the Columbus road, you can order a discontinuance of the work. Had not Tuttle's division better remain with Hurlbut until re-enforcements from Steele arrive? He expects them about the 10th.

Three regiments of infantry are now en route from here to Eastport for Sherman. Two new full regiments of cavalry will also soon be ready, if wanted, and can be supplied.

Burnside cannot receive any more troops in East Tennessee, and has great apprehensions about feeding his present army. I have serious fears about concentrating more troops near Chattanooga lest they perish for want of supplies. This matter requires the most serious consideration. How would it do for Sherman or a cavalry force to threaten Rome or Atlanta, moving by Warrenton and Jacksonville? If Bragg's communication can be cut off, he cannot supply an army in East Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have Rowley make inquiries if the Cumberland is now navigable to the Big South Fork. If so, see quartermasters and commissaries, and make arrangements for the transportation to that point, on barges towed by light-draught steam-boats, convoyed by gun-boats, 300,000 rations of salt meat and 1,000,000 of all other rations. They should be well covered with tarpaulins.

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Steam-boats could return immediately, leaving the barges until the rations could be removed. Have Rowley attend to this promptly, and telegraph me what can be done.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 5, 1863.
(Received 6th.)

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch received at 5 p. m. Navigation is practicable to Big South Fork. No barges here now; a number reported to arrive within twenty-four hours. A sufficient number, it is believed, can be speedily procured from points below. There is but one gun-boat here fit for service. Six steam-boats are lying at the wharf. Number of rations on hand, 4,000,000. Would it not be well to send an officer by steam-boat to-morrow, to procure barges and to ask the navy for additional gun-boats? Will telegraph you more fully in the morning.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief of the Army:

Capt. Horace Porter, who is now being relieved as chief ordnance officer in the Department of the Cumberland, is represented by all officers who know him as one of the most meritorious and valuable young officers in the service. So far as I have heard from general officers there is a universal desire to see him promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and retained here. I feel no hesitation in joining in the recommendation, and asking that he may be assigned for duty with me. I feel the necessity for just such an officer as Captain Porter is described to be, at headquarters, and, if permitted, will retain him with me if assigned here for duty.

I am, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 5, 1863.

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy have pickets across the river, but understand their main force have left, Wheeler going back to Bragg. I received a dispatch from General Sherman this morning. He expects to be at Athens to-day. Part of my wagons arrived to-day. I will send you to-morrow my report of expedition and returns for June and July, and will get the other ready as soon as possible. I have not been able to do much shoeing yet. I can only get a few horseshoes. Can't you have some sent from Nashville?

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14th ARMY CORPS,
Near Dallas, Tenn., November 5, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that two citizen spies sent over the river have just returned, and report that the enemy have ceased foraging on the other side of the river and removed all their wagon trains. Three regiments of Wheeler's command are encamped at Cleveland. They are indifferently mounted on horses and mules, and are nearly all dressed in our uniform. They say they have come to Cleveland to recruit their stock. The regiment at Harrison's say they are under marching orders. At Ooltewah there is only a small force guarding some stores. Several train loads of infantry have come down the East Tennessee railroad toward Chattanooga within the last few days. Rebels on the other side of the river all say that Bragg is preparing to fall back from Missionary Ridge. I inclose a rebel paper brought over by the men referred to. I have nothing more of interest to report. The enemy has light pickets up and down the river from here on the other side.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 5, 1863.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

MAJOR: One of my spies just in this a. m. reports that the rebels have a very small force in Lookout Valley—only a small picket force near the base of the mountain on the eastern side of the valley. He says there are four brigades on Lookout Mountain. He thinks not more. He says that the supplies, at least most of them, for the troops on Lookout Mountain are taken up by pack-mules at Cooper's Gap, though the road to Summertown is a little used at night. He reports that the rebels do not talk so much now of attacking our force in Lookout Valley as they did at first. They think we are too strongly intrenched over there, and that they must take some other way of cutting off our supplies. He reports the roads through Cooper's and Stevens' Gaps, though bad, are practicable for wagons. He says the rebels haul coal from the neighborhood of Stevens' Gap. He reports four divisions (namely, the two in Polk's old corps now commanded by Cheatham, and Buckner's and Breckinridge's divisions) as sent up the Tennessee River to operate against Burnside. He says the rebels say they are going to drive Burnside out of East Tennessee and go into Kentucky.

Respectfully,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Additional report of M. M. Phillips, scout.

General Wheeler's headquarters are near Ringgold, a short distance on the other side, near Cherokee Spring. This information I

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received from a Mr. Farmer, who had just come from Wheeler's headquarters. Had been there with vouchers to get his money. Farmer also stated that but a portion of his cavalry was there; that some of them had not got up yet. There are three regiments of cavalry in Lookout Valley—Ninth Kentucky, Eighth Confederate, and Seventh Alabama.

M. M. PHILLIPS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 5, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

A. T. SNODGRASS,
Captain, in Charge of Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Bridgeport, Ala., November 5, 1863.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing new has transpired to-day along the line of the river between this point and Wauhatchie, so far as I am advised. I inclose you copies of correspondence had directly with headquarters of the department by telegraph on yesterday. The work of fortifying at Whiteside's, Shellmound, and this point is progressing as rapidly as the want of tools will permit. To-day has been very inclement and rainy, and it has not been possible for the men to do much work. The pass at Moore's Gap and the Island Creek road are now quite well obstructed. A note from Colonel Sedgewick, received this evening, relative to his work, is inclosed.

The railway from here to Running Water bridge will be in condition to be run by day after to-morrow morning. The engine has been up as far as Shellmound, but the repairs necessary to the bridge across Nickajack Creek at Shellmound prevented it from going farther. These repairs and the mending of a culvert at Poison Hollow will be completed to-morrow, and thus place the road in running order, as I am advised. The old engine and two freight-cars which are on this side of the river can haul 20 tons of rations at a trip, and can double the road each day; thus delivering 40 tons or 35,000 to 40,000 short rations daily at Running Water bridge.

Work has been ordered on the wagon road at various points where most needed to make it passable, and a commencement has been made.

Surgeon Menzies, medical director; Captain Pope, commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Stansbury, mustering officer, and Captain Norton, inspector, have reported and resumed their staff duties at these headquarters.

I very much desire to have the transportation of the division, which has been detailed in general supply trains, returned to its proper commands and recruited and repaired. I trust the general commanding will aid in effecting this, so far as he may be able. Such trains as have been engaged in hauling for the division, and under the control of the division commander, I have, as they have returned

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to the division, ordered to their regiments. The need of the tents, officers' baggage, and property left at Chattanooga, is very pressing. These ought to be sent to the regiments at once, if possible. If permission is granted me I will send a train and bring away this property forthwith. By so doing we will return to their regiments a considerable number of men who are left guarding it.

A battery is needed at Whiteside's to protect that point and form part of the projected defense. The same is also true of this position. It is therefore very desirable that Batteries H and M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, be sent to the division. A considerable portion of the ordnance stores of this division was left at Chattanooga, and it is probably better it should be turned over there and the wants of the division in this respect supplied from Stevenson.

The last month's estimate of quartermaster's supplies for the old division, previous to its present organization, have been received here and have been distributed to the regiments of my command which were in the old division. The estimates for regiments which have been transferred to other divisions are in the hands of the division quartermaster and subject to such orders as may be given. The quarterly supply of blanks for the use of adjutant-general's office, drawn upon like estimates, has also been received, and the same action has been taken in regard to them.

Lieutenant Peck advises me by telegraph from Nashville to-day that the knapsacks of the First and Third Brigades, stored there in the spring, have been sent forward.

Myself and staff are laboring hard to get the office work in good shape, but the lack of regimental and company records and papers, scattered locations of the brigades, and the heavy fatigue details render our efforts to keep up the current reports very unsatisfactory. No pains will be spared to have these matters right in a few days. Awaiting replies,

I am, major, most respectfully, yours,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 4, 1863—9.20 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Have my headquarters here. Destroying roads as fast as tools warrant. No demonstrations on part of enemy along river so far as I can learn. Commence repairs on road to-morrow. Suppose you wish me on north side river. How is it?

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 4, 1863—11 a. m.

General CRUFT,
Bridgeport:

Telegram received. You will quarter on the south side of river, near your troops.

By order:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Bridgeport, November 5, 1863—12 m.

Lieut. Col. LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the Moore's Gap road has been destroyed and obstructed from the summit to the base of the mountain on the north side, and the Island Ferry road effectually obstructed at the only point practicable, some 4 miles from this place. The obstructions are about half a mile in length on the latter road, made by felling trees and rolling in huge rocks. I shall still keep details at work on both roads.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOS. D. SEDGEWICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Whiteside's, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I arrived here this evening over as bad roads as I ever saw, and find this an unhandy and awkward military position. The two gorges or hollows that diverge here—one toward Trenton south, the other that I traveled to this point upon—are easily defended against any forces approaching through or in them, but our right upon the high hill west of us can be easily turned. A plateau of country on the hill, with a road to Trenton from the settlement thereon, makes it approachable. I could use in position a couple of sections of artillery. The enemy, as we learn from citizens, has some force at Cole's Academy, 6½ miles toward Trenton; and where a road intersects the road we came on to-day, 4 miles east of here (which road leaves Lookout Valley at Hawkins' farm), the rebels fired some random shots at our forces with small-arms this forenoon. I would mend the roads near us were it not for the want of tools, of which we are very scarce. We can obtain some forage for a short time, should the rebels not prevent, toward Trenton. The health of the mules of Uncle Sam will not allow of much travel on the road from here to Chattanooga. I think I can run from here safely when occasion may require.

I am, major, your most obedient servant,

W. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 5, 1863.

All trains when on the road must be placed in charge of a commissioned officer, who will be held responsible not only for the safety of the train and the property transported by it, but will also be charged with the duty of seeing that the animals are properly cared for, and that the teamsters and wagon-masters do their duty, and that perfect

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order is preserved in the train and among all connected with it. He will promptly arrest and report any officer, soldier, or employé who neglects his duty or is guilty of any disorderly act, and if he fails to report the guilty party he will himself be held responsible for the act. It will be his duty to remain with the train under his command from the time it leaves the command to which it belongs until it returns to it again. These instructions must be strictly enforced.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas:

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Sherman.*

If tools and workmen were sent at once to Paint Rock Creek, that bridge could be repaired by the time General Sherman arrives here, which would be of great assistance to him when he arrives. My men have all the timber cut necessary for the bridge with what axes they could get hold of, but I cannot go any further for want of proper tools.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Maysville, Ala., November 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, near Florence, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your communications received and dispatched to General Grant. Your best route is by Huntsville from Athens. It is some 50 miles from here to Stevenson; the cars run within 12 miles of this place to Paint Rock River. I have suggested to General Grant to have that bridge repaired by the time you arrive here, as that stream is bad to cross. I would suggest that you cross Elk River as soon as possible, for should it rain a couple of days that stream will be past fording. I have heard nothing further from enemy at Cleveland. General Hooker has whipped the enemy at Lookout Mountain, and now our boats run from Bridgeport to Chattanooga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 5, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Care General Crook, Maysville, Ala.:

Leave Dodge's command at Athens until further orders, and come with the remainder of your command to Stevenson, or until you re-

* See Sherman to Crook, October 31, Part I, p. 797.

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ceive other directions. I have given directions for putting the railroad from Nashville to Decatur in running order. That road is now only guarded to Columbia, and the force left by you will have to guard the balance, with the aid of cavalry from Thomas' command, until further arrangements can be made. It is not my intention to leave any portion of your army to guard roads in the Department of the Cumberland when an advance is made, and particularly not Dodge, who has been kept constantly on that duty ever since he has been subject to my orders. Your army being the smallest army in the field would be another reason why it should not be broken up guarding railroads.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Blue Water Creek, Ala., November 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I arrived here to-night with Lightburn's brigade of the Second Division. General Giles A. Smith camped here last night and is a day's march in advance, probably beyond Elk River.

Woods, with the whole of the First Division, will camp to-night at Florence. He camped last night at Gravelly Creek, having finished crossing the Tennessee yesterday morning at daylight.

The transportation was turned over to General Dodge, who was at Eastport, as I understood, with his whole force.

The Second Division crossed the Tennessee in twenty-four hours. The First Division occupied a somewhat longer time on account of the cavalry which they had to cross with the division.

There is an abundant supply of provisions at Eastport for General Dodge's command, and more were expected to arrive momentarily.

The One hundred and eleventh Illinois had not reached Eastport when I left at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but I wrote to Dodge to forward it as quick as it arrived, as you had assigned it to the Second Division.

Captain Prichett, of the Lexington, informed me that the regiment was already shipped on the Sunny South when he left Paducah, and he reached Eastport the day before I left.

The First and Second Divisions are in good shape; you know more of the condition of the others than I do.

There are rumors of the enemy's cavalry having crossed the Tennessee to the number of 300 or 400, but our people have never encountered more than 30 or 40 of them at any one time.

It is reported here that Elk River has risen so as to be unfordable, and that J. E. Smith was detained by it. I presume, however, that your information is more accurate than mine.

I shall push the two divisions forward as rapidly as possible.

I send you the latest papers I have received and the mail for your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Elk River, November 5, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The river is not fordable for loaded teams, but will be by morning. Corse has found a lower ford, which I will try, but doubt if we can get our wagons over this evening. I have ordered Corse to strip his infantry and wade them over with two days' rations, and can put them into Athens by the hour designated, 9 a. m. to-morrow.

It is said that Wheeler was crossing south of Huntsville Sunday.

Very respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

RICHLAND CREEK,
November 5, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The Third Brigade artillery and train are camped on the other side. I will not send over the division train for fear of wetting the ammunition and bread, until the bridge is finished or the water falls a few inches. It is now rising a little. In the mean time the work is being pushed, and will probably be ready by 10 o'clock in the morning. I will then hurry my division over, making way for those in the rear. I feel confident the water will not interfere with the bridge, even should the rain continue for days, and that the corps can be passed over with dispatch.

I am, general, very respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Commanding Division.

MEMPHIS, *November 5, 1863—5 p. m.*
(Received 7th.)

Major-General GRANT:

Hatch has driven one column, under Chalmers, to the Tallahatchie, but another of from 1,000 to 2,000 struck the railroad east of Saulsbury, burning trestles and destroying track. The telegraph is down and I can give no particulars. Have no troops yet from Steele.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *November 5, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I am at this place. Could not get a fight or find any force after leaving Coldwater.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

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COLLIERVILLE, *November* 5, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Don't know where Mizner is. McCrillis camped near Coldwater last night; marched toward Holly Springs this morning. I forwarded your last dispatch received by me at Quinn's Mill, on Coldwater.

E. HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEPBURN,
Second Iowa Cavalry, Collierville, Tenn.:

Send the following to Colonel Hatch:

If you are sure the enemy has fled for the Tallahatchie, turn on Richardson and cut up his force. You need not follow Chalmers. Richardson will try to cross the railroad into West Tennessee.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

As soon as troops arrive from Arkansas they will be pushed out. You must keep one or two engines and a train at Corinth. If threatened, let go of the posts down to Moscow and call into Corinth and hold that point until we get out to you.

Lee's forces have gone east. Roddey only remains. There is no doubt you are too weak, but there is no help for it. The cavalry will keep your south front clear as soon as this trip is over.

S. A. HURLBUT.
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Eastport, November 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENY,
Commanding Second Division, Iuka, Miss.:

The general commanding directs that you move out at daylight to-morrow morning, carrying out his written instructions sent you to-day. Cars were ordered sufficient to carry all stores to Corinth to-day. If the regiments have more on hand than they can carry it is the fault of your quartermaster, as the orders were issued long ago as to what transportation they could be allowed.

Orders went to you last evening in relation to the wagons that came up on the train in the night. At 10 o'clock this a. m. no move had been made to put teams to them. The Twelfth and One hundred and twenty-second Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry were ordered to move here early this morning. They report here to-night,

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and say they did not start until 11 this a. m. Such delays must not be allowed. Colonel Mersy is crossing to-night, and no one is here to relieve him. Your advance will be expected here by 9 or 10 a. m. to-morrow.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1863.*

The habit of raiding parties of rebel cavalry visiting towns, villages, and farms, where there are no Federal forces, and pillaging Union families, having become prevalent, department commanders will take immediate steps to abate the evil or make the loss by such raids fall upon secessionists and secession sympathizers of the neighborhood where such acts are committed.

For every act of violence to the person of an unarmed Union citizen, a secessionist will be arrested and held as hostage for the delivery of the offender.

For every dollar's worth of property taken from such citizens or destroyed by raiders, an assessment will be made upon secessionists of the neighborhood and collected by the nearest military forces under the supervision of the commander thereof, and the amount thus collected paid over to the sufferers.

When such assessments cannot be collected in money, property useful to the Government may be taken at a fair valuation, and the amount paid in money by a disbursing officer of the Government, who will take such property upon his returns.

Wealthy secession citizens will be assessed in money and provisions for the support of Union refugees who have and may be driven from their homes and into our lines by the acts of those with whom such secession citizens are in sympathy.

All collections and payments under this order will be made through disbursing officers of the Government, whose accounts must show all money and property received under it and how disposed of.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 261. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1863.*

I. Capt. Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, having, pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War, relieved Capt. Horace Porter from duty at these headquarters, is announced as chief of ordnance for this army, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

The general commanding takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Captain Porter during his connection with this army. His thorough knowledge of the duties of his position, his good judgment, and untiring industry have

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increased the efficiency of the army, and entitle him to the thanks of the general commanding.

II. Officers of the U. S. Coast Survey, serving with this army, will assume the assimilated rank of captain, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, No. 2.*

The wording of the order limits my command to the east side of the Mississippi River, though I presume the intention is to have it the same as when General Grant left, viz, embracing all the troops between the mouth of the Arkansas River and the Department of the Gulf.

Brigadier-General Hawkins, commanding District of Northeast Louisiana, headquarters at Goodrich's Landing, called my attention to it more particularly, and asked me whether I assumed command over him by virtue of rank or in obedience to orders.

As this was General Grant's order on leaving, I presumed you intended the same thing. We will have no trouble, however.

I do not understand your order No. 2 as repealing General Grant's order No. 57, though I have received a copy of General Hurlbut's orders, issued after he received yours, in which he takes the ground that No. 57 is repealed.

I shall be only too happy to have the Treasury agents take charge of everything relating to the shipment of cotton, &c., and trade and commerce generally. At present, however, the agent here, Mr. Montrose, says he has no authority to grant permits to ship cotton or other southern products, and that his authority is limited to receiving and taking charge of abandoned property.

There are, as you well know, families residing within our lines who are in really destitute circumstances, and have nothing but a little cotton to dispose of with which to purchase the necessaries of life. It was this class of persons, as I understand it, to whom order No. 57 was intended to apply, and I have aimed to have it carried out according to the spirit and the letter, and shall continue to let post commanders and local provost-marshals grant permits until the Treasury agent obtains authority to do so.

General Tuttle's division is all ready to embark, and will do so as soon as boats can be provided. Some days ago I directed the master of transportation to keep boats enough here at all times to move a brigade, but the difficulty has been to get them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.
Major-General.

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* See Part I, p. 730.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 30th ultimo has just come to hand.* I will be most happy at all times to assist you, and in fact to do everything in my power to forward and promote the cause which we have at heart, and will, as soon as I can see an opportunity, make a diversion in your favor by threatening the points named. I do not, however, see how I can do anything immediately. The withdrawal of Tuttle's division leaves me with a comparatively small force, including the negro troops, stretched along the river from the vicinity of Lake Providence to Natchez, while opposed to me on the east side of the Big Black are three brigades of rebel cavalry, with at least six pieces of artillery—Whitfield's brigade, headquarters near Vernon; Cosby's brigade, headquarters near Brownsville; Logan's brigade, headquarters near Clinton. These brigades number at least 3,000 effective men, and can be concentrated in a few hours at any one of the points named, while the enemy in addition can concentrate at Canton or Jackson at least 8,000 infantry and artillery before I can possibly strike any one of these points. Hence, you will see the impracticability at present of my threatening any point east of Pearl River.

The troops at Goodrich's Landing, this point, and Natchez are actively engaged constructing the new lines of fortifications, and which are well advanced toward completion. As soon as finished permanent garrisons will be assigned and the balance of my command organized into a movable force, ready to take the offensive or act as circumstances may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 5, 1863—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

I will endeavor from here to bring the enemy back from your right flank as soon as possible. Should you discover him leaving, you should annoy him all you can with your cavalry, and in fact with all the troops you can bring to bear.

Sherman's advance will be at Bridgeport about Monday next. Whether Thomas makes any demonstration before his arrival will depend on advices of the enemy's movements. With the Nashville and Decatur road built, and full possession of the river, you can be supplied by this line. It will be impossible, however, for a single-track railroad to supply your army and this. I will telegraph immediately to find if rations can be sent up the Cumberland, as you suggest. Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and Colonel Wilson, of my staff, will leave here on next Monday (the 9th) for Knoxville. Send an escort to Washington to meet them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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*See Part I, p. 790.

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KNOXVILLE, *November* 5, 1863.

General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Your dispatch of last evening received. The commanding general directs me to say that in case you become satisfied the enemy intends to attack you in force, you will remove your trains and camps to this side of Little River, keeping a strong advanced post in Maryville. The general is frequently anxious in regard to the state of affairs in your front. You will, therefore, please report more frequently even should there be nothing new to report, as other movements may be based upon the fact of even everything being quiet in your front. We have as yet no mail and no newspapers. The news report brings nothing new from Meade or Thomas.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Maryville, November 5, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: There is nothing new in my front this morning. There is a rumor of a small party in the neighborhood of Montvale Springs. I have sent a party out there. Colonel Adams, with the First Kentucky Cavalry, went out at 1 o'clock this morning to try and capture any scouting party that might come up this way, and if they do succeed he will try and push on to the river, and, unless they have a large force on this side, run them into it or capture some of them.

I send 4 deserters to-day who came from Bragg's army a week ago yesterday. They say the railroad bridge over the Hiwassee is nearly completed, and that Cheatham's command is this side of there.

At Rockford there are some commissary stores—sugar, rice, and salt—which the citizens say belong to the C. S. Government, but the man who has it in charge says it belongs to the factory company at that place and is for the use of the hands. I can get no positive information. Shall I take them?

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

I will report at least twice a day.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 5, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Your dispatch of this morning received. You have full authority to seize the stores at Rockford. I have sent your note to Poe. The deserters have not yet made their appearance. Will you please direct those that you may send hereafter to be first sent to these headquarters for examination.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, November 5, 1863.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have no further news from the front. I do not think it is the intention of the rebels to attack me here at present; at least I am not satisfied of it. If the rain continues I think I had better move my camp the other side of Little River in fear of high water. I am not satisfied but that it would be a better point than this in any case, as I would only have 5 miles farther scouting to do, and would have a better chance of catching small parties who would come in to this place. I would not have probably as good foraging country, but there is a terrible number of roads leading to this place, as you will see by the inclosed map made by the county surveyor.

If they should make an advance in force sufficient, they could easily get around me or cause me to fall back without being whipped. However, I am by no means satisfied that they really intend to try and occupy this county. If a bridge is to be thrown across the Holston at Lenoir's, it would enable most small parties, or large ones, that move up this way to be caught in a disagreeable situation.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—It is rumored here that our forces hold Cleveland, Tenn.; that the rebels have left Loudon, and we are putting over another bridge. I cannot trace the rumor.

Respectfully,

W. P. S.

KNOXVILLE, *November 5*, 1863—5.45 p. m.

General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, with inclosed sketch of road, received. The commanding general leaves it to your judgment about moving your camp to this side of Little River. It is certainly safer, and the general suggested it while writing the dispatch last night. We know nothing about our troops being in Cleveland. We have a report from Kingston that our troops occupy the Chickamauga battle-ground; we don't know how reliable this is. What report from Colonel Adams? The news report last was very meager—chiefly election news. Heavy firing opened upon Sumter.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., November 5, 1863—7 p. m.

General PARKE:

All quiet since Colonel Adams' return. I should have mentioned that reports from below say three trains of cars have arrived at Sweet Water. I do not know how reliable it is. There is a rebel surgeon among the prisoners. As 2 of our surgeons, captured at

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Philadelphia, as well as a chaplain, have been held as prisoners so far, and we have not heard of their release, I would respectfully suggest that this one be held a prisoner until some account of them is received. The deserters were sent to the provost-marshal. I will send the prisoners I have on hand early in the morning, and direct them to report their arrival to you. I received your note with Poe's inclosure.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GREENEVILLE, *November* 5, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Just received from the front:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Near Leesburg, November 5, 1863.

Col. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: A reliable citizen, arrived 1 o'clock a. m., reports 2,000 rebels, under the command of General Williams, crossed the river at Spurgeon's Mill one hour before sundown, moved down 2 miles in direction of Jonesborough, turned to the right, took the direction of Snap's Ferry road or Sulphur Springs. No wagon train; all well mounted, driving 8 or 10 cattle. The move, no doubt, is either to flank me and attack me by daylight or to move on your rear or the forces at Rogersville, supported by heavy force moving from Blountville to Kingsport and a heavy force General Jones left at Duvall's Ford. Colonel, this information is reliable, and it will be necessary to prepare to meet them. I will hold myself in readiness for an attack at daylight.

F. W. GRAHAM.

General Shackelford has ordered Colonel Graham to fall back upon Colonel Hoskins, who will take position near Rheatown, this side. Shackelford has moved up to their support with his main body.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 6, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 2.30 a. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I will direct General Hurlbut to retain Tuttle's division until reenforcements from Steele reach him. A portion of Sherman's army will remain on the Nashville and Decatur road until that is finished. With two railroads from Nashville I think there can be no difficulty about supplies.

With Sherman's old corps here I expect to repossess Lookout Mountain and force the enemy back from their present position, so as to open communication from here to Burnside. Send Sherman what cavalry you can.

I intend to try the effect of a cavalry raid on the enemy's line of communication as soon as possible. I think the best route for them to take is to start from Burnside's position, and move at the same time a heavy column of infantry up Lookout Valley.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 6, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 9th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Retain Tuttle's division, if necessary, at Corinth or east of there until re-enforcements from Steele reach you. Send him forward, however, as soon as possible. Discontinue railroad and telegraph toward Columbus. Urge McPherson to send Tuttle forward, if he has not already done so.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 6, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City, Ill.:

Can you not send one or two more light-draught gun-boats to Nashville? I want to send some steamers with rations to Big South Fork of the Cumberland. They cannot go without convoy. There is an absolute necessity that rations should be sent by this route.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 6, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have telegraphed Commodore Porter asking for light-draught gun-boats to be sent to Nashville. Let Rowley and Sid. Stockdale make it a specialty to see quartermasters and commissaries and get off as soon as possible rations to Big South Fork. Make any order necessary to secure this result in the promptest manner. As soon as it can be known when they will leave, telegraph Burnside, and me also. Boats going up should remain at Big South Fork until troops from Burnside arrive to take charge of stores.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 6, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

The most reliable pilot says that the narrowness of the river and sharp turns make it impossible for steam-boats to tow barges up it. Above Burkesville it is barely wide enough for small class steamboats. I think there is no doubt steam-boats can get to Big South Fork. By morning there will be nine boats here suitable for the service. Low water prevents supplies from getting here from Cincinnati. Large shipments are on the way from Saint Louis.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 6, 1863.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Military Railroad Superintendent, Nashville:

It is of vast importance that the road from Nashville to Decatur should be opened as soon as possible. Make contracts with different bridge-builders so as to get this work done in the shortest possible time. Extra bridges should also be in readiness at all times to replace any that may be destroyed. Keep me advised of what you do in this matter. Boomer is here at this time.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 6, 1863—11.30 p. m.
(Received 2.30 a. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

No change in my front since last report. The steam-boats are doing good service. A locomotive, captured near Shellmound, has been repaired, and is now used (with three captured cars) in supplying troops on the railroad between Bridgeport and Whiteside's. The railroad appears to be operated to better advantage than heretofore between Nashville and Bridgeport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *November* 6, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

General Crook reports on 5th that rebel cavalry pickets on left bank Tennessee; that Wheeler with main body reported to have left to join Bragg. General Sherman reports to General Crook that his column would reach Athens on the 5th.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
November 6, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following report has just been received from the officer at Fort Dunlap:

Three regiments of infantry moved along Knoxville road in direction of our left. Large wagon trains have been moving in same direction on crest of Missionary Ridge accompanied by several companies of infantry.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

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CAMERON'S HILL,
November 6, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Rebel camps at foot of Lookout on east side appear to be broken up, as not a dozen tents are to be seen, and very few men.

HOWGATE.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 297. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 6, 1863.

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XXIV. Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner is relieved from duty as commander of the post of Chattanooga and with his brigade will report for duty to Major-General Granger, commanding Fourth Corps. Col. J. G. Parkhurst, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, will in addition to his present duties assume command of the post of Chattanooga.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 6, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
Knoxville, Tenn.:

I have ordered rations to be sent to Big South Fork to you as soon as possible. If the Cumberland does not fall before barges can be got ready and loaded, they will go. I have instructed my assistant adjutant-general at Nashville to telegraph you as soon as he knows the day they will leave there.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 6, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The enemy are making formidable demonstration in the eastern part of the State. Our force of two cavalry regiments and a battery were attacked and badly defeated, with loss of the battery and probably more than half of the men. I do not know the exact number of the moving force. The bridge over the Hiwassee is said to be rebuilt, and a large force is reported assembling at Loudon and on the south side of the Tennessee River. If Thomas' cavalry could press Bragg's left, and another demonstration could be made in that direction, we might be saved all trouble, but know he will do all in his power.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 6, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Organize as large a cavalry expedition as you can, to be in readiness to make a raid upon the enemy's railroads south of here or east

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of Atlanta. I will want it to move so as to co-operate with a movement from here as soon as Sherman arrives. Let me know about the force you will send and the route you propose for them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., November 6, 1863—1 p. m.

General PARKE:

All quiet in the front. The scouts sent to the front have not reported yet. I do not think the rebels have had at any time more than one regiment on this side. The rebel surgeon says Vaughn has no command here, and that he has not seen him since Colonel Wolford's fight at Philadelphia; says he is an infantry general, and they know nothing about him.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Maryville:

Your two dispatches of to-day received. The commanding general directs that you move your camp at an early hour to-morrow morning to this bank of Little River, leaving a pretty strong outpost at Maryville or in that vicinity. Keep the following to yourself: Garrard has been badly whipped at Rogersville. Lost Phillips' battery, and reports Second Tennessee and half his regiment, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, captured. We have ordered Generals Willcox and Shackelford to fall back.

Should the enemy get into Bull Gap first we may have some trouble. Keep a sharp lookout to your front. They may attempt to force you as soon as they hear of their success above.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Rebel Surgeon Long has arrived, and will be detained as a prisoner of war until we hear of Wolford's surgeons. The general wishes you to keep up your scouting as far as the Little Tennessee.

J. G. P.

LENOIR'S, *November* 6, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Captain Otman reports at Law's Ferry that citizens from Blount County say Wolford surprised a party of the enemy on Little Tennessee, killed or drowned 30, captured 40 or 50, and drove the rest across the river. A citizen, who came from Philadelphia and crossed near Loudon yesterday, reports them at Sweet Water and Loudon, not over 1,000 men in all.

R. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

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GREENEVILLE, *November* 6, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

My infantry is already in motion. Am expecting General Shackelford every minute. It will probably be late before Colonel Hoskins gets down. I will push General Shackelford ahead as rapidly as possible. The general has just arrived here. I will make every effort and move everything as rapidly as possible.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, November 6, 1863.

Capt. R. H. I. GODDARD:

The organization of troops in Kentucky and States north of the Ohio, with effective strength, is as follows:

District of Southwestern Kentucky (headquarters Bowling Green, Ky.), Col. C. Maxwell commanding: Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Third Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry; four companies Second Ohio Heavy Artillery; Sixth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry; Twenty-second Indiana Battery; Companies C and G, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. Effective strength, aggregate present, 2,019.

District of Southern Central Kentucky (headquarters Munfordville, Ky.), Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson commanding: Four companies Thirty-third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; seven companies Second Ohio Heavy Artillery; Company B, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; Company G, Thirty-fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry; Sixth Michigan Battery; six companies Fiftieth Ohio Infantry; seven companies Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and six companies Sixty-third Indiana Infantry. Effective strength, 2,427.

District of Eastern Kentucky (headquarters Louisville, Ky.), Col. G. W. Gallup commanding: Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry and Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Effective strength, 1,232.

District of Northern Central Kentucky (headquarters Camp Nelson, Ky.), Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry commanding: Fifty-first New York Volunteer Infantry; Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry; Forty-seventh Kentucky Infantry; Ninth New Hampshire Infantry; Seventh Rhode Island Infantry; two companies First Ohio Heavy Artillery; six companies Sixth Cavalry (Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers); eight companies Fourteenth Kentucky; Company E, First Kentucky Artillery; Fifth Independent Battalion Ohio Cavalry, four companies; one company Second Ohio Heavy Artillery; Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, First Kentucky Artillery. Effective strength, 4,485. Also Fortieth Kentucky Infantry, of which regiment we have had no report.

District of Ohio, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox commanding: Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, provost guard, 87; forces organizing and exchanged troops, 706. Camp Denison, Ohio, Ninth Ohio Cavalry Battalion, 315, and detachment Invalid Corps, 209. Cincinnati, Ohio, Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, 630; Eighth Company Ohio

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Sharpshooters, 66; Twenty-fourth Battery Ohio Volunteers, 141. Covington, Ky., First Ohio Heavy Artillery, nine companies, 1,277.

District of Illinois, Brigadier-General Ammen commanding: Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, seven companies, 587; One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Infantry, five companies, 206. Camp Douglas, First Michigan Sharpshooters, 645, and detachment Invalid Corps, 443.

District of Indiana and Michigan, Col. J. S. Simonson commanding: Two battalions Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, 340; Seventh Indiana Cavalry (One hundred and nineteenth Regiment), 1,084.

These statements are taken from tri-monthly for October 20—latest received at this office. The aggregate present is given as the effective strength.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
En Route near Elkton, November 6, 1863—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Maysville:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of November 5 is just received, and I thank you for the information conveyed.

I found Elk 200 yards wide, 4½ feet deep, and running very swift. I could have passed horses and men, but artillery and wagons would have bothered me. To wait for a fall would have been precarious and to bridge would have delayed me, so I turned at Rogersville and came through by this route. But yesterday rain caught me down in the rugged valley of Elk, and I had to bridge Richland Creek.

I have two divisions here, and have sent back orders for the other three divisions to come round to Fayetteville by Pulaski. I will be at Fayetteville early the day after to-morrow, and unless I receive orders from General Grant to the contrary, I will move on to Winchester, and replenish my wagons with bread, salt, sugar, and coffee at Decherd. I have sent my aide, Captain Audenried, to Decherd to communicate with General Grant, and think if you have telegraphic communication it would be well to inquire of General Grant if he has heard from Captain Audenried at Decherd; and if not, inform him of my whereabouts, and the line I am moving on.

I can move rapidly to Huntsville from Fayetteville, or if I go on to Winchester I can easily move to Jasper, Stevenson, or Huntsville, whenever I am wanted. If there be no pressing haste, it would be best for me to assemble my whole army near Winchester.

I heard to-day from General Blair, who is to my rear, and all is going on well. General Dodge was at Eastport, and crossing over last Tuesday and Wednesday. He will also come to Pulaski and Fayetteville. I would much have preferred to come to Athens, Huntsville, &c., but Elk was too serious an obstacle. Even as high up as Elkton where your officer passed it is nearly swimming to a horse. There is no bridge below Fayetteville.

I find plenty of corn, cattle, hogs, &c., on this route, but I don't think there will be much left after my army passes. I never saw such greedy rascals after chickens and fresh meat. I don't think I

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will draw anything for them but salt. I don't know but it would be a good plan to march my army back and forth from Florence and Stevenson to make a belt of devastation between the enemy and our country. In the way of horses, I judge you have left little for us.

Please inquire of General Grant if he has heard from my aide; if not, tell him I am moving steadily and as rapidly as possible to Fayetteville and Winchester; that I want 200,000 rations of bread, salt, sugar, and coffee at Decherd, and that with this I can move ten more days in any direction.

I only have 200 cavalry (Third Regulars) with me. Blair has the Fifth Ohio—about 400—and Dodge has two regiments of mounted infantry—about 700. My infantry is Fifteenth Army Corps, 16,000; Dodge's division, about 8,000. I consider it a splendid force, and in good fighting trim. Too many wagons, but that will be no objection inland.

Truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *November* 6, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

The enemy broke camp 3 miles south of Quinn's Mill at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and crossed the Tallahatchie the same day. I crossed their trail at Chulahoma and points west, where, finding they had passed, and that none of our troops were as far south, I returned, camping 4 miles south of Holly Springs last night. A citizen living south of Pocahontas arrived here yesterday, and states that the only force in that vicinity was Sol. Street with about 200.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 6, 1863.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
La Grange, Tenn.:

You will move at daylight to-morrow morning with every available man, infantry, cavalry, and artillery if there be any at La Grange, to Corinth, reporting there to Brigadier-General Stevenson; reach Corinth by night-fall. If the burned bridges are not repaired so as to run trains over, you will cross the streams on common bridge and get a train from Corinth.

A regiment of cavalry will be sent up toward La Grange from Collierville to cover the movement of stores and sick to this place. Corinth is threatened and must be held. Take McCrillis with you. Telegraph to General Stevenson at Corinth. Send all sick and disabled by train to Memphis.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

It is impossible for me to send you any troops from here. Hatch has returned, having driven Chalmers across Tallahatchie. Mizner is coming into La Grange, and will be ordered to you with all force at La Grange. Send scout across to Dodge, at Eastport. Corinth must be held to your best ability and the last extremity. Let me know if the road is damaged and how much, and in what way the troops at La Grange can best come to you.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

If you are cut off, as you probably will be, open communications with the river at Hamburg through gun-boats and report that way. If the worst comes, destroy all stores, ammunition, and arms, and fall back to the gun-boats. I will move to you as soon as troops come. Hold out to the last. I do not think they will move infantry and artillery on you, as they cannot feed them long. I will only hold to Moscow and with cavalry to La Grange.

Send all engines and cars except what you want to Memphis, with the extra stores and sick at Corinth and La Grange, as soon as the road is open. Close your lines and impress every able-bodied man into the military service and put him on duty.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Tuttle's division will commence embarking to-morrow. About boats enough to transport the whole division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis:

GENERAL: Your favor of November 1 is just received, inclosing copy of order from General Sherman. Will give the necessary instructions to Brigadier-General Tuttle. As soon as I can possibly obtain boats I will bring two brigades of Crocker's division (the old

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Fourth), now at Natchez, up here, and then I will be in a position to make some threatening demonstrations.

I see in a Selma paper of the 1st instant that Forrest has been assigned by Davis to a command to operate in West Tennessee, and that a part of his old force goes with him. This may be a mere newspaper rumor, but I give it to you for what it is worth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding,

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: You will hold two brigades of your command in readiness to move up here as soon as boats can be provided. One brigade and the colored troops will constitute the garrison of Natchez for the present.

The rebels are crowding General Hurlbut's force sharply on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and I have to make a diversion in his favor. The withdrawal of Tuttle's division, which embarks to-morrow en route to join Sherman, leaves me comparatively weak handed. You will come up with the two brigades, as I shall probably station them at Haynes' Bluff.

I have sent one brigade of Logan's division to Big Black bridge to relieve Mower's.

Truly, yours,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Tuttle's division being under orders to move, you will immediately get your brigade in readiness to proceed to the Big Black bridge and relieve Brigadier-General Mower. Cars will be at the railroad machine-shops to-morrow at 5.30 a. m. to take the infantry, one battery of artillery, and the camp and garrison equipage. The negroes and teams of the brigade will go out by the wagon road, as soon as General Mower's command is out of the way, escorted by the Twenty-ninth and One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Regiments. The chief of artillery of the division can designate the battery to accompany you.

On your arrival at the bridge you will locate your camp with reference to the best position for defense, on the ground occupied by Mower's brigade. The First Kansas Mounted Infantry, stationed at Bovina, will be under your orders, and will report to you in everything except their ordinary returns, which will be sent to their brigade headquarters; they are used principally for scouting on your right flank. Colonel Winslow, in command of cavalry brigade on Bridgeport road, near Clear Creek, will patrol and scout the country on your left flank, and act in conjunction with you; you

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can telegraph him at Hebron. I desire you to keep as strict a guard as possible over the enemy, and find out all you can of their strength and movements.

In relation to people passing through our lines, no passes to cross the Big Black, except your own, my provost-marshal's, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, and my own, will be recognized. When persons come to your pickets and desire to come in you must exercise your discretion. No person can be allowed to come in out of curiosity or on unimportant business, or if they seem to be suspicious characters and cannot give a clear and distinct account of themselves. The prime object is to have as few persons pass our lines as possible. We cannot well close them entirely and not admit any one; therefore, for the present, you can exercise a sound discretion. No contraband goods will be permitted to go out. This includes letters not approved by proper authority, men's wearing apparel, and war material.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: News just received from Major-General Burnside, taken in conjunction with information given by a deserter just in, whose statement you have, is of such a nature that it becomes an imperative duty for your forces to draw the attention of the enemy from Burnside to your own front. Already the enemy have attacked Burnside's most easterly garrison of two regiments and a battery, capturing the battery and about one-half of the forces. This corroborates the statement of the Georgia lieutenant* as to the designs and present movements of the enemy.

I deem the best movement to attract the enemy to be an attack on the northern end of Missionary Ridge, with all the force you can bring to bear against it, and, when that is carried, to threaten, and even attack, if possible, the enemy's line of communications between Dalton and Cleveland. Rations should be ready to issue a sufficiency to last four days the moment Missionary Ridge is in our possession; rations to be carried in haversacks. Where there are not horses to move the artillery, mules must be taken from the teams or horses from ambulances; or, if necessary, officers dismounted and their horses taken.

In view of so many troops having been taken from this valley and from Lookout, Howard's corps, of Hooker's command, can be used in this movement.

Immediate preparations should be made to carry these directions into execution. The movement should not be made one moment later than to-morrow morning. You having been over this country, and having had a better opportunity of studying it than myself, the details are left to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

*A. C. A. Huntington, Company E, Eighth Georgia Infantry—*vide* General Thomas' Journal.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 7, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Enemy have attacked the most eastern of Burnside's stations, capturing a battery and about half the garrison of two regiments. In addition to the force before threatening Burnside from the west, there is but little doubt but Longstreet is moving to join them.

I have ordered Thomas to attack the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge, and when that is carried to threaten or attack the enemy's line of communication between Cleveland and Dalton. This movement will be made by Monday morning.

I expect Sherman will reach Huntsville to-day. I have repeated orders for him to hurry forward with the Fifteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 7, 1863.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Sherman will reach Fayetteville to-morrow without anything to eat. Tell Stockdale to see the shipping commissary and direct him to secure transportation and send 100,000 rations to-morrow morning. Answer as soon as Stockdale ascertains if this can be done. Rations to go by rail to Fayetteville.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 7, 1863.

Capt. S. PERKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville:

Major-General Grant directs that you forward by steam-boats up the Cumberland River to Big South Fork 300,000 rations of salt meat and 1,000,000 of all other rations. Captain Little, depot commissary, has been directed to furnish the rations. You will please use all possible diligence in the execution of this order, and report to these headquarters when the boats are ready to proceed.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 7, 1863.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. You might see the naval commander at Nashville, and see if he will make a trip up to the mouth of Big South Fork of the Cumberland.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 7, 1863.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If barges cannot go up the river to Big South Fork, have steamers go with their freight.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

Many soldiers of the Confederate Army who were paroled at Vicksburg are found within the country now occupied by this army. I have the honor to request instructions as to the proper disposition to be made of such cases. Are they to be regarded as prisoners of war and as such forwarded for exchange, or are they to be permitted to return south to await exchange if they so desire? Many of them wish to take the oath of allegiance and remain within our lines.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1863. (Received 8th.)

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The bearer will deliver to you a deserter. He left Longstreet's corps, composed of Jenkins', McLaws', and Pickett's divisions, and one brigade of cavalry, night before last when he (Longstreet) moved to Knoxville with this force. He reports nothing in our front except a thin line of pickets and the artillery on Lookout Mountain. Bragg's old army, he says, is all that is left in front of Chattanooga. Longstreet's corps marched with three days' rations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1863.

General REYNOLDS:

The devil to pay upon the other side of the river, if smoke indicates anything. About fifteen minutes ago a dense volume of smoke burst out behind the woods in Chickamauga Valley some distance from the river on the other side, just about the spot where their cars stop. Some large and combustible materials are burning—make a dense white smoke which ascends far above the tree-tops. I saw,

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while looking, two blue puffs of smoke resembling explosions, but I did not see it often enough to form any deductions. The signal officer on Crane's Hill can give you a better idea than I can, as he commands, by his height, the ground.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

My officer over the creek says that there are also big fires farther up, above the fire above reported. A citizen says this last fire is above Pull Tight.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
November 7, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch received. We will organize at once as large an expedition as possible. At present every available mounted man is fully employed, but the movements which you advise in Western Virginia may relieve us on our left, and the appearance of Sherman may also relieve our right. Our loss yesterday was about 700 men and four guns. I shall take steps to ascertain the cause of the disaster and punish any delinquency that may appear. In the course of the next twenty-four hours will telegraph you as to the size of the command and proposed route.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 7*, 1863—12 m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have ordered an immediate movement from here to carry Missionary Ridge, and to threaten or attack the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton. This must have the effect to draw the enemy back from your western flank; should it not, however, your best policy is to hold Kingston and Little Tennessee as long as possible, and if forced by overwhelming numbers to fall back, do so into the mountain passes, obstructing the roads as you pass. Should the enemy break past your right flank and move toward the Cumberland, then follow my previous instructions. You, being upon the spot and knowing the ground, must be left to your own discretion.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Lenoir's, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statements for the information of the general commanding:

One week ago to-day I commenced the work given me by General

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Burnside, and to-night I have thirty pontoon-boats ready for the water, and can put the bridge in to-morrow, unless my steam-engine fails. I have had the greatest obstacles to overcome, for not a log was cut at the mill when I commenced. I had nothing but mules to haul with, and no chains. I have made cable of telegraph-wire for anchoring, and made nearly enough small rope for lashings. I have found five yoke of oxen and put them at work, and borrowed several chains. My work has been delayed for want of carpenter and blacksmith tools, as none are left in the shops suitable for this work, and none of those taken from the shop have been returned.

There are a sufficient number of oxen in the country, but the owners have safeguards from General Carter and will not allow their cattle to work. One Mr. Grant, near here, has two yoke of cattle and some blacksmith tools, but will not allow them to be used, and he has protection papers, though he is a notorious rebel, and I am informed has not taken the oath of allegiance. If I could get a bellows and anvil to put into the blacksmith-shop, I should be much better off. All the field-forges are busy with Government work, and it is only after a long routine and much annoyance that I can obtain the smallest jobs. But, against all these, I think I have as fine a bridge as you could ask in eight days. It will take until Sunday noon to complete my sawing for the flooring and balks, after which the mill should lie still some two or three days for repair.

The general wishes me to go on making boats. I have not a nail to put into one, and unless our capacity for blacksmithing is increased some way, I shall not be able to go on for a number of days. If you can give me a few days (three, say) to repair my machinery, have the tools of the shop sent back here, and furnish me some nails, I can go on and make 100 feet of bridge complete in a day, and will do so. Of course I shall go on as fast as I can under the circumstances, but the nails will be a great delay. If I could have several blacksmiths at work making nails of the size of the tenpenny nails, I could go on much faster.

If the people having cattle, blacksmith-shops, &c., about here could be made to allow the Government the use of them, it would be of great service. They decline when I offer to pay for the use, and to buy their cattle. I am much in need of saws, saw-files, and like instruments.

I can run the cotton-mill and spin the cotton, and make as large a quantity of rope as the general may need. I have enough ready spun to make a large quantity. There is no regular rope-walk, but we can put one up out of doors, and make rope of any length we please. Of course the longest kind will be slow work. I find every kind of mechanic in the ranks that I can ask.

I shall be pleased to know the general's wishes about my going on with the boats, and unless you want them at once, I will construct a neat train.

I send you a specimen of the rope I am making. I can increase the size, but the size I send is sufficiently large for lashings. We can make the cable of moderate size.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

O. E. BABCOCK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Asst. Insp. Gen., Ninth Army Corps.

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MORRISTOWN, *November* 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. I have about 2,500 effective men, but not exceeding 1,800 serviceable horses, including Fourteenth Illinois, that is back with General Willcox.

There is, as I am informed, no forage this side the Chucky, excepting that on farms that are protected by safeguards. The quartermaster at Knoxville has forage stored here. Can I disregard the safeguard (I understand from Colonel Garrard there is an abundance of forage within 3 miles, covered by the safeguard), or can I use the forage stored here?

I saw this morning a captain of the Second East Tennessee who was in the fight; he represented that quite a number of his regiment escaped. I think that one-half the entire regiment was captured. The half left, under command of Major Carpenter, and probably the major part of the half called to support the Seventh Ohio, escaped capture.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have received reports from the scouts on the Niles' Ferry and Morganton roads, 10 miles beyond Maryville; all quiet, and no signs of any rebels on this side the river.

Reports of Colonel Garrard's fight have reached here through persons coming from Knoxville, and it is now a current rumor. I do not think the rebels intend to advance at present. From the best information, the fords are now too deep for artillery, and the boats are not able to cross them except very slowly.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Maryville, November 7, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Mr. McMurray, a Union man who lives at Motley's Ford, on the other side, passed over the river last night, and says the rebel infantry has all left the river and gone back, and that two pieces of artillery are in position at the ford. The cavalry, which he says numbers about 2,700, have been ordered to be ready with three days' rations, &c., but the men do not know whether they are to move back or this way. There was not a man on this side. The ford is bad, and quite deep. I have sent out a strong scout; leave a regiment here, and am just moving back to Little River.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

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KNOXVILLE, *November* 7, 1863.

General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Yours of 7.30 a. m. received. In moving back to Little River, the general is particularly desirous that the enemy should not be apprised of it by keeping your scouts well out. Nothing new.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 7, 1863—12.30 a. m.

General POTTER:

The commanding general directs that you send to this place Edwards' battery and 500 of your mounted force. Let them start at daylight in the morning and come up as rapidly as possible without breaking them down. About 450 of Colonel Garrard's command have reached Morristown. The mail arrived this evening.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Care General Crook, Maysville, Ala.:

The enemy have moved a great part of their force from this point toward Burnside. I have to make an immediate move from here toward their line of communications to bring them back if possible. I am anxious to see your old corps here at the earliest moment. Such supplies as Dodge fails to get from the country he can draw from Columbia on wagons. They can be taken to that point by rail.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

DECHERD, *November* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

I am directed to order 200,000 rations of sugar, coffee, hard bread, salt, and two-sevenths bacon to Decherd. The general thought to get them, if the trains were not running to Fayetteville, by wagons on his arrival at Winchester. I will obey your instructions. I have your dispatch to General Sherman directing his rapid marching.

Very respectfully,

JOS. C. AUDENRIED,
U. S. Army.

DECHERD, *November* 7, 1863.
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

I left General Sherman at Richland Creek, 30 miles from Fayetteville, yesterday morning, November 6, with the Fourth Division

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(General Ewing's), General J. E. Smith following in his rear some 10 miles. The Elk Creek, containing 4 feet water and 200 yards wide, was impassable. The direction of march was changed to Gilbertsborough, thence by way of Prospect toward Fayetteville, the Third and Fourth Divisions taking this route, whilst the First and Second (under General Blair) going to Pulaski. Richland Creek was being bridged for General J. E. Smith, heavy rain having fallen. The roads are exceedingly hilly, rocky, and in some places very muddy; marching very difficult with wagons. The general's advance is now probably at Bradshaw Creek, 15 miles from Fayetteville. The Tennessee not fordable. No enemy north save guerrillas.

General Dodge reported he would be in readiness to cross at Eastport on Sunday last with 8,000 men, including two regiments cavalry and due proportion of artillery. General Sherman's command consists of the Fifteenth Army Corps proper and the Third U. S. and Fifth Ohio Cavalry. He desires to know if you do not think it advisable to open the railroad from Nashville, by Columbia, to Decatur. The railroad from Decherd to Fayetteville is reported complete, but is not running. I am directed to telegraph to Nashville for rations. To what point shall they be sent? I await orders at this place.

Very respectfully,

JOS. C. AUDENRIED,
U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp 5 Miles from Pulaski, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

I forward you some dispatches from Admiral Porter, sent to me by General Dodge, together with General Dodge's dispatch to me, which gives the latest information from his command.

Your dispatch directing the First Division to take the route via Masonville reached General Woods, and he turned off by that route to come to Pulaski thence to Fayetteville.

The road by which you directed the Second Division we found to be very good so far, and I fear that it was a mistake to turn the First Division off at Masonville and Dodge at Florence. I think the route by Rogersville and thence as you directed the Second Division is the best. I have directed the officer who came to me from Dodge to go back over the route taken by the First Division and report the two routes to Dodge, giving him his option. He will be well qualified to give an opinion to Dodge, as he came over the route taken by the Second Division.

I presume that Giles Smith is beyond Pulaski, but as he will forward this dispatch to you, I will instruct him to give you his exact position. The First Division must be within a day's march of this place. This command is in very good condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

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WASHINGTON, *November 7*, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

General Grant has ordered Tuttle's division to remain with you till re-enforcements arrive from Steele. He is authorized to suspend all operations on the railroad and telegraph-line in West Tennessee. General Schofield is ordered to give you all the troops he possibly can from Missouri.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MEMPHIS, *November 7*, 1863—4 p. m.
(Received 9th.)

Major-General GRANT:

In conformity with instructions from General Sherman, I this day abandon the line of railroad through to Corinth, holding only to Moscow with infantry and La Grange with cavalry. All troops from La Grange east are ordered to Corinth. This is compelled by the reduction of my infantry force, and the concentration of the enemy from Tuscumbia and Okolona on Corinth. There is abundance of rations and ammunition in Corinth, but no forage. Forage should be sent to Hamburg for 2,000 animals, and a gun-boat lie off that point as a means of communication. General Steele has not sent any troops, and I do not think he will, as up to his last report received to-day he had not been able to decipher Schofield's telegram. It is of positive necessity that a division should be added to this force. A bold attack from below by infantry and cavalry would lose this city and its stores. Ten thousand men would drive me into the forts and cause the destruction of the city.

If Tuttle's division can be stopped here it will be sufficient; if not, they must be furnished from some other command to control expected movements of the enemy on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers. I have now no means of relieving Corinth if attacked in force, and the troops there must work out their own defense.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, November 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Mizner is with his command at Pocahontas. Will arrive here to-night or in the morning. I sent a scouting party to Iuka, and learn the enemy still adheres to east side of Bear Creek, with large scouting parties this side. A reliable scout just from Tupelo reports no demonstration of the enemy in this direction. Ferguson is northeast of Bay Springs.

The commands reported moving out from direction of Tupelo were commands of Ham and Inge to destroy railroad between Pocahontas and La Grange. They were met by scouts and were boasting of their success.

I think if Hurst's regiment were ordered to Middleton to hold

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road and bridges between Porter's Creek and Saulsbury, I could hold all with my infantry and the cavalry to this point, and at the same time hold Corinth against the enemy. I incline to the belief, from all I can learn to-day from scouts, &c., if the enemy seriously intended attacking this post, they have either abandoned or postponed it. Shall send everything to Memphis not required here as rapidly as possible. Hurst, it seems, abandoned his portion of the road against his express orders from General Dodge. I cannot learn where his command is.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

The First and Second Brigades Cavalry are ordered to report to you under Mizner. Dispose your troops as you judge best to Grand Junction. I will cover La Grange from here with a regiment of cavalry. Keep the road if you can without risk to Corinth, but hold Corinth at all events. Try and find out where Hurst is and get him under your command. Both the Sixth and Seventh Tennessee have behaved badly. I have ordered the Seventh in here, and will make something of them or break them.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH A. C.,
Eastport, Miss., November 7, 1863.

I. The Second and Third Brigades will immediately move forward in charge of the division train to Gravelly Springs, the senior officer present directing the march.

2. The First Brigade and Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry will follow, bringing up the rear, and everything belonging to the command, and will camp to-night at Gravelly Springs.

II. The Second Division will move out to-morrow, the 8th November, its advance starting at 6 a. m. One mile beyond Gravelly Springs it will take the direct road to Ball's Factory Ford of Shoal Creek, turning off one-half mile beyond Houston's brick house. This road passes about 3 miles south of Rawhide and from 6 to 8 miles north of Florence.

2. The corps train and ambulance train will be heavily guarded in rear and front, and at least two companies of infantry will be put in at intervals of each twenty wagons. Trains must be kept all the time closed up. If a team falls out, a heavy guard must be kept with it, and nothing allowed to fall behind the rear guard. One company of the Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Mounted Infantry will go in advance of the division, with flanks out at all times. Every precaution must be taken to guard against sudden attacks on our trains, cattle, &c., as heavy bodies of rebel cavalry lie on our flanks.

III. The men of the Ninth Regiment Illinois Mounted Infantry

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that are unfit for scouting duty will report to Capt. C. C. Carpenter, commissary of subsistence, under charge of a proper commissioned or non-commissioned officer, for purpose of driving stock.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

SIR: Captain Ryan, serving on the staff of Major-General Steele, has just arrived from Little Rock, charged with duties which appear to me sufficiently important to justify my ordering him direct to Washington.

General Steele writes that he will have no difficulty in recruiting 5,000 men if authorized to do so. Most of the recruits desire to serve as mounted infantry and bring in their own horses. General Schofield has, as I understand, sent a civilian down by the name of Fishback from Fort Smith, to be the colonel, and has forbidden the recruiting of any but infantry. General Steele's plan I understand to be to have the recruits report and then assign officers to them from meritorious officers and non-commissioned officers of his command.

I fear that I may be considered trespassing upon the jurisdiction and department of General Schofield in recommending this latter course, and also in recommending the immediate enrollment of as many mounted infantry as can be procured, but my excuse is that Arkansas is nearer to me than any other officer, and that all the infantry and one brigade of cavalry there are still part of my corps—in fact, Major-General Steele has just sent me a full report—tri-monthly—of his force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
Commanding Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from Major-General Grant you will immediately embark your whole command, and proceed to report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, via Corinth.

Subsequent instructions from Major-General Sherman, through Major-General Hurlbut at Memphis, direct that all re-enforcements from below will join him (General Sherman) by way of the Tennessee River, disembarking at or near Eastport. You will therefore immediately on your arrival at Memphis and before disembarking, report to Major-General Hurlbut for further instructions, in case he shall have received any from General Sherman. If he has not received any, you will, of course, proceed with as little delay as possible to your destination, via the Tennessee River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

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WASHINGTON, *November* 7, 1863—2.30 p. m.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.:

Two regiments of cavalry, with horses, equipments, &c., will soon be ready at Washington Depot for transportation to Cincinnati. They number some 2,000 men. From Cincinnati they will go by water to Eastport, on the Tennessee River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 8, 1863—9.30 a. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Thomas cannot make the movement telegraphed yesterday for several days yet.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 8, 1863—11.30 p. m.
(Received 9 a. m., 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Reports from scouts and deserters of the movements of the enemy are conflicting. It is said by some of the deserters that they are still moving troops toward East Tennessee. Other deserters, and most of the scouts, say Bragg is falling back. Eight siege guns reached Brown's Ferry this evening. As soon as we can get them in position will make another demonstration, with the view of completely opening our line of communications.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 8, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Transports will be ready by 12 to-night, and will leave as soon as gun-boats arrive to convoy them. I learn that three gun-boats are at Clarksville on their way up.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I will manage to send a train from here this p. m., to run to Decherd and start from there to-morrow a. m. for Fayetteville. It would not be safe to run over the road for the first time at night. The track is in bad order and covered with grass so that an engine would have great difficulty in getting along. There is no water or

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wood station between Decherd and Fayetteville. I would have sent the train from here last night, so that it would have started from Decherd this a. m., but we had no engine and the track was blocked up by a wrecked train just north of Christiana. Answer if the above-mentioned arrangement will answer.

FRANK THOMSON,
Superintendent.

CAIRO, *November* 8, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Captain Fitch is at the mouth of the Cumberland with four gunboats and has been there some time, waiting for transports. The first transports went up about four days since. He will push them through. There is not water enough in the Ohio for the heavier boats.

D. D. PORTER.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 8, 1863.

General M. C. MEIGS:

The interference of General Boyle, the local commander here, with the transportation is operating to the prejudice of the public service. I ask that an order be issued forbidding his exercise of any control over the shipment of supplies not intended for his own district. Will forward by mail particulars on the subject.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 8, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Where families are eating Government rations, the general commanding desires that you give them every facility for getting farther north. Give them passes on the railroad to Nashville.

By order:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November* 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

This morning at 1 o'clock news came that the Nineteenth Michigan's wagon train, on way to McMinnville, 3 miles beyond Woodbury, was threatened by rebels from 100 to 300 in numbers. I sent the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry at once, with orders to go through. One company of infantry is with train.

JNO. COBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga, November 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

To-night, if my wagons get back from Chattanooga, I will have three days' rations. If they do not I will have one day's. I sent Captain McNeill, Eighty-fifth Illinois, over the river last night. He went about a mile and a half from the river; did not see any force at all, and only one or two small lights, which did not indicate any force. In obedience to your order, I sent two citizens over the river, 3 miles above, but they have not come back yet. As soon as I hear from them, I will send you all the information you desire or they can get. I do not see any particular evidence of a large force opposite me. Yesterday and to-day their cavalry seem to show themselves more frequently and boldly. At retreat last night we heard their band as usual. My railroad men say that there were two trains upon a switch and two upon the main track yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The last whistle we heard was about 8 p. m. The cars then stopped running until this morning, when we have heard them twice. Their usual 11 o'clock train did not come in last night. The fires we saw yesterday showed some light during the night, and this morning a smoldering smoke, which clearly indicates that something of considerable magnitude was burned.

I will send McNeill over again to-night. He will succeed, I think, in reaching the railroad. What portion of the eastern side and north end of Mission Ridge can be seen from here is denuded of fire and tents, but we have never been able to see many. If you permit it I can capture the reserves, I think, opposite me to-night, and from the prisoners extract some information. All the pickets opposite me are cavalry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Statement of Thomas Kearney, Company K, Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, Adams' brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps.

I came voluntarily into the lines on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock. Came around under Lookout Point. Left the picket-post. My brigade was encamped at the foot of Lookout Mountain near the Summertown road, one-half mile from the foot. Came there about one week ago. Only one regiment (the Thirty-second Alabama) was on duty. This was posted along the west side of the mountain for a distance of 250 yards. Saw four pieces of artillery drawn by 16 horses pass up the Summertown road to the top of the mountain. I think they were 24-pounders. This was four or five days ago. Have heard that no more pieces were there. I think two of the guns were to be taken around the point of the mountain and two were to be taken to left of the line. I know the caliber of cannon when I see them. One brigade of the Vicksburg troops is around the mountain; the other one I think is stationed on the top. Between our brigade and the mountain there are no troops; there is some artillery.

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There was two divisions left before Longstreet's corps went. I heard that Longstreet's corps went to Knoxville. Have not been outside of my division lines for three weeks.

As far as my acquaintance goes, the men are very much disheartened. Would take peace on most any terms. A great many of the men of my regiment's terms of service will be out in a few months, and the men will not stay any longer in the service. A number that I know would leave now, but as their time is so near out, they prefer serving their time out. We get about the same rations we have had.

The stock is in very bad condition; they get but six ears of corn per day. This I know. They are taken back about 8 o'clock in the morning, and kept there until afternoon grazing. The mules get no corn; they are turned out, and what they get to eat is what they can pick up. The majority of them are hardly able to walk.

Our division has not been paid off for five months. I think this is the case with all of Bragg's old army.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

A. T. SNODGRASS,
Captain, in Charge of Scouts.

[Second indorsement.]

Make one copy for General Grant, and send to him at once. Return this paper to this office.

J. J. R.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Winchester, Tenn., November* 8, 1863.

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III. Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 77, dated headquarters chief of cavalry, Burke's house, July 7, 1863, organizing a third brigade in the Second Cavalry Division, is hereby revoked. The regiments composing the brigade are assigned as follows: Fifth Iowa Cavalry to First Brigade, Second Division Cavalry; Tenth Ohio Cavalry to Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry; First Middle Tennessee Cavalry to First Brigade, Second Division Cavalry.

IV. Wilder's brigade, heretofore known as First Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, having been transferred by Special Field Orders, No. 278, Extract IX, dated headquarters Department of the Cumberland, October 18, 1863, to the cavalry command, is hereby assigned to the Second Division Cavalry, Brigadier-General Crook commanding, and will be numbered Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

By command of Brigadier-General Elliott:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 8, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding, &c.:

Thomas will not be able to make the attack of which I telegraphed you until Sherman gets up. Sherman is now at Fayetteville. Thomas will drive the enemy from the west side of Lookout and move a column up the valley. This may withhold any movement against you until a larger force can be collected, and a greater effort will be made to force the enemy back.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Lenoir's, Tenn., November 8, 1863.

General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

I find two points where a bridge can be thrown below mouth of Little Tennessee: First, a mile below, bank rather high and steep, otherwise good enough. The position, however, is in cleared land and no position for artillery within three-quarters of a mile, and entirely exposed. Second, just above Blonder's old ferry, 3 miles below; good position for a battery; road to it bad for conveying pontoons, being through the wood and crooked and hilly, and the bank and approaches will require a good deal of work. On a high bluff on the opposite shore, about three-quarters of a mile below, it is reported that the enemy had guns in position there, but I do not believe it. The river is broader at both these points than here.

We must have more nails before we can build more pontoons.

The enemy's pickets extend from Loudon up to Davis' Ford, 4 miles up the Little Tennessee. They have pickets at two fords above that, and I have no reliable information farther. They have cleaned out the country near here, below Little Tennessee.

R. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, Tenn., November 8, 1863—8 a. m.

General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: All quiet in this direction; one of the home guards came in last night, and reports that the rebels were crossing yesterday and intended to advance this morning; but as his report came through various sources, and he cannot trace it to any one who saw them or any of them, I do not believe a word of it, especially as my scout brings later news that they are not crossing in any force. Captain Stover, of the Forty-fifth [Ohio], at Maryville, reports that he heard their drums yesterday evening. I also doubt that report. If he heard any, they must have been near Lenoir's, as there were cer-

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tainly no rebels nearer Maryville than that. I sent three deserters from Bragg's army to report to you; they don't know much of army affairs.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

Does the general wish the men who were detailed as Law's battery kept together as a company, or to have them sent back to their regiments?

W. P. S.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 73. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *November* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. Daniel Leasure, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby detailed for the purpose of collecting from the different convalescent camps, and other points throughout the country, such absentees from the Ninth Army Corps as are fit for duty, and making such arrangements for transportation, clothing, arms, and subsistence as will be necessary to return them in good condition to their commands.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 8, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general that I arrived here to-day with two divisions of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and have the two other divisions within 10 miles, coming up early to-morrow.

I have sent cavalry forward to Decherd, with a staff officer to communicate to General Grant my exact position.

Before leaving Iuka I had repaired road forward across Bear Creek up to Caney Creek; had sent two divisions (Osterhaus' and Morgan L. Smith's, under General Blair) to Tuscumbia, driving Stephen D. Lee's cavalry, about 5,000 strong, beyond Town Creek, after several smart skirmishes.

When I had proceeded that far in the literal fulfillment of General Halleck's orders to repair the railroad as I progressed, I received, by a special courier from General Grant at Chattanooga, an order to drop all work east of Bear Creek and march for Stevenson. Instantly I reversed my column, passed the river at Eastport with all the expedition possible, marched eastward till I found Elk River impassable, when I turned in this direction, where Elk is spanned by a fine stone bridge. I am now in position to fulfill any orders General Grant may make, but in case of any delay in receipt of orders, I shall, as soon as my column closes up a little, march for Stevenson via Winchester.

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The Fifteenth Army Corps is in superb condition, most of it having marched the whole distance from Memphis. Before leaving Iuka, in a personal consultation with Generals Hurlbut and Dodge, I made up out of the Sixteenth Army Corps a command of about 8,000 men, to follow on my heels. General Dodge commands this force, and I have reports from him as having crossed his command at Eastport, ready to march on the 5th. Of course I have vested Generals McPherson and Hurlbut with plenary powers in their respective districts, but I attach importance to the region of country at the head of the navigable part of the Tennessee, say Eastport, as it is a fine point from which to pierce Alabama in the rich district from Russellville to Decatur; but we have almost stripped Corinth and Eastport of all but a defensive force.

I make this communication direct that the General-in-Chief may understand why I did not further repair the railroad, and did not come by Athens.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Division of the Mississippi, Chattanooga:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this point this morning with the Fourth and Third Divisions, Fifteenth Army Corps, and that I have reports of the Second and First Divisions that assure me they will be up early to-morrow. I have heretofore reported my movement, that on reaching Elk River, near Rogersville, it was impassable without a bridge that would have consumed five days in construction. I turned up toward Pulaski and took a right-hand road through Gilbertsborough, Prospect, Elkton, &c. This road I found so rough that I sent word back to General Blair to bring the two other divisions via Pulaski. I have a report from General Blair, 4 miles the other side of Pulaski, and allowing for to-day's march, he should be in to-morrow.

From Elkton I sent forward the Third Kentucky Cavalry, with Captain Audenried, to communicate to you my progress, and to bring me back specific orders based on this change of route. Captain Audenried is not yet back, though hourly expected, and as soon as he comes I will renew my march.

Should any cause delay him I will move to Winchester to get some bread, salt, &c., and then proceed direct to Stevenson. I sent orders back to General Dodge to move direct from Florence to Pulaski, and thence to Fayetteville, by which he will escape much of the stony bad road that we have traversed. I now have General Grant's orders to post Dodge at Athens, which I will cause to be done unless Captain Audenried brings other orders.

Any attempt to supply my command from the Tennessee would fail—the road is a very bad one and guerrillas would capture many of our wagons. I must of necessity depend on your railroad or haul from Nashville. All the good roads lead to Nashville, and all the cross-roads east and west are simply impassable in muddy weather.

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My troops are in fine condition, hardy and strong, most of them having marched the whole distance from Memphis.

I inclose you a copy of my General Orders, No. 4, made at Iuka.* It is somewhat novel, but on reflection I think both your experience and judgment will sanction it. In times of insurrection and rebellion the army is vested with all the executive power of the nation. In case of riot any sheriff can summon the by-standers and the force of the county, and the U. S. marshal can command the civil force of all the inhabitants of his district. We are vested with similar rightful power.

Memphis and other places in the department are filled with a class of fellows who have avoided the draft and hang about, a nuisance to the army and the country. I merely propose to put them to work. General Hurlbut asked for the power as to Memphis, and I made it general. He assured me that it would enable him in an emergency to man all his guns in Fort Pickering. We, on the march, too, have picked up many and made them drive teams and do other useful work.

The only question in my mind is as to enrolling their names on our muster-rolls, but that is the only way of accounting for them and providing them food and clothing, which they must have to be useful. As usual, we are infested with a crowd of negroes that I want to throw off as we approach the railroad.

We found all along up Elk horses, hogs, and cattle hid away for Bragg's army. No infantry had ever passed up this valley, and the corn was and still is plentiful, but we made large inroads on all such things.

Lamb's Ferry, near Rogersville, is a favorite place of crossing stock. The enemy has a boat on the other side capable of passing 8 horses at a trip, but we could not reach it.

In a couple days I expect to be in constant communication with your headquarters, when I will be more full and explicit.

With great respect, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECHERD, *November* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Shall I await further orders before returning to General Sherman? If not, what does General Grant think about opening the railroad from Nashville to Decatur?

JOS. C. AUDENRIED,
U. S. Army.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 8, 1863.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Captain AUDENRIED:

You need not remain any longer. I sent you duplicate of dispatches to General Sherman, care of General Crook, last night. Orders have been given for the repairs of road from Louisville to Decatur some days ago, and contracts are now being made for hav-

*See Part I, p. 767.

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ing the bridges all framed in the North and sent on to the road ready to put up. You will see from my dispatch to General Sherman that a part of his force is to guard the road for the present.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, MISS.,
November 8, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

By scout, represented to be reliable by General Dodge, just reported, I have the following information, which I think is true:

Gholson is 8 miles this side of Tupelo, with a brigade of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, about 3,500 in all. This is from a scout direct from his camp. Ferguson's brigade is at Russellville, with scouting parties at Bay Springs and this side as far as Danville. Roddey is on east side of Bear Creek, extending to Leighton, at which place there is a large rebel train of supplies. Moreland's battalion is dispersed in companies between this post and Eastport. Lee I do not hear of. The enemy have a force at New Albany, of which I hear nothing definite.

I have made the following disposition of my troops: Hurst's regiment at Grand Junction, with four companies to occupy Saulsbury; four companies of Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Middleton; Third Illinois Cavalry at Pocahontas; First Alabama (African descent), six companies at Pocahontas, also Kidd's light battery; three companies First Alabama (African descent) at Big Hill, to protect Tuscumbia bridge, and one company at Cypress Creek; strong outpost of cavalry at Chewalla; First Alabama Cavalry at Camp Davies, 5 miles south of here.

At this post, One hundred and eighth Illinois, One hundred and twentieth Illinois, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, and Engineer Regiment, and First West Tennessee (African descent), Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Third Michigan Cavalry, and remainder Ninth Illinois Cavalry. I have also about 300 of Dodge's and Fifteenth Army Corps stragglers organized. I think this can protect road and hold this place against the forces of enemy as now advised.

I have sent a special and imperative order to Hurst, who is at Camden, near Purdy.

I am sending forward to Memphis all Government property we do not want, and all the rolling-stock of road. Shall send off my sick and refugees as fast as possible. The road, in my judgment, can only be held intact by driving off of the country all inhabitants near it. This I shall do. I shall relieve this post and the entire line of the host of traders and speculators who embarrass all of our military operations in time of alarm.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863—2.30 p. m.
(Received 1.40 a. m., 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It has been impossible for Thomas to make the movement directed by me for Burnside's relief. I have directed a pontoon bridge to be

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moved up to Dallas. It will start in the morning. This will threaten, and may enable us to move a force sufficient to cut the railroad near Cleveland. At the same time batteries of heavy guns are being established on our right, in Chattanooga Valley, to be used against the enemy at the east foot of Lookout.

When Sherman crosses at Bridgeport, Howard will drive the enemy from the west side of Lookout and get possession of the road leading across the foot of the mountain; then join Sherman in his movement up the valley. Thomas will attack vigorously in this valley, and, if the enemy give back, follow them up. Colonel Wilson and Mr. Dana have just started up the Tennessee Valley to see Burnside and give him instructions from me, contingent upon the condition of affairs they may find existing.

Although a large force has gone up the Tennessee Valley that may annoy us, I feel that a decisive movement of the enemy in that direction must prove a disaster to them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November* 9, 1863.

Lieut. Commander LE ROY FITCH,
Commanding Gun-boat Flotilla, Cumberland River:

The bearer, Capt. S. A. Stockdale, assistant provost-marshal, is directed to call upon you for the purpose of stating to you the following facts: A fleet of transports has been loaded at this place with commissary stores, to proceed up the Cumberland to the mouth of Big South Fork, where General Burnside is awaiting them. General Grant telegraphed from Chattanooga (where he now is) some days since to Admiral Porter asking for a convoy. Thus far no gun-boats have arrived here; the transports are ready to proceed. It is of the highest importance that there should be no delay, and hearing that some of your vessels were in the vicinity, Captain Stockdale is dispatched to confer with you in the hope that you will be able to furnish the convoys necessary.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 9, 1863.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

Major-General Grant directs that the gun-boat Newsboy be provided with all the ammunition and other supplies necessary to put her in condition for service, and that an additional 12-pounder gun, with sufficient number of artillerists to work it, be furnished her for temporary use. You will please cause the officer whom you may designate to execute this order to report to these headquarters the time at which the Newsboy can be got ready to proceed.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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NASHVILLE, *November* 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The transports are in readiness, but no convoy has yet reported. I to-day started Stockdale down the river with a letter to the naval commander at Clarksville, asking him to furnish convoy. What can be done?

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 9, 1863.
(Received 10th.)

Major-General GRANT or THOMAS:

Couriers just in from General Sherman; all goes well. I judge he remains for the present at Fayetteville. Anything for him can be sent through from here in about ten hours. He contemplates ordering one division to the neighborhood of Athens to repair railroad back to Columbia.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 9, 1863—10 p. m.

General HOOKER:

I have made my trip to Lookout Mountain and I have found nothing but Ninth Kentucky and part of the Seventh Alabama Cavalry; 6 miles north of that, at the Round Mountain, one regiment of infantry lying in ambush. The best information I can get is that Bragg is running the best part of his force to Charleston, Tenn. Wheeler's command has gone to Cleveland, Tenn. I can't walk, or I would have gone directly there. I will have to have a horse. I am unable to travel. Telegraph where I can get a horse.

C. A. WARREN.

STEVENSON, *November* 9, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

A mounted reconnaissance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster, along the river at Caperton's Ferry just heard from. Discovered no signs of enemy or any artillery. I believe the story to be exaggerated; still, from the reports of citizens, more than the usual signs of the enemy have appeared at the ferry 6 miles below, yesterday, last night, and this morning, but now all appears as before, cavalry only being in sight. The river is not fordable at any point.

SAMUEL ROSS,
Colonel Twentieth Connecticut.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 9, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Maysville:

The rebels are reported opposite Caperton's Ferry. The general commanding directs that you send Wilder's brigade to that vicinity.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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TULLAHOMA, *November* 9, 1863.

Colonel ROSS,
Commanding Post, Stevenson:

There is a brigade of infantry on the island opposite Bridgeport. Better notify its commander and Colonel Rogers (of One hundred and twenty-third New York) to keep a lookout to-night at river and see if pontoons are being laid. General Slocum is at Wartrace. Your dispatch has been forwarded. I think the force opposite is cavalry.

If a strong force of infantry threatens, you had better send off all wagon trains and stores, and hold the earth-works and other defenses.

You have telegraphed to army headquarters of course. Telegraph to Anderson and Tantalon.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863.

General ELLIOTT:

Concentrate the First Division of Cavalry and move with it to the vicinity of Sparta, Tenn., or between Sparta and Carthage, where you can best subsist your animals.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Bridgeport, November 9, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Deserters from the Fourth Tennessee, who left Bragg's army on Lookout Mountain this morning, say that Longstreet has left Lookout and has gone to Sweet Water, Tenn. His command in Lookout has been replaced by Walker's, formerly Cheatham's, division. Longstreet, they say, took four divisions to Tennessee and passed Ooltewah Station Thursday last. Walker arrived and took position yesterday. They say there was no considerable force, except the artillery, on Lookout during the time the change was being effected. Other deserters say that Wheeler's cavalry has gone in the direction of Cleveland. Colonel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut, telegraphs that force of rebel cavalry was seen near Caperton's Ferry to-day.

CHAS. CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *November* 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Have just received a dispatch from General Sherman, dated Fayetteville, Tenn., November 7, 8 a.m. The substance of his communication: There the a. m. of the 7th with two divisions; two more

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would reach there the 8th. General Dodge is a good ways behind, but will come up with dispatch. Found Elk River so high he could not cross it, and was compelled to come via Winchester and find rations at Decherd. Says he needs horseshoes and nails, and desires me to have an extra supply on hand, so I can supply him.

You are aware that I have been unable to get anything for my own command via railroad, and therefore cannot supply him.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, with request that, if practicable, horse and mule shoes be sent to Stevenson to meet General Sherman's command.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

General Sherman will need these shoes in order to cross the mountain. I have therefore ordered 20,000 mule-shoes and 10,000 horse-shoes to Winchester to meet him. If this is not best, please inform me, and the order will be changed by telegraph.

Respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Colonel Donaldson will see to this request being complied with.

M. C. MEIGS.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOL. MTD. INFTY.,
Bridgeport, Ala., November 9, 1863.

General CHARLES CRUFT,
Commanding at Bridgeport:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders and instructions I went with my party of scouts along the south bank of the Tennessee to Caperton's Ferry. Owing to the obstructions that have been placed in the Island Creek road, I was obliged to cross the point of Raccoon Mountain. I then went up the east side of Island Creek and forded it, 1¾ miles from its mouth, near Edwards'. From there I passed along the base of the mountain to the bank of the Tennessee, and taking the Island Creek road went directly to Caperton's Ferry.

I found no enemy except small squads of 2 or 3 at a time. Citizens reported that the Eighth Georgia left Caperton's two days before (Sunday). At Christfield's I found 5 rebel soldiers, who succeeded in making their escape to the mountain. Christfield attempted to do so and was arrested. I found at his house three pieces of fire-arms, which I destroyed. One of my men was afterward fired upon and his horse wounded by some one concealed among the rocks near Christfield's. I have no doubt that organizations are

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being made for the purpose of bushwhacking. I also arrested a rebel soldier belonging to the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and a citizen dressed in our uniform.

I could not ascertain the direction taken by the enemy after leaving Caperton's, the citizens either being ignorant or unwilling to communicate what they knew. One of my men reports that he saw a squad of 15 or 20 rebels crossing from the river bottom to the mountain.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. R. SKINNER,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Scouts, Ninety-second Illinois.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have just returned to-day, after more than two weeks' absence in execution of orders of General Burnside in regard to his transportation. I have never interfered with transportation to the Army of the Cumberland except in execution of orders of General Rosecrans. No interference by officers in my command known to me, and will see there is none except on your order.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

The road from Corinth to Grand Junction has been abandoned by our forces, leaving the former an isolated post to be supplied by the river Tennessee. They are in immediate want of forage to be sent to Hamburg Landing. Will you please order it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

J. B. BINGHAM, Esq.,
Editor Memphis Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: Yours of October 30 overtook me here as I paused for my column to close up. I admit I find it difficult to define clearly my wishes as to the conduct of the press in this department. The insatiable desire for news, startling and piquant, is so great that an editor catering to the taste of the public must prepare his food accordingly.

I believe in freedom as near absolute as is consistent with safety. I believe in free thought, free speech, and free press, but the moment we think, we see that each of these freedoms must be limited, else in bad hands they generate discord, confusion, and war, resulting in military rule, despotism, and no freedom at all; thus forming a circle of events which the history of every old nation has exemplified.

You, or any fair man, looking back on the history of our own country for the past forty years, must admit that the press has gradually intensified the feelings of mutual jealousy and hatred between

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the North and the South, till war not only resulted, but was bound to result. You see yet the press of each section, instead of healing the gap, is vigorously widening it. Now, this country must be united by the silken bonds of a generous and kindly union if possible, or by the harsh steel bands of a despot otherwise. Of course, we all prefer the former. In that event the press will have freedom regulated by statute law; in the other their freedom will be one-sided, as in France—a freedom to praise and sustain the Government, but death to oppose.

If all men were good, we would need no law or restraint, but unfortunately some will steal and murder and commit all sorts of crime, and therefore punishment and pain must be resorted to. So if editors were filled with a desire to do right, they would allay rather than arouse the passions of men; they would publish the truth alone, and would slander nobody; but unfortunately some editors have an object to serve, to pull down one man or interest, to elevate another, and so on.

Now, you know, and every editor is conscious when he does right, but he may have some motive to serve that biases his judgment; therefore, even in peaceful times, I would make every publisher liable in money for the truth of everything he prints. I would not allow him to publish anonymous pieces and throw off [responsibility] by saying the author was so and so. I would make the editor responsible, first, that all he published is true; second, that the publication was necessary to the public good. Even if true, I would make him liable as in slander and libel; and in times of war and insurrection, I would restrict them altogether, for the reasons that in war and insurrection, which suspend the functions of the courts and civil offices, the executive of a nation by his army and navy must control all the physique and morals of the nation, to restore such peace and quiet as will enable the courts to resume their sway.

In my department I contend that, subordinate to the powers above, I have a right to use every man, every influence, every moral, intellectual, and physical power within my limits to restore quiet, order, peace, and finally produce the restoration of the civil power, when *eo instante* this civil government, having regained its vitality, resumes its wonted control. These ideas are very general and not very specific, but they give you the key to my conduct.

If a man disturbs the peace, I will kill or remove him; if he does anything wrong and there is no civil power in existence, the military power does exist and must act, for we must have some law. Nature abhors anarchy. As of a man, so of a combination, or the press, or anything; all must act in concert to stop war, strife, and anarchy. When these are done, peace restored, civil courts and law respected, then you and all are free again.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Col. J. D. BINGHAM,
Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Tennessee, Eastport:

DEAR COLONEL: On traversing the country from Eastport to this place, en route for Stevenson and Chattanooga, I find the route im-

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practicable for supplies of any kind, and I shall not depend on the Tennessee for supplies for the army in the field. Dodge's division will be supplied from Columbia, Tenn., and will repair the railroad from Nashville to Decatur. The Fifteenth Army Corps is marching for Stevenson, and will be supplied by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. You will therefore make your dispositions accordingly.

Give the chief quartermasters of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps full power to approve all requisitions, and draw from Saint Louis; limit the amount of supplies up the Tennessee to the small force now there, and in person come round by way of Nashville and join me wherever I happen to be. At Nashville you will hear of my whereabouts.

The Fifteenth Army Corps is entire, and its quartermaster can regulate all matters in that corps, but I want you near my person to keep a general supervision of the whole department. Had I foreseen the difficulty of holding communication back to Eastport, I would have ordered you here in advance; but as it is, I want you to come round as quickly as possible.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, November 9, 1863.

General CROOK,
Maysville:

The whole Fifteenth Army Corps is now up, and I move in the morning for Winchester and Stevenson. My aide, Captain Audenried, is also back from Decherd, and I am now in full possession of all of General Grant's orders, including that of the 5th, sent by you. General Dodge will be left at Pulaski, with orders to repair bridges and go to Athens. Please order the company of engineers at Paint Rock Creek back to Bridgeport.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT MACFEELY,
Chief Commissary, Dept. of the Tennessee, Eastport:

DEAR COLONEL: On traversing the country between Eastport and Stevenson, I find the route impracticable as a line of supply. I must depend on the Nashville and Stevenson road. After disposing matters for the supplies up the Tennessee, which must be ample for the small force left there, and giving orders to the commissary how to replace his stores, you will please join me via Nashville, Tenn., en route acquainting yourself with all data material to your department.

Dodge's command, for the present, will be supplied from Columbia,

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and the Fifteenth Corps from Nashville. The chief commissaries at Vicksburg, Memphis, and Eastport, must be empowered to draw direct on the base at Saint Louis. I want you near me as soon as possible, and you may choose your route. On arrival I will approve the account of traveling expense.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Division on the March, Pulaski:

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here yesterday and your letter to General Blair of the 5th was sent forward to me. I also received a dispatch from General Grant dated Chattanooga, November 5, as follows.* You see at once General Grant's kind feelings toward you.

General Grant, on the 5th, supposed we were moving on the Athens and Huntsville road, but by this time he is differently advised and may somewhat modify his orders, but should he not I dispose of your command as follows: At Pulaski feel with your cavalry to Columbia up the pike, sending a commissary with sufficient wagons to get you bread, salt, sugar, coffee, &c.; then move down to Elkton or Prospect and put parties to work on the Richland and Elk River bridges until the regular repair trains come up from the rear. As soon as those bridges are advanced far enough for you to be assured that supplies can reach you by that road, move to Athens and await orders, guarding the road back as far as Pulaski.

Whilst delaying at Prospect you will find abundance of meat and corn up and down the valley of Elk River, which use of freely, leaving barely enough for the inhabitants, and let them feel and know that by breaking our communications they force us to eat them out. Elk River Valley has heretofore contributed largely to supply the enemy, and to be fair the people should do as much for us. You will find that the Fifteenth Army Corps, in passing up this valley, have already made a deep impression, but still a vast amount of corn and meat remain.

General Crook is with a strong cavalry division at Maysville, near Huntsville, and I understand General Elliott has another division at Winchester, near Decherd.

What is at Columbia I have no means of knowing, but from General Grant's dispatch I infer there is a force there competent to construct and guard the railroad forward to Pulaski.

I found all the roads up the valley of Elk very bad, but I have not yet had a full report of the condition of the road from Florence to Pulaski or from Pulaski here. When you write give me exact information on these points as I should know the condition of all roads leading back toward the Tennessee.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Grant to Sherman, November 5, p. 54.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis:

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here yesterday with the Fourth and Third Divisions, Fifteenth Army Corps, and await the coming up of the Second and First, when I expect to move to Winchester and Stevenson. Dodge's command was across the Tennessee, ready to march for Pulaski, whence I must turn him south to Athens to cover the repairs to the railroad from Nashville to Decatur, but I am assured when offensive operations begin all my force shall be united, and the guarding of railroad left to the troops belonging to the Army of the Cumberland.

I will not be able to use the Tennessee as a line for supplies. All roads leading east and west in Tennessee are execrable, whilst comparatively good roads lead to and from Nashville. The railroad from Nashville to Stevenson is now the main artery of supply, and that from Nashville to Decatur is being repaired.

I think in this condition of things you had better put some good officer to command the post of Columbus. Leave Colonel Hicks, of the Fortieth Illinois, at Paducah, with a small garrison, and give A. J. Smith command of the line of the Tennessee, with such troops as you can spare for that purpose. Eastport should be held and fortified, and Smith should have one or two of the Ellet-fleet boats with which to patrol the Tennessee in co-operation with the gun-boats.

I do not think as long as we hold Eastport and Memphis any considerable body of the enemy will penetrate north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and if they do, they will merely annoy the inhabitants that we are not bound to protect. They must organize and protect themselves. Our duty is to strike and break up the large armies of the Confederacy, which once broken and defeated, the smaller bands will soon be as obnoxious to the people of the South as to us.

Direct all officers and soldiers belonging to this army to come round to Nashville and forward to me at Stevenson. I will not attempt to keep up communication with the head of navigation on the Tennessee for the present, but will look to Nashville as my base of supplies.

You may exercise supreme control over all the troops north of the Tallahatchie, and between the rivers Mississippi and Tennessee, including Cairo and Helena.

I am, with great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Fayetteville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, Vicksburg:

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here yesterday, and am waiting for the column to close up, when I expect to move to Winchester and down to Stevenson. I have dispatches from General Grant at Chattanooga to November 5, when all seemed well.

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I made the order for Tuttle's division on General Grant's and regretted it, as I would prefer you should be strong as possible. Sooner or later an army of considerable magnitude must move from Vicksburg due east clear to Selma, and I regret that we cannot attempt it now.

I see no signs here of any purpose of the enemy to invade Tennessee unless it be in the eastern part, and General Grant will be forced to cross the Tennessee River and seek the enemy. The high table hills known as the Raccoon and Lookout ridges are strong defensive positions, but are so extensive that I doubt if Bragg will fight much short of the Coosa or its branches, Etowah and Oostenaula, but of this in time.

I have two divisions Fifteenth Army Corps here and two more close behind to arrive to-day. I have another division made up out of the Sixteenth Corps of about 8,000 men, commanded by General Dodge, that I am ordered to leave near Athens to repair the railroad from Nashville to Decatur, but am assured by General Grant when we do move none of my command shall be on railroads.

I cannot at this distance give you any orders, but leave you to do what is right, and have written to Admiral Porter to communicate with you as fully as possible. Of course you know the admiral well enough to be assured that he will do anything in his power to promote unity and harmony of action. He forwarded a complaint made by an officer commanding a gun-boat against a party of soldiers detached from Natchez. It is to our interest to conciliate the inhabitants along the river, and I know you will do all you can for that end. He also sent me a sketch,* which I inclose, suggesting the posting a small force at a point of the Mississippi where the Red River approaches within a few miles, marked B. I leave this also to your judgment.

I understand the Ellet brigade and fleet are to be transferred to us. If so, I will give you the brigade and a great part of the fleet.

I wish you and Hurlbut to correspond and act in concert.

Should affairs here take a lull, I would run round to Memphis and Vicksburg, as, I confess, my heart is in the great river.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *November* 9, 1863.
(Received 11th.)

Major-General GRANT:

Dispatch of 7th [6th] received; orders forwarded to McPherson; shall Tuttle's division when relieved march to Eastport or move by steam-boats to Nashville or Waterloo? General Davidson was here to-day; he has a division of 6,000 splendid cavalry and twenty pieces of artillery. This force thrown into Mississippi can destroy Canton, Grenada, Columbus, and sweep up to Tuscumbia or such other point as you may determine, and operate as the strongest flank movement on Bragg. He is anxious to do it and join you. There is no hope of active service in Arkansas for them, and if the Department will authorize Steele to mount his own regiments, and furnish

* Not found.

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equipments, and also to recruit mounted men in Arkansas, he can easily have them to 5,000 mounted men. Davidson will be strong enough to fight his way across to you whenever you may order, with such assistance as I can give him. Davidson tells me that Burnside has 25,000 mounted men in his command.

I shall hold the railroad to the last minute, though everything is ready to abandon if necessary and concentrate on Corinth and Memphis.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863.
(Received 12th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Collect mules and horses in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi to supply all required in your command. From North Mississippi collect all serviceable animals and beef-cattle you can reach, giving receipts to be paid on proof of loyalty, not transferable. That country ought to be put in such condition that it will not support Chalmers' command any longer.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863.
(Received 12th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I have telegraphed Allen to send forage to Hamburg Landing. Direct your quartermaster and commissary to make requisition for the necessary supplies for that place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November* 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

On the 2d the rebels commenced repairing Mobile and Ohio Railroad with 300 men from south toward Saltillo. They have since increased the force. They say that they will finish the work as soon as possible. Gholson has moved his force west of Tupelo in direction of pickets. The country is filled with small parties of rebels committing depredations. To-day they burned the deserted barracks at Glendale and have burned the tanks east of Glendale. I have sent a scout direct to Tupelo; will advise you on his return. Rebels telegraphed to Okolona on the 4th instant, that rebels had driven our troops across river at Chattanooga.

I have ordered all refugees to be sent to Cairo; shall send them on immediately. I think this immense camp of contrabands should be broken up and its occupants sent to Memphis. This outpost in my judgment is no place for them.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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COLLIERVILLE, *November* 9, 1863.

General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

A Scotchman by the name of Gordon, connected with the commissary department, has just arrived from Okolona. He is a deserter. He states that there is a small force of cavalry about Tupelo. Loring's troops have gone to Canton. Chalmers is at Oxford. The rebels are building the railroad from Okolona to Tupelo, and are repairing the railroad from Oxford to the Tallahatchie. Has heard of no movement on Corinth or any place on this line. Rations of meat for about 2,000 men are shipped every week from Meridian to Okolona.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Seventeenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I inclose you telegram from Major-General Grant.* It is of very serious importance that Tuttle's division be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. You will see from the tenor of Grant's dispatch the necessity.

As it is apparent that organized warfare is over in Arkansas, I this day telegraph to General Halleck recommending that Davidson's cavalry division be thrown across the Mississippi to strike for Grenada, Canton, Columbus, and thence to Eastport to dissipate the cloud of irregular and regular cavalry that hang around us. I can put 2,500 cavalry in as a flanking column, and thus destroy all their lines of communication and approach. I do not know that this will be done, but if done it will be the prettiest flank movement of the war.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 9, 1863.

Maj. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Battalion Fourth Illinois Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will proceed to-morrow morning with your command, including the colored men whom you have enlisted, to Haynes' Bluff by land, where a steam-boat will be in readiness to ferry you across the Yazoo River. From that point you will make a scout up through the country west of the Yazoo and through the Deer Creek country, to break up and destroy any bands of the enemy whom you may hear of, and finally cross to Skipwith's Landing, where you will establish your camp and recruit your colored regiment. During the expedition you will, of course, gather up what

*See November 6, p. 64.

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colored men you can, who are fit for the service, to fill up your regiment. You will refrain as far as possible from molesting or interfering with citizens who are well disposed toward the U. S. Government and who are remaining quietly at their homes. Especially in the vicinity of Skipwith's Landing are many loyal people who are not to be disturbed and whose families and property you will protect.

The steam-boat Chenango will be at Haynes' Bluff shortly after your arrival to ferry you across the river. You will leave your quartermaster and a detail of men to load your stores, camp and garrison equipage, and transportation on board steam-boat here to be sent to Skipwith's Landing.

You will make the required returns and reports to these headquarters, and keep me advised of everything important which may come to your knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 9, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Have seen dispatch from General Grant about your loss at Rogersville. Per contra, about the same time Averell and Duffié got considerable advantage of the enemy at and about Lewisburg, Va.; and on Saturday, the 7th, Meade drove the enemy from Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, capturing 8 battle-flags, 4 guns, and over 1,800 prisoners, with very little loss to himself. Let me hear from you.

A. LINCOLN.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
November 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I can send 1,200 picked men and a few pieces of artillery by way of Franklin, N. C., Clayton, Clarksville, and Athens, Ga., and strike the railroad east of Atlanta. This is as large a force as seems to me advisable to send through the mountains. If you desire it increased to 2,000, we can possibly do it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, November 9, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: I inclose the report* of one of my citizen scouts.

I think, if the general commanding approves, that I could take 1,000 or 1,200 of the best mounted men of my command, provided the rebels remain as they are for a day or two, and cross the Little Tennessee near Chilhowee Mountains, move down the river, capture their pickets, or follow them into their camp, and, I think, capture a

*Not found.

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large number and scatter the rest. I think it worth your consideration. If you think necessary a party of infantry could be sent across from Lenoir's to opposite there.

I also inclose a note* from Colonel Adams. If he finds the Indians are at the cove, and you do not like the other plan, I will send him after them.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 9, 1863.

General SANDERS:

GENERAL: You are authorized to employ as many citizen scouts as you desire—reliable men. By this means you may be able to keep the North Carolina road well watched. This should be done now by all means. The infantry at Sweet Water are represented as being ready to move, whether to Chattanooga or to turn our left is the question. You will lose no time in procuring thorough information, and are not limited as to expense.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 9, 1863—4 p. m.

General SANDERS:

The following from General Potter:

It is reported the enemy crossed the Little Tennessee yesterday and to-day in considerable force—stated as high as 10,000—at McGhee's Ferry and near Morganton. Some portion of them were in the vicinity of Louisville this morning.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863—8.30 p. m.
(Received 3.10 a. m., 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Under the necessity of the case I have made the order below, and telegraphed the officers. I request that it be distributed, and that Major Easton be designated by the President as chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in place of Hodges, assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth as depot quartermaster.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPT., *Chattanooga, Tenn., November* 9, 1863.

First. Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. L. Donaldson, quartermaster, is announced as senior and supervising quartermaster of the Department

* Not found.

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of the Cumberland. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. His headquarters will be at Nashville, and to him all reports required to be made to the supervising quartermaster by general orders will be made. He will have general control of the permanent depots of the department, and will provide for their necessary supplies. He will make monthly estimates for funds upon the office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington.

Second. The chief quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland in the field will call upon him for supplies of money and material, and will transmit the usual monthly reports to his office, to be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington.

Third. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. He will turn over to Lieutenant-Colonel Donaldson the public funds in his hands, and will proceed without delay to that post and enter upon his duties.

Fourth. Maj. Langdon C. Easton, quartermaster U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as acting chief quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland in the field. He will immediately turn over his public property to the ranking officer of the quartermaster's department at Fort Leavenworth, who will act until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges.

Major Easton will repair without delay to the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, and report for duty to Major-General Thomas, commanding.

By order:

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 10, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

At your request General J. M. Palmer was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief,

NASHVILLE, *November* 10, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

No convoy has yet reported. Stockdale telegraphs from Clarksville that gun-boats passed there yesterday noon. He is still in pursuit of them, and will continue until he obtains some definite information. Of course you do not want the boats to go without a convoy.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITHLAND, *November* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have conferred with Captain Fitch, commanding gun-boat flotilla on the Cumberland River, and he will not send the boats without orders from Admiral Porter, to whom he has telegraphed and

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will get an answer to-morrow morning. I have little hope of a favorable answer, as the case will not be represented strong enough. If the answer is unfavorable, shall I telegraph or go to Cairo, or return to Nashville? Will await an answer until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

S. A. STOCKDALE,
Captain, &c.

NASHVILLE, *November* 10, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Captain Stockdale telegraphs from Smithland that he has had an interview with Captain Fitch, commanding gun-boat flotilla on the Cumberland, and that he will do nothing without orders from Admiral Porter. Fitch has telegraphed to Porter for instructions. Can anything further be done? I have directed Stockdale to proceed until he does get a convoy. Am I right?

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November* 10, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Am sending stores to Nashville as fast as possible to procure transportation. Water in the Mississippi very low; about 4 feet. Have turned over to quartermaster about 2,000,000 rations since November [October] 26.

T. J. HAINES.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Am obliged for the order forbidding interference with transportation. Will send immediately for a cargo of forage to Hamburg. Have shipped largely to Eastport.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 10, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Only interference with transportation to the Army of the Cumberland was an order given by adjutant during my absence for three batteries of artillery and their train to go by river, being loaded on boats, as the superintendent of railroads stated he could not send them for one week, and it was believed to be important to throw them forward. No orders were given for transportation, except for supplies for troops at Bowling Green, Munfordville, and Russellville. Have directed there is to be no interference except by your order or General Thomas'.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 267. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November* 10, 1863.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. James L. Donaldson, quartermaster U. S. Army, having been ordered to Nashville by the Quartermaster-General, is announced as senior and supervising quartermaster of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 301. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 10, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Nashville, including the defenses of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the Kentucky line, the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to Duck River, the Nashville and Decatur Railroad to Columbia, and the posts of McMinnville, Clarksville, Fort Donelson, and Nashville; headquarters of the district at Nashville.

V. The defenses of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Duck River to Bridgeport will be under the command of Major General Slocum, as long as a portion of the Twelfth Army Corps is retained on that road; headquarters at Tullahoma.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The following reorganization of the Second Division, Cavalry command, is announced:

The First Brigade will be commanded by Col. W. W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and will be composed of: Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Third Indiana Cavalry Battalion.

The Second Brigade will be commanded by Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and will consist of: First Ohio Cavalry, Third Ohio Cavalry, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

The Third Brigade will be commanded by Col. J. T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and will consist of: Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteers.

The commanding officers of the several regiments enumerated will report to their respective brigade commanders herein designated. The brigade commanders will report to Brig. Gen. G. Crook, U. S. Volunteers, commanding division.

IX. The Fifth Tennessee Cavalry will proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn., to reorganize and complete its muster.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, Tenn., November 10, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: All quiet in the front. Colonel Adams, at Maryville, reported late yesterday evening that there were no rebels on this side the river. As soon as I got your report inclosing General Potter's, I directed him to find out positively. The report of citizens has been to the same effect almost every day since I have been here, and even when scouting parties get to within a mile or two of the river they receive the same reports. It is almost impossible to get a true report from any citizen, even those who are undoubted Union men, as they do not wait to find out the truth, but run on the slightest rumor, and it naturally increases, and the rebel citizens do not know anything. These deserters say there is only a battalion of cavalry now at Motley's Ford, two companies above, and the rest are distributed along the river to Loudon, and that the most of the cavalry is about Philadelphia. I have not received a single report, with one exception, from any citizen who had seen a rebel. You can judge how difficult it is to know when to believe them.

My horses are in a very bad condition owing to the scratches, or sore-heel; we have no horse medicines of any kind, and I believe there is none in the department.

I feel satisfied that I can be able to give you timely information of any approach of the enemy in this direction, and that I can hold this part of the country for some time.

I have one brigade here without shelter or blankets. If possible I would like to get the latter at least to-day. My quartermaster is in town for that purpose. Colonel Adams has just reported no rebels this side the river (9.30).

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

[NOVEMBER 10, 1863.]

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: I send a report just received from Colonel Adams.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

MARYVILLE, *November* 10, 1863.

General SANDERS:

I have had scouts to the river at Niles' and Motley's Fords; also sent one to Unitia that has not yet reported. There are no rebels on this side; you need not be uneasy. I will know if they cross the river any time in less than three hours after they commence crossing, and will be amongst them. I will always give you timely notice. There is also a report with some little foundation that Longstreet is in Sweet Water, but not his men, though they are reported as coming. Wheeler's cavalry is reported as having arrived.

Yours, respectfully,

S. ADAMS.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 10, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. I do not credit the report of the 10,000 crossing, as I sent a citizen scout, Colharm, down in that direction yesterday evening and would have heard of it ere now. Colonel Adams sent a scouting party to Unitia early this morning; we have some men at Louisville who would have heard it, and there are Union citizens who would have been in to get out of the way. I have, however, started a scouting party from here by the way of Louisville and will notify Colonel Adams of the report.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

BULL'S GAP, *November* 10, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I have heard from both Colonel Foster's scouts and those sent from Ninth Michigan to Warrensburg. The enemy are represented from 75 to 100 strong. They have abandoned their stock and recrossed the Chucky River; moved toward either Paint Rock or Greeneville. Captain McBride, Ninth Michigan, has gone toward Newport in order to ascertain the truth of the rumor mentioned in your dispatch, leaving the stock to be driven in by Smith's (North Carolina) cavalry regiment.

The report of the rebels at Greeneville I think reliable. A citizen met one of our foraging parties this p. m. some 6 miles out toward Rogersville on a cross-road toward Snap's Ferry road, and said that the rebels were in Greeneville in great force on Snap's Ferry road and Rogersville. I doubt the report. My scouting party on the Snap's Ferry road has not yet come in, nor a party sent to Rogersville to-day for some men wounded in the last fight. I will telegraph you later. I am in very great need of a commissary. Will you please send me First Lieut. James P. Gregg, of one of the Pennsylvania regiments?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *November* 10, 1863.

I. R. A. Crawford, of Greeneville, Greene County, Tenn., is hereby appointed chief of secret police in East Tennessee. He is fully empowered to employ under his command and order as many men as he may deem necessary for said service, and at such pay as their services may be worth in his estimation.

He is empowered to make requisitions for clothing, horses, equipments, arms, and ammunition, as well as all other necessaries that said service may require, and the same shall be furnished accordingly.

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He is fully empowered to arrest and hold for examination all persons who may in anywise be in complicity with the enemy, or any person or persons suspected guilty of treasonable or disloyal conduct toward the Government and laws of the United States; also to seize from all such persons such property as he may deem necessary for the good of the service.

He is fully empowered and strictly enjoined, with the men subject to his order and command, to closely watch the movements of the enemy, and to immediately report the same to these headquarters, and to use every available means in his power to prevent any surprise of our forces by the enemy.

He is fully empowered to employ and send agents into the lines of the enemy for the purpose of finding out the strength, movements, and designs of the enemy, and to report the same to these headquarters.

He is at liberty to make his headquarters at such points as may be, in his judgment, most advantageous to said service, and to give orders upon the Government for such supplies as may be needed, and the same shall be paid.

All requisitions for money for any purpose necessary for this service must be made to the major-general commanding this department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 10, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I learn that by the way of New Market and Maysville you will avoid the heavy mountains and find abundance of forage. If a part of your command is now at Winchester, and a part back, that portion behind had better be turned on the New Market route.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 10, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States, Washington, D. C.:

If I am not mistaken in the tenor of your letter to me, you suppose I have some command in Arkansas; this is not the fact. The infantry, although taken from my corps, are under orders of Major-General Schofield; the cavalry was his before. I have no military authority over Arkansas. There is no difficulty in bringing Arkansas into the Union with slavery abolished, if it is desired.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The enemy are repairing Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Saltillo, and Mississippi Central to Tallahatchie. Corinth will be attacked as soon as they are done, say in ten days. Troops are not yet come from Vicksburg or Arkansas. All quiet now on my line.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 10, 1863—9 a. m.
(Received 12th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Direct rails and chairs to be taken up on railroad from Memphis to Humboldt, Tenn., and from Memphis to Grenada, and the Central Railroad south of Grand Junction, and ship them by river to Nashville with all dispatch. Commence on each road as far off as possible to give the greatest amount of rails and chairs. Direct commanding officer at Corinth to do same thing south from there. He can load wagons going to Hamburg for supplies, and ship rails to Reynoldsburg, on Tennessee River. You can keep Tuttle's division.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Union City, Tenn., November 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Commanding Division:

Faulkner and his coadjutors cannot possibly raise 2,000 armed men, and I think I can hold my ground against any 3,000, armed as they must be. I have four good guns well manned, and with 800 rounds of assorted ammunition. I have infantry enough to support the battery, and cavalry enough to follow up a victory. Still I don't want to be attacked until a week after I get my axes; then I am quite safe. I prefer to send out no expedition until the abatis is completed. When that shall be done I think our position will be very easy to hold, and as good a point of departure for the other side of Obion River as we could have. The roads will be horrible, but they will be that wherever we may go. I used to think Clinton the better place; now I think this the better position in view of its easier defensibility.

Captain Burns has taken in a list of the ammunition on hand here, and I have ordered a requisition made to complete the supply to 100 rounds.

I would suggest that [at] some point between Paris and the Tennessee River [there are] better roads to the place where the rebels now keep themselves, but it is a question whether they would not come on to this side if we were there.

I want arms for 100 Tennessee men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel Fourth Missouri Cav. Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 10, 1863.

Maj. H. E. EASTMAN,
Commanding Red Bone Church:

MAJOR: General Leggett, commanding at Big Black bridge, reports nearly the whole force of rebel cavalry moving via Clinton and Raymond in a southerly direction. Keep a strict watch on the fords and ferries across the Big Black River in your front, and if possible ascertain whether the enemy is still continuing his course south of Raymond or turning in toward the Big Black and Grand Gulf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 10, 1863.

Captain OWEN, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Gun-boat Fleet:

CAPTAIN: Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, at Goodrich's Landing, reports a force of the enemy 2,000 strong, with eight new pieces of artillery, at Floyd or Bayou Macon. If the enemy are there in such force, their object doubtless is to make a raid on the plantations on the west side of the river, and perhaps attack the force at Goodrich's Landing or Milliken's Bend. I have to request that you will send one or two of your gun-boats to Goodrich's Landing to assist General Hawkins if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 11, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Dispatches just received from Schofield state that General Steele has advanced to Arkadelphia, and that it was doubtful if he could re-enforce Hurlbut, who seems to be pretty hard pressed. He must, therefore, retain all he can from Sherman's command till others arrive. Do you hear anything of Burnside?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 11, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 6.55 a. m., 12th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Hurlbut was instructed several days ago to retain Tuttle's division from Vicksburg for the present. Line down between Louisville and Knoxville for two days. Sherman will be at Stevenson on Friday.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 11, 1863.

Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

You are right in sending Stockdale until convoys are obtained. If gun-boats do not accompany our transports, there will be no use in sending them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

U. S. STEAMER MOOSE,
Smithland, November 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant. Two gun-boats will be dispatched immediately to comply with the request. I am sorry I did not know this sooner as I was within a few miles of Nashville the other day, and could have sent two boats right up had I known it was the desire to send supplies above.

Please communicate with me direct in regard to the assistance you may require from the gun-boats on the Cumberland or Ohio River. Then I will know exactly what to do; besides it saves a great deal of time. Having sent the first request to the admiral, I knew nothing of it, there being at the time neither mail nor telegraphic communication between us; as it was I was compelled to send to Cairo to know the admiral's wishes, whereas, had the first application for convoy been made to me direct, I could have given the convoy at once. Will you please let the gun-boats belonging to the army meet the convoys from below at Harpeth Shoals, as I will, after sending two boats above, have one left for a time to convoy from here up. Soon, however, I will have more as I have ordered all the boats out of the Ohio to join me here. Please make known your wishes to me, and if it is in my power I will with all my heart comply with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY FITCH,
Comdg. Cumberland and Ohio Divs. of Gun-boats, Miss. Squadron.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, Nov. 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as chief of cavalry for the Military Division of the Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Cumberland:

The Second Division of the Twelfth Corps has been anxiously awaiting the arrival of its trains ever since it reached this valley,

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and it was only yesterday that any reason for the delay was presented to me. General Cruft reports that he is ordered from the headquarters of the department to permit no trains to pass up the south side of the river. Of course I cannot be in possession of the information which has suggested this order, as I have reported from the most reliable information I have been able to obtain, as well as from much personal observation, that I regarded the route as safe, not only for single couriers, but single wagons.

The troops now posted from Whiteside's to Bridgeport, holding all of the passes, are sufficient to secure the line of the road between those points against the whole rebel army. At this end of the line I have a regiment at Wauhatchie, and have in advance of the intermediate space, a distance of only 7 miles, a cavalry picket. Unless, therefore, the major-general commanding should be in possession of information to the contrary, I request that General Cruft may be telegraphed to forward my trains by the road on the south side of the river. Should they be sent on the north side, the teams will be of but little use to the division, as I shall expect to find them crippled and broken down.

I have also to request that I may be informed whether or not General Cruft is considered as of my command, and if he is, to respectfully inquire if instructions to that officer should not be transmitted through these headquarters.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 11, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The telegraph-line has been down for two or three days, so that we are ignorant of your position. The enemy still keep a strong force of cavalry along the left bank of the Little Tennessee River. It is now almost certain that Cheatham's division has gone back from Sweet Water, but it is reported that Longstreet's corps has taken its place. I doubt it, but hope to hear certainly to-day. The pontoon bridge over the Clinch at Kingston is finished, and we will have another over the Tennessee just above the mouth of Little Tennessee River to-day, I hope. We are anxiously expecting intelligence of Thomas' movements.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 11, 1863—11.25 a. m.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: The scouting party sent out yesterday evening has just returned. They went through Louisville, Unitia, and on to the Little Tennessee, at and below Morganton. No rebels on this side, and citizens report none over since Thursday, when a few (9) came over on foot and stole some horses and went back. The officer says

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there were some camp-fires on the opposite side of the river at Morganton, a few above and some below. Nothing new from the immediate front. The fire supposed to be at Cade's Cove is, I think, one up the river 7 or 8 miles that I saw day before yesterday. The last man I saw from Cade's Cove says the Indians are reported in Cherokee County. If I even thought of sending scouts out on every report of citizens, I would have no horses left in a few days.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Please send some envelopes if you can spare them. Colonel Adams has just come in, having been relieved by another regiment. He had scouts on the river yesterday and last night, and there were no rebels on this side. He saw some citizens, who were prisoners and escaped, who say positively that the infantry have all gone back; that the cavalry are only making a show here, and that they will all fall [back] not later than day after to-morrow. Of course you can judge of the correctness of this or not. I will know by to-night, unless my citizen scouts are caught, whether there is any truth in regard to Longstreet's being up this way or not.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS.

There may be some 60 Indians near Cade's Cove, as one of my scouts has reported them there.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, November 11, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: It is, I think, too late to start to-night, as we would not be able to reach the camp until after daylight some time, and some of the guides I will need are out of the way. Your dispatch did not reach here until dark. I will, unless something occurs, start from here to-morrow evening, so as to go out as far as Maryville and feed, and start from there at dark. Will take some of the home guards, or, if necessary, soldiers, and put a guard over every rebel's house on the road, and be among them by or soon after daylight. My intention is to cross near the mountain—day before yesterday there was no picket there—and surprise them, and I thought, if successful, cross again at Motley's Island. It is a bad ford below, but I can hold the ford and see what is below.

All quiet in the front. Of the horses, 107 were pronounced wholly and totally unfit for service, and I think myself they are. Last night the Twelfth Kentucky drew 92 after dark, and 2 of them died before they reached camp. I will have the scouts sent out as usual to-morrow from Maryville. I will leave my camp here and, I think, a sufficient guard.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

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KNOXVILLE, *November* 11, 1863—3.15 p. m.

General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Yours of 11.25 a. m. just received. The commanding general directs me to inform you that you have full authority for making a trip across the Little Tennessee with the view of capturing some of the enemy's force on the other side.

The general suggests that you cross the river at or near the foot of the mountain, and sweep down on the south side, recrossing at the ford near the mouth. If practicable, it would be well to start to-night. If you determine to make the move, let us know, and we will send Colonel Biddle out to hold your present position in your absence; and also communicate with General Potter. His bridge over the Holston at Lenoir's will probably be completed to-night. It would be well to take over 1,000 or 1,200 men. The commanding general does not wish you to understand this as an order to go unless your own judgment and information approve of the move, and the chances of success would make it pay. The remarks as to places of crossing and recrossing are to be taken as suggestions. The plan and decision will be left entirely with you. We have no further information of the enemy's infantry, further than came from your camp.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

P. S.—If you determine to make the move, please let us know the route, so that couriers may follow you.

J. G. P.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 11, 1863—6.30 p. m.

General SANDERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The commanding general wishes me to write you that in giving you the authority to make the trip on the other side of the Little Tennessee, he was mainly prompted by your offer. In deciding upon the move he wished you to consider well the results and its paying chances. You know that our force of cavalry is light, and it is necessary to husband it, and the general is desirous that its strength be no further reduced. Still, if you desire to go, he wishes it understood that the responsibility rests entirely with him, no matter what the result. In other words, he says, go if you think you have reasonable prospects of success, and they are worth the wear and tear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *November* 11, 1863—a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

My leading division is now passing through Winchester. Another is on its heels. I sent word back to Blair last night to take the road for Stevenson via New Market and Maysville. Do you want

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me at Stevenson or Jasper? My men and horses are in fine order. Unless otherwise ordered I will move to-morrow for Stevenson. Answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Winchester:

Come on to Stevenson and Bridgeport with your four divisions. I want your command to aid in a movement to force the enemy back from their present position, and to make Burnside secure in his. After that we will determine what is next to be done. Horseshoes were ordered to Winchester for you, and rations to Fayetteville. Did you get them?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *November* 11, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Two divisions here. Have heard from Blair, and he has turned the other two round by New Market and Maysville. The provision train went to Fayetteville yesterday. As we were marching this way it has returned, and we can get them to-night. I have not yet heard of the horseshoes. I move to-morrow—brigades two hours apart—and expect to be in the mountains to-morrow night and next day on Battle Creek. Will come out above Hooker's bridge and move to it. Blair's two divisions got no rations, but they are old soldiers and have plundered so much on the road that I have no doubt their wagons contain plenty to last them till they reach Bridgeport.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 9, inclosing General Grant's dispatch of November 7.

My advance is 8 miles east of here, my rear 3 miles west. There are in this section of country some 1,000 rebel cavalry, guerrillas, robbers, &c., and the moment they see we intend to repair this railroad they will begin to burn. I therefore, under your orders, shall take immediate measures to guard that portion from Lynnville to Athens, and the entire road as it now stands, as follows: Placing my largest brigade at Prospect, with one regiment of mounted infantry

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at Athens, holding two brigades here, and putting one at or near Reynolds. I have with me ten days' full rations of bread and fourteen of small rations, and will store here and send trains to Columbia. All the brigades will be put to repairing the railroad and getting it in running order as soon as possible.

I trust General Grant will not leave me long, but while here I will make every effort to carry out your instructions and get the road running as soon as possible. I judge from your letter that as fast as the road is repaired from Columbia south, General Thomas' troops will relieve mine, and I can work south until I get all my force in Athens. I shall communicate with Columbia often and your dispatches will probably reach me quickest by that route.

I will to-morrow or next day give you full description of the route I have traveled. I did not come by Florence but took the direct road from Gravelly Springs to the military ford of Shoal Creek, 9 miles north of Florence, thence to Lexington, thence here, and found a good practicable road most of the way. My troops are all in good condition, excellent health, and finely equipped, and are all very desirous of joining you in the field.

I do not like to send forward the One hundred and eleventh Illinois alone; General Blair is so far ahead it might be greatly annoyed, perhaps used up. I will hold it, sending it by way of Columbia or directly forward as you may direct. They are a green regiment and not much used to bushwhackers. My column has been attacked several times but no damage done except a few wounded. I should have some cavalry as soon as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

Col. M. M. BANE,
Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division:

You will move with your brigade to-morrow, after supplying yourself with six days' rations, to or near Reynolds or Buford, and camp in such a position as will best protect the railroad bridges crossing Reynolds Branch and Richland Branch. It will be your duty to guard the railroad from Wales to Lynn. Protect all bridges now in repair, and make immediately heavy details to put in running order the entire road. You will draw your rations from Columbia by your regimental train and such teams as we may turn over to you.

An immediate inspection of the railroad will be made and report of its condition sent in. If there are any mills near you they will be put in running order. All depredations upon property must be immediately stopped and receipts given for all property taken.

Under no circumstances let any foraging party go out, except accompanied by a commissioned officer, and invite loyal men to bring you produce, giving them the proper vouchers. When you have to go after it, receipts only will be given. Particular attention will be paid to this. We have got to subsist off of this country for a short time, and we must therefore make it an object to the people to bring

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their products to us. Nothing must be destroyed or wasted. All the surplus stock in your brigade will be seized, turned over to quartermaster, and used to mount infantry; all surplus teams, oxen, and buggies, and everything not pertaining properly to the command, will be treated in same way.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

Col. J. W. FULLER,
Commanding Brigade:

You will move with your brigade to Prospect, on the Nashville and Decatur road, some 12 or 15 miles south of this place, and go into camp. You will have to make such disposition of your troops as to guard the railroad from Elk River to Athens, and set heavy details to work immediately repairing that portion burnt and destroyed, especially Elk River bridge. Your division train will be unloaded, and sent here to go to Columbia for supplies. In the mean time any mills in your neighborhood you will seize and set to running. If loyal men will bring into your camp the produce and forage of the country, your quartermaster will give vouchers. When they go after it, receipts only will be given.

All destruction of property must be prohibited and every exertion made to live off of the country; everything to be taken by proper officers, and proper receipts given—you understand this. It will be my endeavor to induce people to bring their products to us, and to do so we must hold out inducements to loyal men; rebels we must take from. One regiment of mounted infantry will be sent to Athens to watch the front, and you will send back the companies of the Eighteenth Missouri with you. If possible, get stock and mount a company or two of infantry for temporary purposes. General Sherman informs me that I shall not be left here long, and that my troops are not to guard railroads—this being merely a temporary step until other troops from Department of the Cumberland can relieve me. I will be down and see you as soon as possible; in the mean time send me full report of condition of railroad, and push the repairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have report from scout that Falkner, with about 1,000 men, was at Camden, 8 miles west of Purdy, moving south, to-day at 1 o'clock.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I would respectfully recommend that Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith be placed first on the list for promotion to the rank of major-general. He is possessed of one of the clearest military heads in the army; is very practical and industrious. No man in the service is better qualified than he for our largest commands.

I have the honor, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 12, 1863.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Burnside seems to be firm in his position. Some troops threatening him from the west have fallen back. I am not certain that others have replaced them.

Sherman will be up in a few days, when I will attempt to make enemy fall back to a respectful distance. If two light-draught gunboats can be got above Muscle Shoals, or framed and brought to Decatur, and then put up in the Tennessee River, such a store of forage and subsistence can be laid in this winter as to make this a secure base of operations for months, even with lines cut to the rear. Sherman reports hogs and stock abundant on Elk River. They are driven by Lamb's Ferry to Bragg's army. I have ordered cavalry there to collect it and bring it in for our use.

Could not Davidson, with his cavalry,* be spared to make a sweep through North Mississippi, and to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and even into Alabama?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 12, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN, *Chief Q. M., Louisville, Ky.:*

Your dispatch received. I have instructed General Hurlbut to take from West Tennessee and North Mississippi what horses and mules he requires. It is only a question between us and the guerrillas which will get them, and if [we] supply our deficiencies the rebels will buy them from our men at a trifle. All our troops, except at Corinth, are supplied by railroad, and cannot require a great number of wagons. Should wagons be required there they would go to Hamburg Landing. Send fifty wagons to Memphis, and I will inquire of Hurlbut if more is required at that point.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 12, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Chief of Cavalry, Nashville:*

On assuming the duties of chief of cavalry you will acquaint yourself as soon as possible with the organization, location, and condition of the different cavalry commands.

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*Then in Arkansas.

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You will endeavor to supply all deficiencies in arms, equipments, and horses at the earliest moment and hold the cavalry always ready for active service. As far as practicable horses should be obtained in the country traversed by the cavalry. When taken from loyal owners vouchers should be given payable at once; where taken from persons whose status is not known vouchers should be given (not transferable) payable on proof of loyalty, and where taken from persons of known disloyalty, simple receipts only will be given. These should show the standing of the parties from whom stock is taken. The object in giving receipts at all in the latter case is that there may be a system of accountability for all property taken, and that the Government may get the benefit of it. Department commanders will locate the cavalry of their respective commands, but general directions for foraging, disciplining, &c., may be given by the chief of cavalry. When an enemy makes his appearance, in any way threatening our lines of communication, cavalry commanders should never wait orders to pursue, but should start at once, simply reporting what they are doing.

When the appearance of the enemy is in such numbers and in such directions as to bring cavalry of two or more armies in the pursuit, the military division chief of cavalry should, when practicable, take command in person.

Further instructions will be given in orders or otherwise from these headquarters as the necessities of the service may suggest.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Captain Stockdale has just returned from Cairo, where he had an interview with Admiral Porter. Two gun-boats are on the way, and will arrive here to-morrow.

Porter received your dispatch and directed Captain Fitch to send the boats at once, but the latter did not receive the order.

He told Stockdale that he has directed Fitch to furnish you all the gun-boats you require from time to time without waiting to consult him.

Fitch writes that he will hereafter afford you prompt co-operation.

The river is doubtless too low, but will be up again in a few days. I will send the Newsboy up in the morning to ascertain particulars.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, and major of Engineers, U. S. Army, is announced as chief engineer of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Comdg. Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, Lookout Valley:

The major-general commanding directs me, in reply to your communication of the 9th instant, to say that the order suspending the movement of trains up the south side of the river only applied to those en route to Chattanooga, and only remained in force twenty-four hours. There is nothing now to prevent trains coming that way. He further directs me to inform you that General Cruft's division is not considered a part of your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Bridgeport, November 12, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing of interest has transpired to-day. Lieutenant Skinner, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, has just returned from a mounted reconnaissance of the country on the front of the division. He found appearances of a small cavalry picket in the neighborhood of Warren's Mill. The reconnaissance was pushed on through White Oak Gap to the suburbs of Trenton, but he found no enemy either at that place or in its vicinity. From the bluff on the west overlooking Trenton he had a good view of the valley for several miles about and could perceive no indications of any camps. He had information from rebel citizens that there was a force of the enemy at Easley's farm, some 6 or 8 miles beyond Trenton up the valley. Concurrent reports agree in fixing, say three regiments of cavalry and from a regiment to a brigade of infantry, at or near the position last named. It is probable that the report of forces at the Iron-Works, Esquire Easley's farm, and Johnson's Crook, all refer to the same force which is lying somewhere in the crook, covering the pass onto Lookout Mountain. It is also probable that this force is not large. From this point it seems occasional scouting parties work up to Trenton, Warren's Mill, Cole's Academy, Hawkins' Station, and on the left to Caperton's Ferry and the intermediate crossings between that and Island Creek.

About 160 bushels of coal were delivered to-day at Shellmound for the use of the steamers. Arrangements have been made to start the Alpine mines. It will take three or four days to get the rubbish cleared away and the miners at work, after which 200 bushels per day can be placed at Shellmound, it is thought, within the price suggested by General Meigs. I inclose daily reports from General Whitaker and Colonel Grose. The troops of the command are getting the work well along, and are becoming more comfortably situated in their camps.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to instruct General Cruft to arrest as prisoners of war all men paroled at Vicksburg that may come or be found within his lines or that may be found by his command, and send them to Capt. R. M. Goodwin, assistant provost-marshal-general, Nashville, to be disposed of as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Dallas, Tenn., November 12, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, commanding detachment of the Sixteenth Illinois, at Dallas, reports that he has gained information to the effect that a Kentucky rebel brigade is encamped opposite that point. He says the number of camp-fires this evening corroborates the information. I learn that the camp-fires are increased above and below. I have nothing further of interest to report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade

HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIGADE, EAST TENN. VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

General J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The enemy have made their appearance on the opposite side of the river at Blythe's Ferry in force and with three pieces of artillery, and are at this time shelling the forces at that point, but we have no fears as to the result. We have one piece of artillery there supported by five companies of infantry, under Col. J. A. Cooper.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES G. SPEARS.

DALLAS, *November* 12, 1863.

Colonel PARKHURST:

SIR: I have no very material change to report within the rebel lines since my last, only that they are changing their position and strengthening their wings from their front. Mrs. Varnell, a good Union lady, living near Tyner's Depot, reports that they were send-

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ing up about four car-loads of troops every day last week, which they said were Longstreet's men, to re-enforce Bragg's right against Burnside. She also reports some troops coming back from the right wing to the front. There are now at Tyner's Depot about four regiments of infantry. These, together with about 100 at Chickamauga Depot and about 800 cavalry, are all the troops now between Chickamauga Creek and Hiwassee River, 35 miles distant. The rebels keep no stores or supplies in the depots either on the Georgia State road or the Cleveland and Chattanooga road. This is reported by Mr. Pearson, a good Union man. He says he was at Ringgold on Tuesday last, and that from all he could learn, Bragg had re-enforced his left pretty strongly, and that his force in front was not near as heavy as it has been; and also that they all lie on the south side of the Chickamauga Creek and out toward the old battle-ground; and that their roads are very muddy and cut up. Summing the whole up, that they will retreat on the first move made at them. I am of the opinion if our army was to make a move on the left and cross the river between Chickamauga and Hiwassee Rivers, that it would cut off Bragg's right and compel him to retreat from the front of Chattanooga, which would also force them to vacate the Lookout Mountain and clear up the river and railroads to Chattanooga and through all East Tennessee. I will be on the other side of the river in a few days again and report all I may find out.

Yours, respectfully,

A. G. W. PUCKETT.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, November 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the general commanding in obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, is announced as senior and supervising officer of the adjutant-general's department in this army, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 303. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.

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VIII. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the cavalry, and is assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps. Headquarters at Shellmound.

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IX. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of the 8th received. We will endeavor to hold in check any force that comes against us until Thomas is ready. We are now most in dread of cavalry raids to cut off our trains. It is said Wheeler is coming up to the line of the Little Tennessee. Our cavalry is not in the best condition. This country certainly ought to be held, if possible, until Thomas can force the enemy back.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 12, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

GENERAL: Mr. Dana and I arrived here this evening, having struck the railroad at Lenoir's and come thence by cars. Found everything quiet and no sign of any unusual activity on the part of the enemy.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Copies of the following dispatches sent to the President of the United States in answer to a request from him are sent to you. They should have been sent through the proper channel, but were sent direct to save time:

KNOXVILLE, *November* 12, 1863.

Your dispatch received. The telegraph-lines have been down since Saturday night, so that we could not communicate with General Grant. Our loss at Rogersville was about 500 old troops and 150 new troops, 4 pieces of artillery, and 36 wagons, with all the the baggage and ammunition of the two regiments and a battery. The principal loss was in the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry. The Seventh Ohio Cavalry lost about 100 men, and Phillips' (Illinois) battery about 40. The force at that point consisted of these two regiments and the Phillips battery, with some recruits for a new Tennessee regiment. The rebel attacking force amounted to 3,500 mounted men, under General Sam. Jones. They captured about 600 horses and equipments and many stand of small-arms.

An investigation is being made as to the cause of defeat. I at first thought it was the result of carelessness on the part of the commanding officer, Colonel Garrard, and want of steadiness on the part of the men, but as the investigation progresses I am becoming satisfied that it is the result of the necessity for holding so long a line between two formidable forces of the enemy. It seems impossible to be sufficiently watchful to prevent trouble when so many points are assailable. We were holding the line from Washington, on the Tennessee River, to the Watauga. The troops of this command have behaved so well that I shall be glad to find that no one was censurable for the defeat.

I send you a cipher dispatch. We were all rejoiced to hear of the successes in Western Virginia and in the Army of the Potomac.

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KNOXVILLE, *November* 12, 1863.

We now hold as far east as Bull's Gap, scouting to Greeneville and to the south of that place. We picket the Tennessee River from Washington to Kingston. The main force is stationed from Kingston to Knoxville. We occupy all the country south of the Holston, scouting the line of the Little Tennessee. The command is in good health and spirits; very short of clothing and on quarter-rations of everything but meat and bread. By running the mill in our possession we keep five days' supply of flour on hand and have plenty of beef-cattle. We captured an abundant supply of salt. Forage is becoming scarce. Unless our forces succeed in getting the railroad from Bridgeport to this place, we will probably suffer very much during the winter, even if we are able to keep possession of the country. We are threatened by a considerable force of the enemy on each flank, but I have no serious apprehension of immediate trouble. This is certainly not the proper time to evacuate the country. It is reported that Longstreet's force is between Sweet Water and Loudon, but it is not well authenticated. Grant will probably make movements to draw back any heavy force threatening us from that direction. We may be annoyed by cavalry raids.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, November 12, 1863—8 a. m.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:]

GENERAL: All quiet in the front. I think I can make the movement across Little Tennessee River pay, and I am quite certain that I will not meet with any serious disaster. If forced to do so, I can recross at the same place I go over; but I expect to do more and be able to cross at Motley's Island ford. I will leave here about 3 p. m., and you will hear from me to-morrow by 12 m., I think.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 12, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:]

Just as the courier was starting Captain Harrison, commanding Twelfth Kentucky, at Maryville, reports that his pickets are attacked and his scouts sent out this morning had not got in. I will let you know more as soon as I can ascertain the facts. We are ready here if Captain H. has to fall back. I think it only a small party.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
November 12, 1863

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:]

GENERAL: All the scouts have come in, and the man reported captured also. The scouts went to within 1½ miles of the river

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and found no rebels, but were credibly informed that 100 rebels were on picket at Motley's Ford. The party who came up to the Maryville pickets were only a small party—some 15 or 20—and ought to have been captured. They moved toward Louisville. I hope Captain H. will get some or all of them; he reports that his scouts had followed them 5 miles, and I presume are still after them; they can take any direction they please; as the country is full of roads and quite open, they may all get back. Scouts say the rebels are moving strong guards to all the fords, as they report, to prevent deserters from getting across. Three Englishmen are here and report that they came up from Bragg's army, first from near the mines and through Athens and several other places, and report as I sent you to-day.

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, November 12, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:]

GENERAL: All quiet and no rebels 10 miles beyond Maryville at 9 a. m. The party that came in last night came across by the Chilhowee Mountains, took a lower road, came up to the pickets, and went out by the way of Montvale Springs and across the mountains. They were led by a doctor from Maryville; stole a few horses. I think they should have been caught, but as they came in on the same road the scouts had started on, Captain Harrison thought they had captured his scouts and were in much larger force, and only prepared to resist them when they had got too far ahead. There were not more than 15 in the party. I sent another regiment out to relieve the Twelfth to-day. I sent 6 deserters in this morning, and 5 now from Chattanooga on the 3d. No news by them.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, November 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Mr. Cruise, one of the scouts, has just come in. He has been up between Motley's Island and the foot of the mountains, and confirms the report of a force above Motley's. They are at the ford of Citico River, 8 miles above, and would prevent a surprise unless they all go to sleep. This river is larger than I supposed, as he says it is nearly or quite twice the size of this.

He says there is no regular picket above the Citico, but they patrol above as far as the mountain. My trip was proposed on the supposition, as reported, that there was nothing above but the ordinary picket. I think I could recross without trouble; but it will not pay to march the horses so far without we could surprise the Motley's Island force, and as the reports now have them stationed I do not

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think it could be done. Your note, inclosing dispatches, received. I will return your communications; one or two that were of minor importance I may have torn up.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus, Ky.:

I have ordered the road from Hickman to Union City, and as far southeast of there as possible, and the road from Paducah to Union City, be taken up and the rails and chairs removed to Nashville. A man will be sent to superintend the work. Furnish all the details and protection necessary, and inform General Hurlbut of the order.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Tuttle's division arrived to-day. Four regiments have gone out to La Grange. Do you propose me to keep them longer than till troops come from Arkansas to relieve them? I have given orders to strip iron and chairs from the roads, and will ship to Nashville as fast as it comes in. I shall be strong enough after the troops get out to hold my line of railroad.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 12, 1863.
(Received 17th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

General Allen telegraphs me that you require 200 wagons and 2,000 mules. I have directed him to send you 50 of the wagons to Memphis, and wait until I hear from you for the balance. Do you want the whole 200 wagons sent to Memphis or to Hamburg Landing? Can you not supply yourself with mules from West Tennessee and North Mississippi? It is only a question between us and rebels which will get them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *November* 12, 1863.
(Received 15th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I reached Winchester yesterday with the advance of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and shall be at Bridgeport to-morrow; road is long and rough. I left Dodge's command at Pulaski to cover the road now

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repairing from Nashville to Decatur, but I am assured that it shall be temporary. Be sure to reduce the armament and ammunition at Corinth to its mere local wants. For my part I wish all the railroads were taken up and Corinth left to its native nothingness; it is a nuisance. The Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers must be held securely forever and all else be secondary. Write me fully and privately to Nashville, but I will be personally with the Fifteenth Corps.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *November* 12, 1863.

General G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski via Columbia:

The Fifteenth Army Corps got here yesterday and is now pushing on for Bridgeport. I sent you General Grant's orders from Fayetteville, to the effect that you cover the repairs of the railroad from Nashville to Decatur, remaining at or near Athens for further orders. Whilst at Pulaski let your mounted men hunt out the pests that infest that country. Show them no mercy, and if the people don't suppress guerrillas, tell them your orders are to treat the community as enemies. If they keep order and quiet, then pay for corn and hogs, &c., or give vouchers, but eat up all the supplies, grain, hogs, and cattle of Elk River.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Ninth Illinois:

You will proceed to Athens, Ala., with your command, and hold that point as an outpost and as your point to operate from. Watch the movements of the enemy, and gain all the information you can of the enemy, both north and south of the Tennessee. The object of our stay here is to open the railroad from Columbia to Decatur, and on your march down you will have the railroad thoroughly examined and report condition. Colonel Fuller's command will be at Prospect as a base for you to fall back upon. Colonel Fuller will be instructed to support you, and all information you obtain that appertains to movements of troops on that front that will affect his command, you will report to him at the same time you do to me. A reconnaissance to opposite Decatur will be made as soon as possible, and condition of railroad south of Athens ascertained. It is very important that I should know the movements of the enemy on south side of river as well as north, and you are authorized to employ men for that purpose. You will keep me fully advised of all movements of importance, and if you consider it best, keep your camp with Colonel Fuller's advance. Consult with Colonel Fuller freely, and act, so far as your orders admit, in co-operation with him.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.,
November 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

Floyd's party, about 35 men, propose to strike at our line and perhaps our cavalry pickets along between this place and White's Station. Thence he will probably run north toward the Raleigh bridge. Let the men be on their guard, and send a full company by daylight toward Raleigh. They are reported to have our overcoats.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

The Federal army being now in possession of that portion of Tennessee and Alabama from Columbia to Decatur, and no Confederate force occupying any portion of Middle Tennessee, the following policy will be pursued by my command:

First. Citizens who have a surplus of corn, wheat, fodder, cattle, and hogs, by bringing it to the different posts along the railroad from Columbia to Decatur, in sufficient quantities to supply the command, will receive vouchers upon which they can obtain money. Unless this is done, foraging trains will necessarily be sent out, and what we need be taken and certificates only given.

Second. As long as people maintain quiet in the country, put down guerrillas and robbers, they will be protected, their produce paid for, and treated in all respects as loyal citizens. Otherwise they will be levied upon to support the army and treated as enemies.

Third. The citizens living along the railroad and telegraph-lines will be held responsible for any damage done to either by any but regular Confederate troops. When damaged in any way, the citizens living nearest that point will be assessed to the full amount of damage done.

Fourth. Citizens in the adjoining counties are invited to take such measures as they see proper to comply with this order, and every assistance and encouragement will be given them by the commanders at the different posts.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 281. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, having reported at these headquarters with his division, will at once send forward the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Mower, by railroad, to La Grange, Tenn. The headquarters of the brigade will be temporarily established at La Grange, Tenn., covering Grand Junction and Saulsbury with one regiment.

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer, Department of the Tennessee, having distributed his officers and men equally among the several army corps of the department, in pursuance of Special

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Orders, No. 2, paragraph 2, Government transportation from Memphis, Tenn., will be furnished by Capt. J. V. Lewis, assistant quartermaster, master of transportation, upon the requisition of Capt. Isaac J. Harvey, commanding detachment, for such officers, men, and equipments of the signal corps as are ordered to report to the headquarters of Fifteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle will occupy the railroad from Memphis to and including Pocahontas and Chewalla with his division, except the post of Moscow, which will be held as at present garrisoned.

Buckland's brigade will remain in reserve near Memphis, one regiment occupying Germantown and Collierville, regimental headquarters at Collierville; the other three regiments near the city on Wolf River.

Mower's brigade will establish headquarters at La Grange, holding Grand Junction and Saulsbury.

Geddes' brigade will hold Middleton, Pocahontas, and Chewalla, headquarters at Pocahontas.

2. The headquarters of the division will be at La Grange.

3. The troops under Brigadier-General Stevenson's command (except the Second Tennessee Infantry, African descent, Colonel Kendrick commanding, at Moscow) will be concentrated on Corinth.

4. The First and Second Brigades of Cavalry will, as heretofore, cover the road from Corinth to La Grange, reporting to headquarters Cavalry Division to be assigned posts by Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding cavalry.

The Third Brigade Cavalry, Colonel Hatch, will cover the road from Memphis to and including La Grange.

5. It is expected that General Tuttle's command will be moved into position as rapidly as possible.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Reports from the front state that nearly the whole force of rebel cavalry (consisting of Logan's, Cosby's, and Wirt Adams' brigades), which has recently been located between the Big Black and Pearl Rivers, are moving in a southerly direction, through Raymond, possibly with a view of making a dash at Natchez, or of continuing their course south into Wilkinson and adjoining counties, to obtain supplies and destroy the property of loyal people in that section.

You will therefore return to Natchez and suspend the movement up to this point of the Third Brigade until the movements and plans of the enemy can be developed. You will exercise your discretion about moving out from Natchez, and will retain boats enough at your disposal to transport a brigade.

In case the enemy move down into Wilkinson County, you can, in

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case your judgment sanctions, embark such portion of your command as may be sufficient, and proceed to Fort Adams and thence to Woodville, or any other point which will best frustrate the designs of the enemy.

On your return to Natchez you will report for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 13, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I am at a loss to know what the requirements are in the Tennessee River, having no advices. Shall I continue to forward supplies to Eastport?

What is the strength in men and animals dependent upon Hamburg Landing?

ROBERT ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

I do not know what force Sherman, who now commands the Department of the Tennessee, left at Corinth. I think there are no forces to be supplied from Eastport.

Hurlbut telegraphed me that there were plenty of provisions at Corinth for the present, but no forage.

Sherman will be through to Stevenson to-morrow, and I will instruct him then to telegraph you just what will be required.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

COLONEL: In pursuance of instructions from you to proceed down the Cumberland River as bearer of a communication to the commanding officer of a fleet of gun-boats, supposed to be lying between this place and Clarksville, Tenn., and to confer with said officer, with a view to procuring a convoy to a fleet of transports loaded with commissary stores at this place, and under orders to proceed up the Cumberland River, I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant, at 4.30 o'clock p. m., I went on board of the army gun-boat Newsboy, which was placed subject to my order, and moved down the Cumberland River without having seen or heard of the gun-boats.

I arrived at Clarksville at 11 o'clock p. m. of the same day. Here I learned that the gun-boats had passed down about 8 o'clock that

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morning. Our pilot, who had been on duty for the two nights previous, gave out, and I was forced to take a pilot from the army gun-boat Hagan, which was lying disabled and useless at Clarksville.

After reporting progress to you by telegraph, I again moved down the river, but did not overtake or meet any gun-boats until within 2 miles, or thereabouts, of Smithland I met two, and from the officer in command learned that Captain Fitch, commanding gun-boat flotilla on Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, was on board gun-boat No. 34, then lying opposite Smithland, Ky., so I moved on, and at 2 o'clock p. m. of the 10th instant landed above gun-boat No. 34. Upon going aboard I found that Captain Fitch had gone into the woods gunning, and would not be back until evening. I returned to my boat, and at 6 o'clock p. m. went aboard Captain Fitch's boat again. Waited nearly an hour, when Captain Fitch returned, and I immediately delivered to him your communication, made a statement of the facts as authorized, and endeavored to the best of my ability to impress upon Captain Fitch the importance of the movement depending upon his furnishing the gun-boats at once.

I also made inquiries as to whether or no he had received any intimation from Admiral Porter that the gun-boats were needed at Nashville; to which he replied that he had not, and owing to the demand for gun-boats to convoy transports from Smithland to Nashville, he could not spare any gun-boats, and in any event he could not send the gun-boats to Nashville for the purpose of convoying above that place without orders from Admiral Porter, to whom he would telegraph, and could probably give me an answer the following morning.

As I feared Captain Fitch would not represent the case to Admiral Porter in its fullest importance, I moved across to Smithland and telegraphed to you, reporting progress, and asking for instructions in case the reply from Admiral Porter should be unfavorable.

Soon after returning to the boat, I was waited upon by a messenger from Captain Fitch, who informed me that it was impossible to get a dispatch through to Admiral Porter within any reasonable time, and asked me if I would go to Mound City with a communication to Admiral Porter, adding that if I would do so, Captain Fitch would furnish me an Ohio River pilot. To this proposition I cheerfully assented as the surest and quickest means of getting an order for the gun-boats. I telegraphed you of this change of programme, and at 10 o'clock p. m. proceeded down the Ohio River, reaching Mound City the next morning at 4 o'clock. I immediately waited upon Admiral Porter on board flag-ship Black Hawk, delivered to him the dispatch, and acquainted him with the necessity of having the gun-boats at Nashville at once. Admiral Porter expressed much surprise that the gun-boats had not already been furnished agreeably to General Grant's request; he had directed Captain Fitch to send two gun-boats to Nashville at once. Admiral Porter then penned a communication to Captain Fitch, the contents of which he informed me were directions to send the gun-boats to Nashville without delay, and in future to render General Grant all assistance possible without waiting for orders, and to do all he could toward supplying General Burnside.

Having accomplished the object of my mission, at 5 o'clock I moved up the river, reaching Smithland at noon, and delivered Admiral Porter's dispatch to Captain Fitch, of whom I received orders to Captain Glassford, commanding the two gun-boats that

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had started up the river the day before, and communication to yourself.

At 2 o'clock p. m. I moved up the Cumberland River again, and at 4 o'clock the next morning, 12th instant, overhauled the gun-boats 12 miles above Fort Donelson, delivered the dispatch to Captain Glassford, and was assured by him that he would report the gun-boats to you at Nashville on the following morning. I then proceeded up the river again, touched at Clarksville at 10 o'clock a. m., relieved the pilot I had taken from the army gun-boat Hagan, and arrived at Nashville at 9 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

It is due to Admiral Porter to add that I saw at Smithland, Ky., a copy of a dispatch from him, dated November 9, 1863, directing Captain Fitch to report two gun-boats to the commanding officer at Nashville without delay.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. STOCKDALE,
Captain 103*d Illinois Infty. and Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 13, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to send for your information the following copy of dispatch of this date (9 p. m.) just received from Major-General Howard:

Deserters report six or eight pieces of artillery moved onto Lookout Mountain this a. m., as they say, for the purpose of shelling the pontoon bridge. One of them asserts that he heard an officer say that they were going to shell the troops out of their camps. Walthall's brigade, about 1,100 strong, moved onto the mountain some days ago, and one of the deserters reports the brigade moving or preparing to move when he passed. The officer of the day of the corps reports that a brigade has been seen moving to the foot of the mountain to relieve the pickets, as he thinks; the movement of the brigade was seen by other officers also this p. m. at 2 o'clock. Sentinels of the enemy's picket-line have told our pickets that they were coming over to-night with friends. The utmost vigilance on the picket-line has been ordered, and the line has been strengthened. The troops have also been ordered under arms at daylight to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Tullahoma, November 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General KNIPE,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The movement of General Sherman's corps will undoubtedly be followed by rebel demonstrations against the railroad. I fear you have taken no steps to prepare defensive works for your several posts. The earth-work at Decherd should be at once so enlarged that it might hold the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania in case it should be threatened by a very superior force, and the stockade near the tank well banked up, and casks of water placed in both works. The same

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at Cowan. I think the works there would hold the guard. The stockades on the tunnel should be made as soon as possible, and the same preparations inside to hold a short siege. I hope you will see that no delay occurs, as you would be greatly blamed in case of mishap.

You have tools enough to do some work, if not as rapidly as you could wish. Begin with what you have and occupy the works every night with a good guard. There was sent here yesterday from Decherd a considerable number of negro women and children without food and very destitute. They say they were directed at Decherd to get off here. Please direct your provost to send no more to this point. This place is now full of poor negroes. If sent at all to the rear, they should be sent to Nashville. I have been intending to come down, but can't find time yet.

Yours, truly,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 13, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has directed me to inquire what was the occasion of the picket-firing heard this morning, if it was on your line. He also directs me to state that if you will question the deserters who came in last night, you will ascertain that the force of the rebels that attacked part of your brigade and destroyed some of your wagons were only 40 or 50 strong. The general desires a written statement of the affair of the foraging expedition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIGADE, EAST TENN. VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 13, 1863—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

SIR: Reliable information has just been received from Cleveland, Tenn., up to Saturday last. On that day 100 cannon went through Cleveland and 100 wagons with them; whether they took the Dalton or Chattanooga road is not known. One train of rebel soldiers also went down by railroad. The troops have all left Cleveland and gone south except a company or two. This information is all derived from Parson Tipton, who lives upon the south side of the river and has just come over. All is quiet above and below as far as heard from.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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CINCINNATI, *November* 13, 1863.
(Received 11 p. m.)

His Excellency the President:

Will you permit me to publish a certified copy of my official report of the battle of Chickamauga; also those of Generals Thomas, McCook, Crittenden, and Granger? It is an act of justice I solicit from one in whose justice I confide.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 13, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

It is reported by General White, who occupies the heights opposite Loudon, that the enemy are placing guns in position this evening in the works on the south side of the river.

I am satisfied that Longstreet is on that side with his corps, and probably with a considerable portion of Wheeler's cavalry, and intends to cross either the Big or Little Tennessee.

In either case, I think it would be advisable to concentrate the forces in East Tennessee and risk a battle. If we concentrate in the neighborhood of Loudon, the enemy will have the advantage of being able to re-enforce from the railroad; whereas if we concentrate near this place, not only the present force of the enemy, but all re-enforcements would have to march some 40 miles before fighting. In view of this condition of affairs, I would be glad to withdraw the brigade of infantry that is now at Kingston. Should he cross either river and move up to attack us in this neighborhood, he will be so far from the main body of Bragg's army that he cannot be recalled in time to assist it, in case Thomas finds himself in a condition to attack after Sherman gets up. I take it that Sherman is in Chattanooga now.

Colonel Wilson and Secretary Dana sent you a long cipher dispatch this evening, which will explain to you the situation of affairs here, as also my views in regard to the campaign.* I should be glad to have as early an answer as possible to both these dispatches.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS.
Rockford, November 13, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff:]

GENERAL: All quiet this morning. The total result of the affair at Maryville, 1 horse and equipments captured from the rebels, they getting out of the way. One of my scouts came in this morning and reports no change since; that the rebel cavalry are now guarding every ford and ferry, and have all the boats, canoes, &c., on their side the river under guard. They have moved up parties to all the upper fords.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Part I, pp. 258 and 265.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Rockford, Tenn., November 13, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Major Graham reports his scouts just in from Niles' Ferry and Morganton roads; says those on the Niles' Ferry (or McGhee's Ferry) road drove some rebel pickets to within 4 miles of the brick mill, where he reports there is a rebel force of some 300. I will send out a sufficient force to see, and try and capture some of them. He reports they are hauling flour from this mill and another. The parties on both roads bring the same report. I will be able to let you know more about them to-morrow, I hope.

Respectfully,

W. P. SANDERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUDON, *November* 13, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

The picket at Huff's Ferry, 6 miles below but within a half mile of Loudon, reports the enemy crossing in some sort of a flat-boat. I have ordered a regiment of infantry, a section of artillery, and the few cavalry I have, to go down immediately and see if the crossing is the commencement of a bridge or otherwise.

JULIUS WHITE.

LOUDON, *November* 13, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

My lower picket, posted at Huff's Ferry, 6 miles below here by the river, but only half a mile across the neck at Loudon, reports the enemy moving into Loudon in force and from the south. Think there is a good deal of artillery. They were moving on the Pond Creek road with a good deal of stir and noise. The movement commenced at dark.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *November* 13, 1863.

General PARKE:

I have no information confirming the report about Longstreet. There is nothing visible in my front except the enemy's picket-line. I can add my opinion about the Longstreet news should you think it worth anything.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 13, 1863—6.15 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Am just in. Ewing's division ought to be at Stevenson. John E. Smith is coming across the mountains by Battle Creek, but cannot be here till the day after to-morrow. I have not yet heard of

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the progress of Blair, but he must be this side of Paint Rock Creek and may be near Bellefonte. Shall I assemble the Fifteenth Army Corps here?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 13, 1863.

General EWING,
Stevenson:

Telegraph me if your division is all up. It was dark when I got here and I cannot reconnoiter till morning. I left the regulars back 13 miles. I don't think John E. Smith can be here till day after to-morrow. Get your division well in hand, and I will telegraph you minute orders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

Assemble the Fifteenth Army Corps at Bridgeport, and get ready for moving as soon as possible. Leave directions for your command and come up here yourself. Telegraph when you start, and I will send a horse to Kelley's Ferry for you. Hurlbut telegraphs that road is gone up between Grand Junction and Corinth. The latter place must be supplied from Hamburg. I ordered forage to be sent there immediately. Allen sent it, but wants to know what number of men and horses he has to provide for at that place. I could not tell him, but replied that as soon as you reached Stevenson, I would get you to inform him. Hurlbut's quartermaster and commissary should look after that command. Hurlbut also states that rebels are building road to Saltillo and Tallahatchie, with the view of attacking Corinth. I have sent McPherson another dispatch to forward Tuttle's division to Hurlbut. Have you still got troops coming up the Tennessee? All now to arrive had better be left with Dodge on the Decatur road for the present. Those troops should collect all the forage and supplies they can and mules and horses from the country. What we do not get the rebels will, and those entitled to pay will get it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 13, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

I will come up to-morrow after looking over the ground so as to place my troops as they arrive. No troops are coming up the Tennessee except Tuttle, whose division I ordered to come up to Eastport and follow Dodge. I hear from Dodge at Pulaski. I ordered him to repair the bridge south of Pulaski and move to Athens. I have telegraphed him via Columbia that you had ordered the bridge

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at Columbia to be built, the timber to come from the North. I will order him to gather all serviceable mules and horses in his reach. I ordered all the ordnance at Corinth not needed in its defense to be sent to Memphis, and a garrison left sufficient to defend its works. Hurlbut knows its exact garrison—about 3,000.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
November 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
On Road from Winchester to Bridgeport:

I sent you full reports by messenger yesterday. I have got my troops on railroad, and am holding it from Lynnville to Athens. Will move south as fast as any one relieves me. If I leave any portion of the railroad unguarded it will be entirely destroyed. I have sent trains for provisions. Shall live mostly off of the country. Have all mills running. When you get my letter please say if my disposition of troops meets your order. There appears to be no movement toward repairing railroad by any one except me. I have my men to work all along the line, and will soon have them up. A great deal of work is to be done yet between Nashville and Columbia. Duck River bridge is down. I will soon have telegraph up to here. I have placed my command so as to feed and forage it with as little transportation as possible. Am obliged to get rations before I can move much farther south. On the 8th General Lee, with his entire cavalry force, was at Courtland.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 13, 1863.

General G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski, via Columbia:

Anything you do as to road will be all right. I will telegraph General Grant about the bridge at Columbia. I understand it is contracted for, the timbers to come from the North, but I will advise you at length in a day or so. It will take me two days to collect my forces here. The mountain roads have scattered us. I am this minute arrived at Bridgeport.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November* 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Falkner and Newsom, with their commands, after sending a small force yesterday to Purdy, fell back in direction of Jackson and Mifflin. Their force, I think, is about 1,000 men; reported by scouts much larger. I did not consider this cavalry force in condition to send to Jackson, so have made no move against them. I have sent scouts south and east; shall be able on their return to give definite

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information in regard to Roddey, Ferguson, and Gholson. Will the command of General Tuttle protect the bridges at Cypress, Tuscumbia, and Hatchie? If I have to hold those bridges, my infantry force here will not be strengthened a man.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Tuttle's division, when it gets into position, will occupy the road to and including Chewalla. Your command, as relieved, will fall back on Corinth. It will take some days to get them all within places.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Mississippi forces seem to be pressing Hurlbut. If you have not done so already, send Tuttle's division without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 14, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received 12.45 a. m., 16th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Movements of the enemy have been observed in our front since my last dispatch. The statements of deserters agree in this, that Longstreet has gone in direction of Knoxville. Cheatham had previously gone in that direction; has returned. Unreliable rumors of arrival of Johnston, Pemberton, and Hardee, with troops from Mobile, and the Vicksburg troops have been received. No demonstrations have been made by the enemy in Lookout Valley since the attack on Hooker on the 27th October.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 14, 1863.

General ELLIOTT:

Headquarters cavalry will move with you. General Stanley leaves to-morrow to turn over the command. Yes; the battery is ordered to join you, via New Market, Salem, Winchester, and Murfreesborough. Send a proper escort to meet the battery; say two companies. Battery is now at Maysville, and is ordered to-night by telegraph.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Winchester, Tenn.:

The general commanding department directs me to state that your previous instructions are not meant to confine you to any precise locality. You will establish yourself in the country which would be about embraced by lines connecting Liberty, Lebanon, Sparta, and Carthage. Establish daily communication with Murfreesborough, whence your reports will be telegraphed to these headquarters if sufficiently urgent; otherwise forwarded by mail. This communication will be established by patrols of not less than a company, and may connect with a similar body from Murfreesborough or not, as you find best. You will draw your supplies from Murfreesborough or Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, November 14, 1863.

General J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

My fortifications are in measure complete. Since my arrival I have thrown up breast-works 1,000 yards long, 10 or 12 feet at the base, sloped off to 4 or 5 feet at the top; sufficient in height to protect the men. Have also erected a fort of great strength, of earth, sufficient for six guns, having one embrasure extra, making seven embrasures. Embankment finished off 10 feet at the top; all the work well revetted. This is all at Shellmound.

At the gap at Widow Cox's, 2 miles from here, have erected good breast-works 400 to 500 yards, revetted with logs and filled with earth. Have heavy details for guarding from this to Whiteside's and repairing the roads. Have the men now engaged in putting up cabins in lieu of shelter-tents, which many of them have not. There is no enemy at Trenton unless they came in last night. Reliable information from one who left there Monday reports them at the gap in the mountains beyond Trenton (Ninth Kentucky and one Alabama regiment is all, not over 600 men), and 5 or 6 miles beyond Trenton. Same authority gives Longstreet as having a strong force in Lookout Valley toward the point of Lookout. Also stated that General Bragg has ordered all the citizens to leave Lookout Valley immediately, which they are doing as rapidly as possible. Same authority stated that the rebels would most assuredly attack us in Lookout Valley. I give you this information as it came to me. I have the country scouted and patrolled every day. It is very heavy work for infantry; 100 or even 50 cavalry would greatly facilitate obtaining information. Give me a telegraph station here.

Respectfully,
W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

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HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIG., EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 14, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following for your information:

The forces under my command are the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Battery A, First Ohio Artillery, and Third Battalion, Third Indiana Cavalry, and are disposed of in the following manner: At Cotton Port, one section of artillery, supported by two companies of infantry, under Maj. A. M. Gamble; at Gum Springs, the Third Battalion, Third Indiana Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. R. Klein; at Smith's Cross-Roads, two companies of infantry, under Capt. J. K. Clingan; at Blythe's Ferry, one section of artillery, supported by six companies of infantry, under Col. Joseph A. Cooper; at Doughty's Ford, one company of infantry, under Lieut. A. E. Murphy; at Thatcher's Ford, one piece of artillery, supported by two companies infantry, Maj. R. H. Dunn commanding; at mouth of Sale Creek, two companies infantry, under Captain Fulkerson, and at mouth of Soddy, one piece of artillery, supported by one company of infantry, Capt. Thomas McNish commanding. The remainder of my force is at this place.

I learn to-day from some of my scouts who have just come in from the south side of the river that there is no force there of any consequence, but that they intend making a raid in our rear as soon as they can effect a crossing, but have made no attempt as yet. They have now two pieces of artillery in position opposite Blythe's Ferry, and have been shelling our forces considerably. One man got his leg shot off by a 3-inch shell. No other casualties. All reported quiet elsewhere, and I have no fears of their crossing within my line.

Hoping that the disposition will meet with your approbation, I remain, general, your most obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga Creek, November 14, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: Everything is quiet at this point. The officer of the day reports that on the other side of the river the enemy were beating drums and shouting as though there was something going on more than usual. The cars were running all night, but did not whistle as usual. Further than this there is nothing new.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WASHINGTON, *November* 14, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

I have received and considered your dispatch of yesterday. Of the reports you mention I have not the means of seeing any except your own. Besides this, the publication might be improper in view

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of the Court of Inquiry which has been ordered. With every disposition, not merely to do justice, but to oblige you, I feel constrained to say I think the publications better not be made now.

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 276. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November* 14, 1863.

Col. J. C. McKibbin, additional aide-de-camp, having reported in obedience to Special Orders, No. 11, of November 14, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is assigned to duty on the staff of the major-general commanding the department, to whom he will report in person.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 14, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Advices received from East Tennessee indicate that Burnside intends to abandon the defense of Little Tennessee and fall back before Longstreet toward Cumberland Gap and the upper valley. I am pretty certain that no re-enforcements have been sent by Lee to the Virginia Valley, and that Jones has only a small force there. He cannot seriously threaten Burnside on that side. Longstreet is said to be near the Little Tennessee, with from 20,000 to 40 000 men. Burnside has about 30,000 in all, and can hold his position. He ought not to retreat. Cannot Thomas move on Longstreet's rear and force him to fall back? A mere demonstration may have a good effect. I fear further delay may result in Burnside's abandonment of East Tennessee. This would be a terrible misfortune, and must be averted if possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Copy to Burnside.)

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

Can you hold the line from Knoxville to Clinton for seven days? If so, I think the whole Tennessee Valley can be secured from all present dangers.*

U. S. GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 14, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

Sherman's advance has reached Bridgeport. His whole force will be ready to move from there by Tuesday at farthest. If you can

*See also Grant to Burnside, same date, in Grant's report, Part II, p. 30.

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hold Longstreet in check until he gets up, or by skirmishing and falling back can avoid serious loss to yourself, and gain time, I will be able to force the enemy back from here and place a force between Longstreet and Bragg that must inevitably make the former take to the mountain passes by every available road to get back to his supplies. Sherman would have been here before this but for the high water in Elk River driving him some 30 miles up that river to cross.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 14, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Wilson's dispatch is just coming. Cannot be deciphered before morning. I will answer in full as soon as received. It is of the most vital importance that East Tennessee should be held. Take immediate steps to that end. Evacuate Kingston if you think best. As I said in a previous dispatch, I think seven days more will enable us to make such movements here as to make the whole valley secure if you hold on that time.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The enemy threw two bridges across the Tennessee near Loudon last night under cover of a strong position on the opposite side, and is making preparations to cross his force. Burnside has ordered Ninth Corps and White's division, of the Twenty-third, to fall back from Lenoir's, detaining the enemy as much as possible and destroying cotton factory at Lenoir's.

Burnside has decided to collect his force here, and if pushed too hard to move toward the gaps, though he feels greatly relieved to cross his whole force to the east side of the Holston, where he can get supplies and endeavor to baffle the enemy in his attempt to dislodge him. It seems to me his decision to fall back up the valley is the best step now left open for doing so. He can save at least his cavalry and artillery, but may be compelled to destroy his wagons. At all events he can hold the enemy so strongly as to allow himself six days between here and the mountain passes, and meanwhile something may be done near Chattanooga to call Longstreet back. If Longstreet's force is three divisions of infantry and all Wheeler's cavalry, this is the best step left open for this army. I shall start back this morning via Lenoir's, and hope to cross the Clinch somewhere between Kingston and Clinton. Shall telegraph to you from Lenoir's if wires are undisturbed when I arrive there.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

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KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The following just received. This clearly demonstrates that Longstreet is intending to cross the river:

LENOIR'S, *November* 13, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Davis has come in. The men he sent out have been to Philadelphia and Sweet Water. Stevenson's command has been replaced by three divisions of Longstreet's and a force of cavalry commanded by Armstrong. Longstreet arrived at Sweet Water himself last evening, and part of his command at Philadelphia at 10 o'clock last night. They brought up a pontoon train on the cars and unloaded half-way between Sweet Water and Philadelphia. The rebel soldiers were all through the country for food. They said they must get to Kentucky or starve. I have not seen those men; one will return for more news. They are stopping on the river 12 miles below here. Longstreet is reported 15,000 strong. His regiments very small, and I have a report that a brigade of cavalry is at Bird's, in Belmont County, under Dibrell; the regiments small. I rode up the Little Tennessee as far as the first ford this evening. Rebels have a strong picket there, say 100; having no escort I returned.

R. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The enemy are reported by General White to have thrown a regiment of infantry across in boats at Huff's Ferry, 6 miles below Loudon, and to be engaged in throwing a pontoon bridge at that place. It is almost definitely ascertained that Longstreet is at or near Loudon with the main body of his force.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863—12 m.

General BURNSIDE,
Lenoir's:

Dispatch received. General Sanders sends word that Major Graham was attacked early this morning at Maryville, and most of his men captured. Sanders moved out to his aid with First Kentucky and Forty-fifth Ohio. Met the enemy 2 miles out; the First Kentucky was in the advance and was driven back, but he succeeded in rallying them, and was driving them back when he received my first letter of this morning. He says he can fall back without further trouble. I have ordered Colonel Biddle's cavalry to report to you.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Colonel BYRD,
Kingston:

Have the brigade of infantry in readiness to move at a half hour's notice. It is more than likely that we will have to bring it in this direction. You have received General White's message to me.

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Should the enemy cross in force he will no doubt move in this direction with a view of driving us out. It is desirable that all the infantry force should be here, and should you find yourself cut off, you can cross the Clinch and swing the bridge to the north side of the river and destroy it in case of an approach of the enemy. It is absolutely essential that the bridge should not be allowed to be used by the enemy. You can continue to picket below and communicate with the forces stationed at Washington. It is possible that this report of the crossing of the enemy may be premature. It is very essential that no unnecessary haste should attend the movement. Should you be cut off from us by both telegraph and courier between the rivers, you must endeavor to communicate with us by couriers by way of Winter's Gap and Lee's Ferry. In case you find telegraphic communication with us is cut, you will direct the brigade of infantry to move up the main Knoxville road to the point at which it is intersected by the main Loudon road to Kingston, to there await further orders from these headquarters. The commanding officer will keep his pickets well out, so as to prevent the possibility of surprise, and be in condition to move to Lackey's in case he is threatened with a serious attack. You will explain to the commanding officer of the brigade that it is important that he should not allow himself to be placed in a condition that would prevent him from joining the main body of General White's division at or near Lenoir's. But none of these moves will be commenced without orders from here, unless the telegraphic communication should be broken. Much is left to your good judgment in this matter.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

General WILLCOX,
Bull's Gap:

The enemy has made a lodgment on the right bank, below Loudon, and is building a bridge. If the force is too great for us to handle, the general has determined to retire toward the gaps in the Cumberland Mountains and concentrate our forces in that locality. He proposes for you to retire by Bean's Station on the route to Cumberland Gap. You will, however, not move without orders from him. In case telegraphic communication with you is cut by the enemy, you will put your force in position to fall back on Cumberland Gap by way of Bean's Station and Clinch Mountain. When you retire you must destroy Lick Creek bridge and all the bridges between Bull's Gap and Morristown. In the event of the telegraph-wire being cut, and communication with the general is cut off, you must use your own judgment about the time of falling back, using your utmost exertions to learn of our movements and regulating yours accordingly. The general has gone down to Lenoir's, and I will telegraph you the result.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *November* 14, 1863—3 a. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The officer of the day has just reported the enemy engaged in hauling lumber, and their signal corps in full operation on the

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heights about us. I have ordered the infantry and artillery back, and directed the company of cavalry to ascertain the facts about the laying of the bridge. I have little doubt but they are doing it.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *November* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

A courier in from Huff's Ferry states that the enemy have crossed as much as a regiment in boats, and are laying a bridge. He asserts that he himself heard them laying planks. Our pickets have fallen back over a mile. The officer I sent in command of the cavalry will ascertain the truth, but it will be an hour or two before I shall have it.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *November* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

A man from Huff's Ferry again reports the enemy building the bridge. If they are to be attacked before crossing, or during the crossing, I ought to move my whole command at once, and be supported by the Ninth Corps. If we are not to fight, I ought to know it immediately, before daylight discloses our situation.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, *November* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

My adjutant-general has just returned from Huff's Ferry. He reports the bridge substantially completed. I have all my transportation between here and Lenoir's. I presume the enemy's advance will be pushed forward at once. Their cavalry advance call was distinguished.

JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUDON, [*November* 14, 1863.]

General BURNSIDE:

Our infantry pickets are engaging the enemy, who are advancing within 1½ miles of this place. My command is moving on toward Lenoir's according to your orders of this morning, and if nothing further to communicate, I will now close office at this place.

JULIUS WHITE.

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LOUDON, *November* 14, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

My authority is Mr. West, who was warned to leave his home by Mr. Huff, who keeps the ferry, and who stated that the bridge was being laid down; also the statement of the pickets; also the statement of my assistant adjutant-general. None of them could see the bridge, but were close enough to hear the laying down of the planks. The pickets saw men crossing in boats also. No reason to doubt the statement. The enemy's pickets were within 50 yards of Captain Curtis. He heard officers command drivers of teams. He could go no nearer without being captured. I have a squad of cavalry as near as they can get to the enemy yet, and shall obtain the optical proof if possible.

JULIUS WHITE.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

General POTTER:

Send your trains at once up the road toward Knoxville, strong and sufficiently guarded. Move your whole force in this direction. As soon as General White's trains and troops have passed you break the machinery in the mills. Don't fire any buildings.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

Maintain your telegraphic communication and make preparation for destroying your pontoon bridge.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

General POTTER:

How much time would Babcock require to take up the pontoon bridge and load it on cars, they being in readiness there?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

Have your wagon train in readiness to move at short notice, that you may be able to break camp and move here if it becomes necessary. Colonel Biddle is under orders to move down to-morrow to join you with Edwards' battery.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *November* 14, 1863.
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is almost impossible to procure teamsters for line of transportation to Knoxville. Can I enlist, with consent of Governor Bramlette, from 2,000 to 3,000 negroes as teamsters for three years; the

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owners of the negroes to be paid $300 at the time, and the negroes to be free men subject to their enlistment? They make the best teamsters. I can get them.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Captain BAKER,
Cave City:

Colonel Strickland, at Glasgow, informs me that rebels, from 300 to 400, are between Glasgow and Bowling Green, making for railroad. Send all your force down the road toward Rocky Hill Station, leaving 20 men installed at Cave City. Attack the rebels if you find them.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Colonel MAXWELL,
Bowling Green:

Colonel Strickland, commanding at Glasgow, informs me that from 300 to 400 rebels were 15 miles from Glasgow, making for railroad between Cave City and Bowling Green. I have directed company at Cave City to move down railroad to Rocky Hill Station to pursue and attack rebels. Colonel Strickland will pursue from Glasgow with his small force of cavalry. It would be well for you to send cavalry force up the road.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *November* 14, 1863.

Colonel STRICKLAND,
Glasgow:

Mount every man at your post and be ready to attack the rebels. One hundred mounted men with one piece of artillery can whip them. Send word immediately to Edmonton for the troops; collect your troops, follow rebels, and whip them. Send men also to force en route to Center Point. Advise me fully of rebel movements.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., November 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose two telegrams* just received. Although the telegram from General Grant will admit of two interpretations (I have ordered or that you are ordered), I will at once

*For Grant to Smith, November 12, see p. 130. The other dispatch cannot be identified.

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go to work to accomplish the intention, and hope in the course of two days to forward from this post and Paducah all the available rails, &c., asked for.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

I understand a steam-boat will be down this afternoon and leave for Kelley's Ford to-night. I will come to Chattanooga in her and bring with me Major Sanger and one servant; would like to have three saddled horses sent to meet me at Kelley's Ford to-morrow. I expect Ewing's division to be up to-day, and John E. Smith should reach the mouth of Battle Creek to-night. Blair is reported at Maysville with the two other divisions, but he should be far on this side. I can make no estimate of the time he should reach Bridgeport; he ought to make 15 or 20 miles a day. I am uneasy about Corinth, but presume Hurlbut will reach it via Hamburg. There are plenty of stores at Eastport.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN.,
November 14, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

One of the scouts has returned from Rome. A very small garrison there only; all troops are to the front. Cheatham's old division with other troops moved to Charleston, Tenn., some time ago; other troops started, but were stopped. Every effort is being made to feed Bragg's army where it is, but the universal talk among all is that they must get into Tennessee or Kentucky to do it, and that a desperate effort to do this will be made in the fall. The suffering and destitution is all that it is represented to be, and the disaffection in the army and among the citizens is very great.

Lee went to Okolona via Russellville last Thursday, leaving Roddey to guard the river from Decatur to Dickson.

My men are at the various ferries on the river, and there are now nothing but straggling bands of not over 100 north of the river. Large supplies of meat and corn are being gathered in the Coosa Valley, but not removed.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 14, 1863.

General G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski, via Columbia:

I have telegraphic orders from General Grant, but shall go in person to Chattanooga to confer with him. The Fifteenth Army Corps will all assemble here, preparatory to new move. General Grant approved my order to take all serviceable horses and mules, and to

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live freely on the country, giving receipts to be settled after a while. Make as marked distinction as you can between friends and enemies. If guerrillas trouble your road or trains, make the country pay all damages with interest. Everything seems quiet hereabouts.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Larkinsville, Ala., November 14, 1863

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith dispatches received from General Dodge. General Woods with the First Division camped last night 6 miles from Maysville, on the other side, and I suppose will encamp to-night on Paint Rock Creek where General G. A. Smith camped last night. The First Brigade, Second Division, is in camp at this place, and I suppose General M. L. [Smith], with Lightburn's brigade, is some 5 or 6 miles beyond. The precise location of his camp will be indorsed on this communication by him. We found the roads worse than those beyond Fayetteville, but have marched on an average 18 miles a day since leaving Branchville.

The men of both divisions are in excellent condition, but our animals much worn and the wagons considerably battered. A supply of shoes is essential to the men if they are to march far beyond Stevenson; we are also in great need of horseshoes. If anything can be done to obtain these supplies before our arrival, it will greatly facilitate matters, if we are to move from that place promptly.

I telegraphed General Thomas to notify him of my arrival at Maysville on yesterday morning; I did so because I did not know your whereabouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—We shall have plenty of rations to last us to Stevenson, and more live-stock than we started with.

CORINTH, *November* 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

A scout, of whom General Dodge says, "He is number one, never fails," just in from Tupelo; left there on evening of 12th. Reports railroad will be completed to Tupelo in running order on 19th. Roddey is at Leighton, Ferguson in Bear Creek Valley, Inge at Tupelo, Gholson at Birmingham. General Adams will move his brigade from Meridian as soon as road is finished to Tupelo. Richardson is at Pontotoc. Chalmers is reported near Tallahatchie. Rebels report Sherman moving on without opposition. I will send you Mobile papers by train in morning, as late as 9th. Loring has his headquarters at Canton. Letters from his men say his division will winter there. No further news of Falkner; nothing of interest at this post.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have made arrangements to transfer Crocker's division to this place, leaving a garrison of two white regiments, two battalions of cavalry, one battery light artillery, and two colored regiments.

McArthur's division, with the colored troops, will constitute the garrisons for this place and Natchez. This will leave me Leggett's (late Logan's) and Crocker's divisions as a movable force to operate as circumstances may require.

I hear from good authority that the rebels are repairing the railroad from Brandon to Jackson and from Jackson to Canton. If this should prove to be so, I will try to break up the arrangement. The heavy work on the new line of fortifications here is about done, and the siege guns hauled up and some of them mounted.

The works under construction at Natchez, Lieutenant Hains, engineer in charge, informs me, are well under way, and require a garrison of over 7,000 men. As this is a much greater number than can be spared for that post at present, I have instructed him to finish up a portion of the work to accommodate a garrison of about 2,500 men.

Nothing new; Cosby's, Whitfield's, and Logan's brigades of cavalry are still between Black and Pearl Rivers, with a respectable infantry force at Canton.

It is rumored that Forrest is organizing a force to operate on the river south of Memphis, and that he has six pieces of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 15, 1863—10 a. m.
(Received 1 a. m., 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Wilson, of my staff, and Mr. Dana are in Knoxville, and will not leave until present dangers are over. Burnside can certainly detain Longstreet in the Tennessee Valley until we can make such moves here as will entirely free him from present danger. I have asked him if he cannot hold the Knoxville and Clinton line for one week. If so, we can make moves here that will save all danger in East Tennessee.

Sherman is now at Bridgeport. He will commence moving tomorrow or next day, throwing one brigade from Whiteside's into Trenton, thus threatening enemy's left flank. Remainder of his force will pass over by Kelley's Ferry, leaving river from Lookout, and march up to mouth of Chickamauga. Pontoons are made and making to throw across at that point, over which it is intended Sherman's force and one division of Thomas' shall pass. This force will attack Missionary Ridge, with the left flank and Thomas supporting, from here. In the mean time Hooker will attack Lookout and carry it if possible.

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If Burnside can hold the line from Knoxville to Clinton, as I have asked him, for six days, I believe Bragg will be started back for south side of Oostenaula and Longstreet cut off. I have been anxious for earlier movements here, but the condition of transportation of the command would not admit of it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee, Nashville:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to send you the colors of the Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers captured from them by the rebel Wheeler at McMinnville. A bearer of dispatches from Wheeler to Bragg was captured in the vicinity of Trenton, Ga., by one of our scouting parties soon after Wheeler was driven from Middle Tennessee, and the flag taken from him among other things.

The general desires that it may be returned to the regiment, and trusts that it may never again fall into disloyal hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Cumberland:

On the 10th instant I was advised by Special Orders, No. 301, dated November 10, 1863, that Major-General Slocum had been assigned to the command of our communications between Duck River and Bridgeport, and for him to establish his headquarters at Tullahoma. Yesterday I received a telegram from that officer that he had that day established his headquarters at Murfreesborough. If any orders emanating from the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland authorized this change or that of the troops of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, I request that I may be furnished with a copy of them. Yesterday morning it was reported to me that the enemy had broken ground apparently for the purpose of establishing a new battery on Lookout Mountain, just below the most precipitous slope on the north end of it. From the best means in my power to observe it, and from the most favorable point, I am of opinion that it is designed for one gun, and that to play on our trains as they pass an exposed point in the vicinity of my headquarters. No gun is yet in position, and possibly the work is not intended for that purpose. The enemy fired a few shots last night and also this morning, apparently to ascertain whether or not they could make their projectiles reach the trains on the road they now travel, but all of them hitherto have fallen a little short. Last night an unusual number of campfires were seen on the Lookout Valley side of the mountain, but I

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could hear or see nothing indicating a movement. I am of opinion that the enemy can throw into Lookout Valley over the north point of the mountain about 8,000 infantry an hour; and if done at night, or on a foggy morning, without being observed by our forces stationed on the opposite side of the river. For this reason, if the best interest of the service will admit of it, I request that the First Division of the Twelfth Corps may be ordered to join me. Deserters and refugees continue to arrive; of the former I should think about a dozen per day. I sent six families yesterday to Kelley's Ferry to take passage to Nashville or Murfreesborough. A refugee just in from Lookout Mountain reports that the rebels closed up Nickajack pass night before last by felling trees.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November* 15, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

General Meade is confident that no re-enforcements have gone from Lee to Jones, in the Virginia Valley. Jones cannot seriously threaten you on that side. Grant will move a large force on Longstreet's rear. If you hold him in check for only a few days, he will be obliged to fall back. You must not abandon your position in Tennessee, but keep as near to Thomas as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 15, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Boats have been lying at Nashville loaded with rations to take to Big South Fork ever since you asked to have them sent there waiting for convoy. I had to send all the way to Cairo before orders for gun-boats could be got; they have now arrived at Nashville, and will go up by the first rise. Colonel Donaldson is sending you clothing by wagons from Nashville; he sends by way of Sparta to Kingston. You will have to send out and divert the course of the train. The clothing will leave Nashville in two trains, one leaving there on the 18th, other on the 20th.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 15, 1863.
(Received 16th.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

If General Wilson and Mr. Dana have started back, you will please send by courier or telegraph for them to return to you, as I am desirous they should remain with you for the present.*

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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* See also Grant to Burnside in Grant's report, Part II, p. 30.

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LENOIR'S, *November* 15, 1863.

General PARKE:

We will try to be in Knoxville some time to-morrow. If possible, by any means in your power, I desire the place held until we arrive. The enemy are now pressing us. The fighting thus far has not been very serious. I hope that we may be able to join you without trouble. Let the inhabitants of the town, if the enemy shell it, get into the cellars and give warning to Colonels Temple and Baxter, Mr. Morrow, Dr. Brownlow, and other prominent Union citizens of our force being compelled to leave the city.

I sincerely wish that I was with you, but know that you will do all that is possible for any one to do.

The members of my staff that are with you will, I am sure, render you every assistance in their power.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

LENOIR'S, TENN.,
November 15, 1863.

General PARKE:

We drove the enemy from just beyond Loudon to within 1 mile of their bridge, and rested on our arms during the night. In the mean time I received a dispatch from Grant (a copy of which you can get from Johns), which determined us to fall back on this place, and finally upon Knoxville. It will not be our policy to make a hasty retreat.

It is possible that we may have a decisive battle before we can join you. It is necessary in the present programme that you should hold Knoxville to the last moment. Bring Cameron into the interior line on the opposite side of river; put your artillery in position; bring in cattle and hogs to last you several days; if it becomes necessary, loop-hole the houses and put the new troops in them; and, in short, do everything that is necessary to promote the main object, which is to keep Longstreet in check for five or six days. Johns will translate all the ciphers for you, and I leave it to your own judgment to carry out the views and details of General Grant and myself. I will join you soon as possible, but it is possible that our advance may be somewhat impeded by the enemy. In Sanders' dispatch of last night he spoke of the capture of the Eleventh Kentucky. Please inform me definitely in reference to the exact state of that regiment.

What do you hear from Willcox?

A. E. BURNSIDE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November* 15, 1863.

General BURNSIDE,
Lenoir's:

The following just received from Sanders:

WILLIAMS' MILL, *November* 15, 1863.

The patrol went into Rockford last night, but met the enemy's pickets this morning. Some firing is or was, a few minutes ago, going on in the front toward Maryville, and also on the right toward Louisville across the river. During the night rockets

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were seen toward Louisville and also in the direction of the Martin's Gap road, a road leading off to the left and toward the mountains. The road to Sevierville, &c., is open to the enemy. Some of my regiments did not get rations last night. I have directed my quartermaster to come to you for directions in regard to my wagon train, now in Knoxville. Forage is rather scarce here, and he says he has none where he is.

W. P. SANDERS.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

LENOIR'S, *November* 15, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

I am satisfied you ought to hold the other side of the river until we get up. It now seems to be too late to do more than concentrate at Knoxville and fight them. What do you think?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November* 15, 1863.

General O. B. WILLCOX,
Bull's Gap:

Order Hoskins to get in readiness to move with his brigade here by rail at once. An engine and nine cars leave here for Bull's Gap, picking up say five cars on the way, which with the cars now at Bull's Gap will probably be sufficient to move the brigade. On the arrival of the train please have him loaded as quickly as possible, putting what rations he has on board, and necessary camp equipage and baggage if there is room, in which case his wagon train can be left behind. If there is not room on cars for camp equipage and baggage, load them on wagon train and leave it with guard there, to await further orders. Hold the cars now at Bull's Gap for this purpose. Please get Hoskins off as soon as possible.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *November* 15, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE, *Louisville:*

Four hundred rebels under Hamilton and company were this side Cumberland yesterday. Force sent out to get in their rear compelled them to recross the river.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 15, 1863.
(Received 19th.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

From all that can be derived from the statements of deserters and scouts, all of Johnston's forces are being sent from Mississippi here to re-enforce Bragg. A large number have already arrived.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General McPherson, November 19.)

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COLLIERVILLE, *November* 15, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Scout just from enemy's camp. Forrest in command at Mease's Mills, on Tallahatchie. Has brought with him two regiments, 1,609 men counted; also four pieces of artillery, two 12-pounders, two 18-pounders, bronze. Will attack Collierville before the 18th of this month with entire force of Chalmers' old command. Forrest's men are now under marching orders.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, *November* 15, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

J. W. Vaughan brings information that Forrest has a command of 2,600 men just across Tallahatchie, and that they may be expected to attack this place by Wednesday next. Richardson's force, which is north of the road, is also expected to co-operate, making in all about 4,000 men with 7 pieces of artillery.

G. W. TRAFTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

CORINTH, *November* 15, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I learn from a scout that rebels are operating on road from Jackson to Grenada. The first train ran through on 8th of this month. By man just from Selma I learn that it is understood there that Bragg is falling back. The point to which he intends going is said to be Rome. At Selma the military foundry turns out every week four large guns, 120 pounds caliber. They also turn out large amounts of shot and shell; but few troops at that place. A large force reported at Montgomery. You must take Selma news for what it is worth, as my informant claims to be a refugee, and I do not know how reliable.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 15, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Dispatches dated the 14th have just arrived from General Blair by courier from Stevenson. His advance, under General Morgan L. Smith, camped last night 3 miles east of Larkinsville and 9 west of Bellefonte. General Blair with General Giles A. Smith was at Larkinsville last night, and General Woods, with First Division, at Paint Rock Creek. All in good spirits, and will move forward rapidly. Dispatches, dated Pulaski, November 11, also received from General Dodge. He was about placing his largest brigade at Prospect, with one regiment mounted infantry at Athens, two brigades at Pulaski, and one at or near Reynolds.

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 15, 1863.

Col. M. M. BANE,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: You will extend your command so as to cover the road to Pleasant Grove. Small detachments at bridges in stockades will be sufficient to guard them. One good company of infantry in a stockade is equal to a regiment of such rebel troops as are now around us. Officers and men on the railroad must stay at their posts all the time. We must save what of the road is left.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 157. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 15, 1863.

I. The people in the District of West Tennessee and the northern counties of Mississippi, having shown no disposition and made no attempt to protect themselves from marauders and guerrilla bands, but having submitted themselves without organized resistance to the domination of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances with the known enemies of the United States to procure from corrupt traders in the city of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of the public enemy, have proved themselves unworthy of the indulgence shown them by the Government.

It is therefore ordered that the lines of pickets around the several military posts of this command in Tennessee and Mississippi be closed, and that no goods of any description be allowed to pass out, nor anything be brought in, except fire-wood and provisions, by any citizen, without the written order of some general officer, each of which permits, and the reasons for granting the same, will be reported to these headquarters, and for the necessity of which each officer granting will be held rigidly responsible.

II. All merchants and others doing business will be held responsible for knowledge of the residence of the parties to whom they sell, and the sale of merchandise to persons beyond the lines of pickets will be punished with the highest rigor known to the laws of war.

III. All persons residing under the protection of the United States, and physically capable of military duty, are liable to perform the same in a country under martial law. Especially in the city of Memphis, where it is known that many have fled to escape liability to military service at home, this rule will be strictly applied. In pursuance, therefore, of orders to this effect from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, all officers commanding district, division, and detached brigades of this corps, will immediately proceed to impress into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons liable to military duty as may be required to fill up the existing regiments and batteries to their maximum. These persons so levied upon, if they enlist for three years or the war, will be entitled to the full benefits provided by the acts of Congress. If not, they will receive clothing and rations, and be borne at the foot of each company-roll, with remarks, stating their time of service and the advances made by the Government in clothing, a certificate of which will be given them when

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discharged from such forced service, the question of pay or other compensation to be settled by proper authorities hereafter. They will be discharged when no further military necessity appears for their enforced service.*

IV. The senior surgeons and inspectors present will constitute a board of inspection on the physical capacity of recruits.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

THOMAS H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of the Mississippi:

DEAR GENERAL: Captain Gile has just returned, bringing your letter of the 2d instant,† and I need not say to you that it gave me the greatest satisfaction. Shortly after your departure, I sent to General Crocker, at Natchez, to see Lieutenant Hains, in charge of the construction of fortifications at that place, and arrange the permanent garrison, assigning the two colored regiments to a part of it and organize the balance of his command into a movable force to operate as circumstances may require.

I had not seen a plan of the new works, and my surprise was great when I found that they would require a garrison of over 7,000 men. I immediately directed General Crocker to inform Lieutenant Hains that this was a much larger garrison than could be assigned to that post, and to finish up the work to accommodate about 2,500 men (including the colored troops).

As soon as the order was received directing General Tuttle's division to be sent to Sherman, I made arrangements to have Crocker's division moved up here, and one brigade has already arrived. I propose to move the whole division up here, which will give me Logan's and Crocker's divisions to operate with, leaving McArthur's division and the colored troops to garrison this place and Natchez. I would like very much to have two regiments sent if possible, as it would let me out of a difficulty in making these dispositions.

I have it upon good authority that the rebels are repairing the railroad north from Brandon, and getting out timber to construct a temporary bridge across Pearl River at Jackson, and repairing the road from Canton to Jackson. I shall keep a close watch upon them, and try and break up their arrangements if they are really in earnest about carrying them out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

P. S.—Tuttle's division left here a week ago to-day.

PULASKI, *November* 15, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just returned from a thorough examination of the country and railroad from Columbia to Decatur. North of Columbia there

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*See Hurlbut to Bowers, December 28, p. —.
†See p. 22.

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are yet 7 bridges to build. Between Columbia and Pulaski, 6 bridges averaging 100 feet. I will finish these in ten days. South of Pulaski one bridge 200 feet, one trestle 600 feet. At Elk River a bridge 600 feet, 40 feet high. South of Elk, 2½ miles, trestle-work, 300 feet long, 30 feet high, all gone. Over White Sulphur Creek trestle-work, 600 feet long, 72 feet high, gone. At Athens, and south to Decatur are 5 trestles gone, altogether reaching about 700 feet. In all other respects the road is good.

The enemy have a battery at Decatur and considerable cavalry. Lee and Roddey are near there. Wheeler has gone to Bragg. At Elk River and all points to Columbia where bridges are gone I have heavy details at work, but need tools, &c. I can put up the wire in a few days. Please have General Grant give orders for the telegraph superintendent at Nashville to supply my men with what they need; also the staff department there to respond to all my requisitions. Good dirt roads and pikes lead from here to Savannah, Florence, Waterloo, Rogersville, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville; also to Athens and Huntsville, except the crossing of Elk River.

I have one regiment of mounted infantry in Athens. I am living off of the country entirely except small rations. Have written you fully.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 16, 1863.
(Received 5 a. m., 17th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have come to Bridgeport for a few days to meet General Sherman and regulate this, now the principal depot of the Army of the Cumberland, and to complete transfer of shops and depot from Stevenson to this place.

All quiet at Chattanooga. Ten days' rations on hand, but animals still suffering and breaking down for want of forage. Capacity of the railroad still under fifty cars per day. Track bad. Orders have been given by General Grant to take up iron from many disused railroads, in Department of the Tennessee, to relay this Nashville and Chattanooga road. Two steam-boats have enabled us to accumulate rations at Chattanooga and get up a small supply of forage. They work night and day. Another will be repaired and out in four or five days, unless some accident on railroad keeps back machinery expected to-morrow. Another boat, 155 feet long, 30 feet beam, will be launched in ten days more. Her engines are here. Engines taken from another steam-boat at Nashville arrived here to-night, and some progress has been made with parts of her frame. We have here but one saw-mill, and it does not supply lumber fast enough for boat-building. I have ordered other saw-mills. Expect to return to Chattanooga in a few days.

Our present great difficulty is to procure forage to relieve our starving animals. I have requested the removal of the cavalry to some point where they will not draw supplies by railroad and can forage for themselves. The movement has been ordered.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

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WASHINGTON, *November* 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

General Grant telegraphs that it is of vital importance that you hold your position for a few days, till he can send you assistance. If you retreat now it will be disastrous to the campaign.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *November* 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Dana left Burnside on the 14th to return to you? Burnside was then hesitating whether to fight or to retreat. I fear he will not fight, although strongly urged to do so. Unless you can give him immediate assistance he will surrender his position to the enemy. I have offered to give him more troops from Kentucky, but he says he cannot supply them. Immediate aid from you is now of vital importance.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 16, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 1.45 p. m., 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am pushing everything to give General Burnside early aid. I have impressed on him in the strongest terms the necessity of holding on to his position. General Sherman's troops are now at Bridgeport. They will march to-morrow, and an effort will be made to get a column between Bragg and Longstreet as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

Scouts from Sligo and Lookout Valley report as follows:

The force at Trenton is variously given from 1,300 to 4,000. A boy who left Trenton this a. m. says that he has seen infantry 1 mile north of the place and cavalry to the west of the town. The infantry was reported to be of Breckinridge's forces. A part of Cheatham's forces are known to have arrived at Powell's Gap, the inhabitants going up on the mountain to see their relations in that command. Detectives report three brigades on Lookout Mountain, *i. e.*, Brown's, Walthall's, and another, Maney's brigade having left the mountain yesterday morning. These forces are reported to be of General Stevenson's division. Adams' brigade, of Stewart's division, seems to be encamped on the east slope of Lookout Mountain. The report in regard to the artillery varies, but the son of a Union soldier living in Summertown arrived in our lines to-night.

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He reports ten guns on the point of the mountain—he counted them. He furthermore states that he has seen four guns and about 300 infantry move to Nickajack trail on Friday morning. He asserts that these guns are still at the head of the trail. The deserters all agree that one brigade is encamped 1 mile south of the batteries on the point, Walthall's brigade about a mile to the southeast of it, and another brigade 7 miles to the south of Summertown, guarding Powell's Gap and Johnson's Crook. One deserter passed this morning three pieces of artillery going from the top of the mountain into the fortifications near the white house. He himself has been to work on fortifications thrown up half way down the slope of Lookout Mountain. It is rumored that Cheatham has resigned; that Hardee is in command of Polk's troops; that Breckinridge's old troops, to which Adams' and Cumming's brigade have belonged, are encamped near the top and on the east slope of the mountain. Four siege pieces are reported having been brought from Mobile. At the same time it is reported that they are moving some artillery to Atlanta.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

Statement of ***Elisha Breedlove, scout.***

I have been on top of Lookout Mountain. Went in company with H. R. Barris. Went up on Thursday night at a place about 1 mile this side of Nickajack Gap. Left the mountain last night. Saw but one line of breast-works running across the mountain about 1¼ miles from the point. Have not been out to the point. Heard that one of the guns they had there was a 30-pounder. Citizens told me they burst that one last Tuesday. Cheatham's entire division is on the mountain. Jackson's brigade was at the foot of the mountain ready to ascend yesterday morning. Cheatham's division is about 10,000 strong. They are constantly on the watch for your men to make an attack on the mountain. They are expecting you every minute. They heard you were coming up Johnson's Crook and sent a force down there to ascertain the truth. Each gap is guarded now. There are about 100 men (cavalry) at Nickajack Gap and about the same at Powell's Gap. They have felled trees and blockaded the Nickajack road. About 1,000 infantry went down yesterday to Wauhatchie trace. They had ten pieces of artillery. Think there are not over 100 men guarding Johnson's Crook. Could not hear of any soldiers at or near Trenton. Could not see any fires there. Could see a large number of fires at Aetna, 8 miles northwest of Trenton, indicating that there was a large force there of your men.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding department.

A. T. SNODGRASS.
Captain, in Charge of Scouts.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

Colonel Donaldson will start one hundred wagons on the 18th, and about the same number on the 20th, loaded with clothing for your command. They will go to Sparta, at which place you will have to send teams to meet them and let those sent from Nashville return.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BULL'S GAP, *November* 16, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

Copy of Stanton's* cipher received. I have never thought Jones re-enforced from Lee's army, but I am certain that Jones has a mounted force of 3,500 men, concentrated not far from Kingsport; that this force will be used against us in case of such a disaster below as to compel us to fall back upon Cumberland Gap. There is no rebel force between here and Jonesborough, and very little this side of the fords. I do not expect an attack on this front, but the moment I move toward Bean's Station, I think the enemy will throw their whole mounted force either down the Rogersville road or the Jonesborough road, but with my present cavalry and infantry force, and Hoskins' brigade, I think I could get through with the train unless the roads break up. Forage and flour is nearly exhausted here. As soon as all is safe below we had better advance to Kingsport.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November* 16, 1863.

General WILLCOX,
Bull's Gap:

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry that attacked us on the south side of the river have moved off to our left up the river. They may cross the French Broad to move on Strawberry Plains or Morristown, and get between us and Cumberland Gap. I have notified Colonel Harney and directed him to send out scouts to ascertain if they are advancing, and in the mean time to take up a position to hold the enemy in check and to communicate with you.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, Ky., November 16, 1863.

Colonel MORRISON,
Commanding at Columbia, Ky.:

COLONEL: It is important that you send small scouting parties in the direction of Jamestown, Creelsborough, and Glasgow. This should be done each day. The parties going in the direction of Glas-

* Halleck's.

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gow should go half-way between the places, that you may have timely notice of rebel bands passing through toward Greensburg and New Haven. I have instructed the commanding officer at Glasgow to send scouting parties each day toward Columbia. Caution your men, that they may avoid collision with scouting parties from Glasgow. Your men should be sent out under instructions to arrest all soldiers who are found absent, not having the proper authority granted by the proper officers. All suspicious persons found passing from Tennessee, who cannot give a proper account of their movements, should be carried to your headquarters and carefully examined. Send responsible commissioned officers with each scouting party. Ascertain, if possible, the names of citizens, their places of residence, &c., belonging to rebels Hamilton, Hughs and Company. From time to time you will forward to these headquarters their names, &c. I shall expect you to use the utmost vigilance in drilling and disciplining the troops under your command. Use every precaution to prevent surprises.

Very respectfully,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 369. } WAR DEPT. ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 16, 1863.

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster will relieve Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside in the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio. On being so relieved, Major-General Burnside will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

II. The department will hereafter consist of the State of Kentucky north of the Tennessee River, and such part of the State of Tennessee as may be occupied by the troops of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SOUTH CHICKAMAUGA SIGNAL STATION,
November 16, 1863. (Evening report.)

Capt. JESSE MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: The enemy have established a new picket-post about 100 yards on the river bank above the mouth of Chickamauga Creek. There were no pickets at that point on yesterday, and I am informed by an officer of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois that there has been no picket at that point at any time since their regiment has been encamped here.

About 2 o'clock p. m. about a regiment of infantry moved up from west side of the ridge, on the road near where the unpainted house stood, to the crest of the ridge.

After reaching the crest, it moved a short distance along it in the direction of our right and thence down the west side of the ridge. About 30 cavalry moved along the crest of the ridge from the

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direction of Rossville toward our left until they reached Bragg's headquarters. I could not see what became of them after arriving at that point. A train of wagons has been moving down the west side of the ridge on the road at Bragg's headquarters. A large number of stragglers, perhaps guards, were with the train. After reaching the enemy's camp on the side of the ridge, the train moved in direction of our right. Wagons were moving until dark on this route.

A number of mounted men, two or three at a time, have been passing along the crest of the ridge; also a few wagons both toward our right and left.

A large number of beef-cattle have been driven into a field a little to our left of the tunnel and near the crest of the ridge. I think there are over 200 of them.

About 3 p. m. about a regiment of infantry reported at Bragg's headquarters, and after remaining in line a few minutes moved along the crest of the ridge in direction of our right. Between 4 and 5 o'clock I saw a body of troops, near where heavy gun used to be, moving toward our right, but it was so smoky I could not estimate the number. I do not think it was more than a regiment.

All quiet on the enemy's right.

Respectfully,

L. M. DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 16, 1863—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Maysville:

Select from your command a brigade of 1,500 to 2,000 men under the command of Col. E. Long, and start them so as to reach here by Saturday next at noon. They are wanted for an important raid. Forage them to Stevenson or Bridgeport, where they will resupply. They will be needed here probably four to six days after arrival. Answer.

By command of General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

If telegraph is not working to Maysville, commanding officer at Stevenson will send by courier immediately and report same to these headquarters.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 16, 1863.
(Received 5.05, 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am satisfied that the occupation of Corinth and the line of the Charleston railroad is not worth its cost. I want to assemble all the forces now scattered along that line at Memphis and Eastport. This would give a force at the east extremity that could act offen-

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sively against any enemy that would penetrate above these parts. As it is now they are tied down and employed solely in self-existence. If the people of West Tennessee do not restrain guerrillas and impressment gangs, we cannot help it. They are the sufferers, not we. General Grant concurs with me in this. By collecting at Eastport the force now at Corinth, and using the railroad, we could give occupation to a large cavalry force, and could threaten Tuscumbia, Russellville, and Columbus. They would also consume large quantities of corn, hogs, and cattle, that are now regularly collected and sent round to Bragg.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 16, 1863.

Major SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Sherman's Headquarters:

I will be down to-morrow. Order all the division commanders to be ready to march, Ewing for Trenton with light equipment, and his wagons to come up here, where he will join them in a few days; the other divisions with all the ready forage their wagons can carry. We will all move up to this vicinity.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 16, 1863.]

G. D. PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal:

Sitting in General Thomas' quarters I read the Journal of the 13th, and see you are uneasy about my command. I have made the junction, and lived well on Confederate corn and pork. My own corps, Fifteenth, is at Bridgeport in fine order, having marched all the way from Memphis, and we effected a good military purpose on the way. I left a strong force at Elk River, also, to fulfill a design. General Halleck and General Grant were daily advised of my progress, but the public were not, and I hope the fact escaped Bragg's knowledge. I have been all day studying maps and positions, and am ready for work. I still retain my old notions about heralding my acts and progress, and therefore give you this privately and not for publication. I at the same time assure you of my great personal respect and esteem.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, *November* 16, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The Second Brigade, Second Division, is in town. The First Brigade will be here at 1 o'clock. The First Division will probably camp at Crow Creek, 5 miles from here, to-night. I shall move to Bridgeport without further orders, taking commissary stores here and quartermaster supplies at Bridgeport. If you have any commands for me, please forward.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding Fifteenth Corps.

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BRIDGEPORT, *November* 16, 1863—8 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

The guide reports the route proposed impracticable for artillery and proposes to go to Trenton. Your dispatch received early this morning directs me to wait until you arrive here before marching.

EWING,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 16, 1863.
(Received 20th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Your dispatch addressed to General Grant, announcing the arrival of General Tuttle's division, is received.

The occupation of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad is no longer worth the troops it takes to guard it. You may use Tuttle's division to remove railroad, as ordered by General Grant.

If Corinth has not been stripped of its ordnance stores, have it done, and re-enforce Eastport by all of Tuttle's division not necessary to cover the removal of the iron.

Don't evacuate Corinth till I order it, but make preliminary arrangements to remove its garrison by land to Eastport, or, if you desire it, better by way of Hamburg.

I want Eastport strongly fortified and prepared as a point from which to act against Tuscumbia, Russellville, and Columbus, Miss. General Grant agrees with me in this, and before abandoning Corinth, we wish to consult General Halleck. I want a good general officer—A. J. Smith—in command up the Tennessee, and to have two of those marine-brigade boats subject to his order. I want this force to make frequent incursions right and left from the Tennessee.

All your mounted forces should be kept active at this season.

When General Webster is done with the railroad, I will put him on my staff.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 16, 1863.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee:

MAJOR: As I telegraphed to General Sherman, I have made a thorough examination of the railroad from Columbia to Decatur; also of the different pikes and dirt roads leading to different parts of the State.

The commanding officer at Columbia informs me there are seven bridges north of that place besides Duck River bridge, and that some 150 men were at work on the small bridges south of Columbia to Lynnville; road in pretty good order; a few small trestles out. A bridge at Lynnville Station, over Robertson's Creek, partially destroyed; another bridge over this creek, 3½ miles south of Lynnville Station, is partially gone. At Reynolds' Station, a bridge over Rich-

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land Creek is badly damaged. Also another over the same creek, 3 miles south of Reynolds', is partially out. These creeks were formerly crossed by truss bridges, 100 feet span. We shall put in trestle, but it will need truss by time fall rains come on. At Richland Creek, near Richland Station, the bridge is gone, 200 feet by 36 high. At Tunnel Hill, 3 miles south of Richland, is a trestle-work 600 feet long, 40 feet high, all gone. At Elk River, a bridge 600 feet long and 40 feet high is nearly all out. Trestle will replace them, but by Christmas truss bridges, 150 feet span, will be required. Two and a half miles south of Elk River, trestle bridge over small creek, 300 feet long and 30 feet high, all gone. The bridge over White Sulphur Creek, 8 miles north of Athens, is completely destroyed; length 600 feet, height 72 feet. A small trestle-work at Athens is out; also Swan Creek bridge, 10 miles south of Athens, is all gone. Spring Creek bridge, 5 miles north of Decatur, and bridge over bottom near Decatur are all out. Seven hundred feet of trestling will repair the road between Decatur and Athens. I have placed my workmen detailed from regiments at nearly every break from Elk River to Columbia. I believe in ten days I can repair the road from Pulaski to Columbia.

The telegraph-wire from Decatur to Columbia is in pretty good order, few breaks only, and can be repaired in a very few days provided I get material; I have sent for it to Nashville. The principal dirt and pike roads leading from Lynnville, Pulaski, and Prospect, to Columbia, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Lawrenceburg, Savannah, Waterloo, Florence, and Lamb's Ferry, are good, with plenty of water and forage. Streams now fordable. The road leading south to Athens via Elkton is good except crossing at Elk River; at times is fordable, but from this time on will probably have to be ferried. The same road from here to Elkton, thence to Huntsville, is also good, except as stated above. Also road leading from Prospect to Athens and Huntsville. High water would retard an army moving over any of the above roads as all bridges are gone.

I shall have no difficulty in supplying my command with bread, meat, and forage, and supplying my mounted men and teams with stock. If the people bring it to me I propose to pay them. If I go after it I shall only give a certificate. I now have seven mills running, which will furnish all I need. I believe that I should have an order authorizing my quartermaster and commissary to purchase to supply the command, and would like to have the chief assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of department set the price that we should not exceed, as I prefer to pay one price from one end of my command to the other. I have some difficulty in getting supplies promptly because General Grant has not ordered it. This, no doubt, ere this has been done.

There is a considerable number of rebel bands scattered through the country. They do what damage they can and run. Lee and Roddey are south of the Tennessee. At Decatur they have a battery behind cotton-bales. At Huntsville is also reported a rebel cavalry force. My mounted infantry have gone there. I do not consider it prudent or being practicable to put infantry south of Elk River until we get bridges over that stream. I therefore keep mounted men south of Elk River.

This railroad is, except as mentioned, in fine running order, a good road-bed, fine rail (strap-joint), plenty of spare rail along the road, and good cedar ties its entire length. It lacks new water-tanks

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only. If you can send me a good topographical or sectional map of Tennessee it would be of great aid; I have none. Also if there are any engineers, topographical or civil, off duty any place, one would be very acceptable, and I could get up maps of this country that might be of benefit in the future.

If the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois is relieved at Eastport, I respectfully request that it be ordered to me, and I also desire to call your attention to the fact that there are a large number of officers and men belonging to my command in Memphis, Vicksburg, Columbus, Ky., and on detached service. Many of them have been ordered forward, but do not respond. As I need every officer and man I trust the general commanding department will order them to join me. Nothing but a positive order from him will bring them.

I have detailed rather fully the condition of affairs. Heavy details should be put on the road at Columbia and more force stationed at that point, so as to relieve my command as far south as this. I trust troops will soon relieve me, and that I can move forward. A small division would guard the road. It now has stockades at nearly every bridge, and with a nucleus to rally to at Athens, Prospect, Pulaski, and Columbia, the road would be comparatively safe, and, moreover, supplies of forage, beef, pork, stock, &c., could be gotten and sent to Nashville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH A. C., *Pulaski, Tenn., November* 16, 1863.

The burning or destroying of any property, or any of the products of the country, is a positive detriment to us and a loss to the United States Government; therefore it must be stopped. The burning of cotton-gins, cotton, and everything else, is strictly prohibited. Any of the troops detected in any of these depredations will have meted out to them the extreme penalty of the law, which, in case of burning, pillaging, or robbing, is death. This order will be read at the head of every regiment and battery of the command, and every officer is commanded to aid in carrying it out.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee, via Nashville:

Forrest is below me with 1,600 men from Alabama, in addition to Chalmers' command; he will attack somewhere on the line within forty-eight hours. He is reported to have Parrott guns. I will endeavor to be ready for him when he comes up, but he may break through and pass north. Scouts from south report Bragg falling back to Rome.

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The rebels ran train from Jackson to Grenada on the 8th. Stores and ordnance, except for local use, have been sent in from Corinth. Tuttle's division is on the line, but is very weak, not over 3,300 men. I have closed all military posts and stopped all trade with the natives beyond the pickets. Nothing comes in or goes out. I think a strong effort will be made to get into West Tennessee and thus unite about 8,000 men to annoy the Tennessee River. There is a prospect of some active fighting here.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

GENERAL: Your letter of 14th, covering telegrams, is just received. Similar orders have been received here to take up from all way-roads off the Corinth line. You will of course proceed punctually to execute the orders received.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Forrest has taken command on the Tallahatchie; has brought 1,600 men from Alabama; these, with Chalmers' force, will make 4,000, and several pieces of artillery. Will move on Collierville to-day or to-morrow. As soon as his attack develops its true line, you will move to Moscow with such force as you can spare, so as to be ready to strike them in flank.

I have ordered the train of Mower's brigade sent forward by rail to-day to get them out of the way. I shall hold Geddes' brigade to strike with other troops from this side. As soon as this is over I will move them forward to you as rapidly as possible.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *November* 16, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I will do the best I can if Collierville is attacked. Cannot spare over 400 men unless this place is abandoned, which I take for granted you do not want done. Who is in command at Collierville? Please notify me as soon as you have notice of enemy's approach. Will General Mower's wagons be here this evening?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Mower's train left this afternoon. Colonel Hatch commands at Collierville. I do not want you to lose your hold on La Grange, but send what men you can spare to Moscow to encourage the colored regiment there, and to strike if a fair opportunity occurs.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: Nothing new here as yet in relation to the movements of the enemy. Find out all you can. If they have not gone down in strong force to threaten Natchez and desolate the country to the south and east of you, I will arrange it to bring your command up here as was first contemplated.

The rebels I understand are repairing the railroad from Brandon to Jackson and from Jackson to Canton, and I wish to disturb the harmony of their operations.

Assure the good people of Natchez that in no contingency, unless something most extraordinary occurs, will their city fall into the hands of the rebels. We are here not only to fight our enemies, but to protect our friends.

I will send you word when to come up with the balance of your command.

Truly, yours,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

EASTPORT, *November* 16, 1863.
(Via Paducah and Cairo, 17th.)

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report Colonel Cladek, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, arrived here last night aboard transports from Washington, D. C., with three regiments of infantry, numbering 2,200 men, with orders to report here to Major-General Sherman. He has no land transportation, and there is none for him here. There has been no communication from or to this place with General Sherman for ten days. It is impossible for the colonel to cross the country from here to General Sherman. He has transportation enough here to take him down the river, which I have retained until further orders can be had. Will you please give the necessary orders? Please answer through Admiral Porter, through whom this is forwarded.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully,

JOHN I. RINAKER,
Colonel 122d Illinois, Commanding Post, Eastport, Miss.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 17, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bridgeport, Tenn.:

Your telegram of yesterday's date has been received. You will accept my thanks for the attention. I would be glad to have as frequent and full reports from you as to the state of affairs in Tennessee as you have leisure to give me. Let me add that your distinguished services in that important field are fully appreciated, and entitle you to the thanks of this Department, which are cordially given. Your family, I am informed by Mrs. Meigs, are well.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, *November* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General Burnside telegraphs me as follows from Knoxville: "Do not want the clothing. I cannot send to meet the trains at present." The first hundred wagons were to have started to-morrow. The rations ordered to Big South Fork still here. Swelling rise in river. Would it not be best for them to go to Celina, south of Obey's River, and thence by Jamestown and Montgomery? Better road and saves 150 miles difficult transportation by river.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 17, 1863.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON, *Chief Quartermaster, Nashville:*

General Burnside is now engaged with the enemy. You need not start the clothing for him until the result is known and further orders are received from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Four prisoners from the First Regiment just in confirm the report which reached me day before yesterday that the Tennessee brigade has been relieved on the top of Lookout Mountain by Stevenson's division, made up principally of paroled prisoners from Vicksburg. The reason assigned for this change is that the rebel authorities were afraid to intrust the defense of Lookout Mountain to Tennessee regiments, owing to the defection known to exist among them. The latter are now encamped between Lookout and Missionary Mountains. They escaped from there last night. Can obtain no reliable information of any other movements of the enemy. No changes are visible in the enemy's new work on the north slope of Lookout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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DECHERD, *November* 17, 1863.

General J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

The following telegram from Colonel Galbraith, at Shelbyville, has been received and telegraphed to General Crook:

All the information direct from Alabama reports Lee and Roddey on this side of the river. They crossed at Decatur and Brown's Ferry; also that Wheeler has moved up to Guntersville, Deposit, and Whitesburg with the intention of crossing on last Tuesday.

General Stanley has not arrived. I have sent headquarters to overtake First Division at Murfreesborough. Will join by rail to-morrow.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIGADE, EAST TENN. VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 17, 1863—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The following has been received from above. I have the honor to submit the same for your information.

KINGSTON, *November* 16, 1863.

General SPEARS:

I can say to you that the enemy has crossed the river near Loudon, at Huff's Ferry, in considerable force. General Burnside is at Lenoir's with part of his force, and the other part is, I suppose, about Knoxville. I am here at Kingston, about 2,500 strong, and I intend to fight them. I am cut off from Burnside, but he advised me in the event I was forced back to retreat that way. If you can spare the men you will confer a great favor by sending one or two regiments on a scout this way. The general says if we can hold four days all will be well. I am in full possession of Kingston, and I intend to hold it as long as I can; still if they overwhelm me you may look for me. The report says that the rebels intend to put a bridge over the Tennessee River between here and you. You will do well to look to the river, and if I am forced back, somebody will be hurt certain. I expect I will send the hull of a steam-boat down to-night, commanded by Captain Chapman and 25 men. Please advise your pickets of the fact, and tell them not to fire on the boat, and afford them all the protection they can, as they will have to run the gauntlet. The enemy came up within 1 mile of this place last night, about 300 strong, and exchanged a few shots with us, but we repulsed them, and they are more than 3 miles off this morning.

Your obedient servant,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding.

We have nothing later than the above. All is quiet within our lines.

I am, general, yours, truly,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 308. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 17, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. The Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers and the Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers are hereby temporarily detached from the brigades

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to which they now belong, and with the Ninth Michigan Volunteers will form the garrison of the post of Chattanooga, Col. J. G. Parkhurst, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, commanding.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Nashville, Tenn., November 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:

SIR: Since my arrival here I have looked through the corrals containing the horses sent here for issue, and I feel constrained to say that not one-fourth of all the horses that I have seen are fit for cavalry service. Nothing but uniform failure can be expected of cavalry mounted upon them, and to accept and endeavor to use them, will only encumber the service, and perfect a shameful fraud upon the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cav., Military Div. of the Miss.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 17, 1863.

General ELLIOTT:

I have just had a scouting party to return from Tennessee River. They crossed over the river at several points; found but few rebels. They destroyed all the boats between Whitesburg and Decatur. You need not fear but what I will know as soon as any force of rebels attempt to cross over the river. Lilly's battery leaves in the morning to join you.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 17, 1863.

Col. D. M. RAY,
Commanding Second East Tennessee Cavalry:

The major-general commanding directs that you move with your entire command toward Kingston, and if necessary aid Colonel Byrd or whoever may be in command at that place. Ascertain the position and force of the enemy in that vicinity, and report it to these headquarters, together with such other matters as may transpire. If not needed to aid the commanding officer at or near Kingston, you will return to your present post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 17, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have not heard from you since the 14th. What progress is Longstreet making, and what are your chances for defending yourself? Sherman's forces commenced their movement from Bridgeport, threatening the enemy's left flank. This alone may turn Longstreet back, and if it does not, the attack will be prosecuted until we reach the roads over which all their supplies have to pass, while you hold East Tennessee. Are Dana and Wilson with you?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 17, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Knoxville:*

Your dispatch received. So far you are doing exactly what appears to me right. I want the enemy's progress retarded at every foot all it can be, only giving up each place when it becomes evident that it cannot be longer held without endangering your force to capture. I think our movements here must cause Longstreet's recall within a day or two, if he is not successful before that time. Sherman moved this morning from Bridgeport with one division. The remainder of his command moves in the morning. There will be no halt until a severe battle is fought or the railroads cut supplying the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, *Knoxville:*

Colonel Donaldson wishes to know if rations now on steamers for your army had better be taken to the mouth of Obey's River. Please answer.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 17, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Do not send the clothing at present. It will be impossible for me to meet it.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 17, 1863.

General WILLCOX, *Bull's Gap:*

We have arrived here with no considerable loss; no loss of artillery. Shall hold this position till the last. Take all measures to render your position secure, and to assure your safe retreat to Cumberland Gap if it becomes necessary.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 17, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

If you can be supplied by the river, it is not important to keep open the railroad to Memphis. I however cannot advise the giving up of Corinth. I have sent several regiments of cavalry and infantry to Eastport from here, and propose to send more if you require them there. If not, I will send them elsewhere. Do you want more cavalry; and if so, where? I will write more fully.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Chattanooga:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday is received and briefly answered. I will add a few remarks to what I have said by telegraph.

The navigation of the Tennessee River is precarious. It can be relied on only in certain winter months. At other times we must rely upon railroad transportation. By giving up Corinth, we give up the control of all these roads of Northern Mississippi and Alabama, and expose the navigation of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi above Memphis.

I fully agree with you in regard to Eastport, and to sending a force toward Columbus or into Alabama. The policy of holding numerous points with large garrisons for the purpose of protecting the country from rebel raids is not wise. I have always opposed it.

Corinth, except when actually menaced, will not require a large garrison, and most of that can act with the troops at Eastport in any expedition south. Eastport I regard as a temporary, rather than a permanent post, while the importance of Corinth will continue till the enemy is forced to evacuate Mississippi and Northern Alabama. The garrisons at other points on the line to Memphis can be withdrawn if you think it unnecessary to keep open the railroad.

I hope Hurlbut will soon be re-enforced from Arkansas, but this is not certain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KELLEY'S FERRY, *November* 17, 1863.

Major SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived at Kelley's Ferry and find the boat gone, though I had sent a message in advance for the boat to wait for me. I want John E. Smith's division to start to-morrow, to leave at Bridgeport the sick as camp guard, and all tents and baggage not absolutely necessary, and wagons to load with forage and provisions (roads are as bad as possible, and no wagon should have more than 2,000 weight),

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to cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport and come up by Shellmound and Whiteside's. I will come down in a scow and expect to get there by 9 o'clock to-night. The other two divisions must follow the next day and all possible expedition used. Show this to all division and brigade commanders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 17, 1863.]

General G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski:

Your disposition of your command meets my approval. If you were to see the desolation of this whole country, and the wretched condition of the horses and mules, you would be content with your lot. Keep your mounted men active collecting horses and mules. Mount more regiments. Watch Lamb's Ferry close, and handle the country back of Florence and Savannah without gloves. The moment guerrillas are quiet, then change your policy and pay or give vouchers for corn and meat.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General

PULASKI, *November* 17, 1863.
(Via Columbia. Received 19th.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Scouts report that Lee has gone to North Mississippi via Okolona, leaving Roddey at Decatur and Courtland. He took Forrest's and Johnson's regiments, of Roddey's brigade, besides his own force.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Major-General McPherson, November 19.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

All my transportation was given to General Sherman to take him through. I want three hundred wagons and harness. I may get mules from the country.

Tuttle's division is here, unfit for the field, and not over 3,300 men. I expect a brigade from Arkansas daily, and shall commence the offensive when they come. There are about 4,000 rebels on Tallahatchie and about 2,500 in West Tennessee.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 17, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

SIR: I inclose you copy of my General Orders, No. 157.* After long delay and exhausting every means I could think of, I am compelled to close my line in justice to my command and to the Government. A perpetual flood of fraud, false swearing, and contraband goods runs through the city, interfering with all proper military control and guided and managed by designing men for their own purposes. After trying all means in my power to control it and finding all in vain, I have determined to shut up my line for the present. I am surrounded by hostile forces, regular and guerrilla, and they are fed and supplied from Memphis. Pickets, in whom the ultimate virtue of a line consists, are bribed and corrupted, and no vigilance that I can use can prevent it. Much clamor will, of course, ensue, which I trust will have no effect at headquarters. Section 3 of the order is in obedience to orders from General Sherman. I hope this will be allowed to stand, as I shall either obtain recruits or get rid of a dangerous population.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *November* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Steamer Sunnyside burned at Island No. 16 yesterday morning with 1,200 bales cotton. Fire accidental. Thirty to 40 lives lost. General Tuttle's division arrived at Memphis on the 12th instant from Vicksburg. All quiet below.

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding at Goodrich's Landing:

GENERAL: Your telegrams and dispatches of the 16th instant have just come to hand. I cannot believe that any such force as you report is marching to attack you.

Colonel Ballinger, at Milliken's Bend, reports that Harrison with his cavalry is moving west, and that Lieut. Col. O. C. Risdon, of his regiment, is in the vicinity of Richmond and hears nothing of any force of the enemy moving against you.

General Crocker, in command at Natchez, reports, upon what he considers good authority, that Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor, with all their available force, are moving to a point opposite Tunica Bend, below the mouth of Red River. Nevertheless the enemy may be trying to deceive us in regard to their intentions, and we should be on the alert.

Goodrich's Landing and Milliken's Bend do not possess any particular strategic importance, but at the same time they are points

*Of November 15. See p. 160.

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which have been occupied to cover and protect the plantations along the river, and I do not desire to abandon them unless the emergency should be very great. If, however, anything like 16,000 men should be marching against you, it would be best to abandon the posts of Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing temporarily, as I could not send men enough from here to meet such a force without stripping the post entirely.

Keep me advised by telegraph of everything important which you may hear. The three boats you mention as having stopped, together with the Era, which goes up immediately, will carry your command I presume. There is no gun-boat here, but there is one, I understand, at Milliken's Bend, and another in the vicinity of Lake Providence, besides the one at your place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 18, 1863—9 p. m.
(Received 5.30 a. m., 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Burnside received to 10 p. m. yesterday. Troops had got back to Knoxville. Sherman's advance reached Lookout Valley to-day. Movement will progress; threaten enemy's left flank until forces can be got up and thrown across the river to attack their right flank and Missionary Ridge. A battle or a falling back of the enemy is inevitable by Saturday at farthest. Burnside speaks hopefully.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1863—8.40 p. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Gettysburg, Pa.:

Dispatch from Burnside, at Knoxville, dated 10 o'clock last night. His troops, batteries, and trains had all arrived, and his position strengthened. The enemy made no demonstration during the day; some cavalry skirmishing on the Kingston road. The enemy appear to be holding back for some reason. Burnside expresses confidence in the strength of his position. Nothing from Chattanooga or any other place since your departure. On inquiry Mrs. Lincoln informs me that your son is better this evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1863—10 p. m.

To the PRESIDENT,
Gettysburg, Pa.:

Another dispatch from Burnside just received, dated to-day, but the hour not mentioned. Heavy skirmishing all day, chiefly on the

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Kingston road. Confidence expressed of ability to repel attack if made. Conjecture that Longstreet's feeble advance may be with design to cover movement into Kentucky. Nothing from Chattanooga.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November* 18, 1863.
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. GRANT and
President LINCOLN:

Heavy skirmishing commenced about 10 o'clock, and continued all day, principally on the Kingston road. We have lost but little ground, perhaps a quarter of a mile. Our troops are all within our fortifications, with skirmishers to the front. We have every hope of repelling an assault if one be made. There is a bare chance that Longstreet may simply be covering a movement into Kentucky. His feeble advance would seem to indicate something of that kind to cover demonstrations by the enemy across the river.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 18, 1863—10.05 a. m.

Major-General BUTLER:

The services of W. F. Smith, now chief of engineers in the Army of the Cumberland, are indispensable in that command, and it will be impossible to assign him to your department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[NOVEMBER 18, 1863.—For instructions from Grant to Thomas for attack on enemy's position on Missionary Ridge, see Part II, p. 31.]

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bridgeport, Ala.:

Colonel Donaldson's views are right about supplying the army at Chattanooga first. The rations for General Burnside could not be sent now even if there was water enough in the Cumberland, until the result of present movements by Longstreet are known. I think it better, therefore, to let the boats now loaded discharge and return.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I am told that there are fifty-six locomotive engines at rest on the road from Memphis to Grenada. On paper they appear to be accessible. Has your attention been called to this fact? Extraordinary if it be true.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General, Quartermaster.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, November 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the following extract from the picket report, dated November 15, 1863, of Eleventh Army Corps:

Capt. J. D. Madeira, acting assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, reports additional camp-fires on the south side of Lookout Mountain; further, that the Twelfth Georgia Regiment is in our front, while the Richmond Examiner, October 30, reports it at Charleston. He thinks troops have been transferred from Charleston to this point. * * * Scouts met the enemy's pickets at Squirreltown Creek, inhabitants reporting one and a half regiments of cavalry at or near Trenton. They saw three scouting parties of the enemy, 9, 8, and 6 strong. The last two were infantry, and went back to Lookout Mountain. A boy overheard a conversation, as he reports, between two Secessionists, that 18,000 men had arrived on the mountain this morning (15th). Another rumor is current amongst the inhabitants that Stevenson's division has arrived on the mountain.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following extract from picket report, November 18, of Fourth Army Corps, for the information of the general commanding:

Lieutenant Foster visited the line at 5 o'clock this morning, at which time our pickets were advanced beyond Citico Creek without any opposition, all the enemy's sentinels having deserted to us during the night; they were 11 in number. From them I ascertained the fact that they picket on our front in squads of 3, with no main reserve; 1 of the 3 is out in advance about 50 yards. Forty-eight men and 3 commissioned officers, of Allison's (Tennessee) squadron, picket from the river to the Harrison road. These are the only pickets on the front of this brigade, and are relieved from their camp each morning; camp is distant 1¼ miles. In addition to the picket, there are three companies of a Mississippi regiment guarding the bridges where the railroads intersect one another. This comprises all the force which was on our front yesterday between us and the enemy's camps. Infantry picket on General Willich's front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Captain, Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS,
South of River, November 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the state of affairs this side of the river.

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We have not been disturbed by the enemy during the day. Last night signal-lights were displayed in several places by the enemy on the hills beyond us. A scout sent out in the forenoon reported the enemy's pickets about 3 miles from our front on the Maryville road. Not deeming the information reliable, a party of the Eleventh Kentucky, under command of a commissioned officer, was sent forward to ascertain, if possible, the force in our front, if any. The party has returned and reports that there is no enemy this side of Little River. They advanced to the vicinity of Rockford. It was ascertained that the enemy have possession of some boats, with which foraging party crossed and re-crossed during the night.

The enemy's forces recently here were under command of Wheeler, said to be 10,000 strong, commanded by Davis [?], Armstrong, and Morgan; the latter remained after the others left, but has now followed. The Sevierville road has been scouted for 10 miles; no enemy. The river is strongly picketed to-night by infantry and cavalry, and we have a deployment extending on a half-circle from the river on the left to river on right of our position. The Sevierville road is strongly guarded by a detachment of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, about 3½ miles from the bridge. The Maryville road is picketed by the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. The Sixty-fifth Illinois is advanced as a reserve. Considerable progress has been made in strengthening our main position on the height east of the bridge. Six pieces of artillery have been placed in position, and the works are held by the One hundred and third Ohio and Twenty-fourth Kentucky not otherwise detailed. If our present front can be held, I have full confidence that a section of artillery, with what infantry can be spared outside the works, will render assistance to our troops on other side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CAMERON.

P. S.—I have just received information that the enemy are preparing to cross the Holston at its junction with the French Broad. Have dispatched a mounted force to contest the passage of the river, and will endeavor to check them.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL CAMERON.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, Ky., November 18, 1863.

Col. S. A. STRICKLAND,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Glasgow, Ky.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 17th instant is received. If you have no doubt as to the information as to Hamilton's intentions to visit Centre Point on Saturday next, you can make the trip and carry out the plan proposed in your letter.

It would be well to have force in camp mounted and ready to pursue any band of guerrillas attempting to take advantage of your movements and move to your right on railroad between Cave City and Bowling Green. It would be well to keep your scouting on the Columbia road, as directed in my former letter, if party should attempt to pass between Columbia and Glasgow, that scouts may give information to troops at Glasgow and Cave City. If you should get

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an opportunity to attack them, give them the devil; if you learn that the force has passed you and are making toward railroad, pursue and kill.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, Tenn., November 18, 1863.
(Received 12.40 a. m., 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch of yesterday received. I was at Chattanooga yesterday, and am now moving the Fifteenth Army Corps up. My troops and animals are fatigued, and I hate to put them up in that desolate gorge, but we will try and make quick work. General Hurlbut's messages vary so much I cannot calculate. I want a good force at Memphis, and a similar one at Eastport, and if the enemy thrusts himself up toward Jackson and Columbus, we should strike inland. My orders to him are to that effect. I will write to him to hold on to Corinth, and, if necessary, to supply it from Hamburg. Indeed, I would prefer that the enemy should scatter in West Tennessee than concentrate in front of this army.

All cavalry disposable by you might be sent to Eastport by water, or, better still, to General Dodge, who has a handsome force from Pulaski to Decatur, a country abounding in corn and cattle. We now have as many men and animals here as we can feed and handle, but the assemblage of an army about the head of navigation of the Tennessee can be made useful as soon as Bragg is forced back from his threatening position before Chattanooga. We should, with cavalry, strike from Decatur or Eastport at Meridian and Selma. It would paralyze all Mississippi.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Is there no mistake in sending of troops to Eastport now that General Sherman has left? Three regiments of infantry passed here ten days ago, bound for Eastport. Thirteen hundred cavalry passed here this morning for the same place; 900 cavalry and one regiment infantry yet to arrive; destination same. Steamer Arizona has returned from Eastport to Cairo with cargo of forage, no one knowing what was to be done after the departure of General Sherman.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General, Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding Division, near Trenton, Ga.:

Your dispatch of to-day just received. General Hooker directs me to say that unless you have received instructions to the contrary,

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he requests that you destroy all the iron-works at Trenton. Either burn them or destroy them so that they cannot again be used. This request will not in any way interfere with any instructions you may have received.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, November 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Division, Pulaski via Nashville:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter inclosing copy of your order is received. I heartily approve your order, and think it right to make citizens earn good treatment. They can suppress guerrillas. I know it, and on my threat at Florence they brought in a man captured by guerrillas at Gravelly Springs.

Keep your infantry so that you can concentrate, and let your cavalry reach well down to mouth of Elk on both sides. Don't let the enemy draw any supplies from north of Tennessee.

I have been up to Chattanooga. Their poor horses and mules tell the tale of horrid roads and no forage. I hate to put ours up in that mountain gorge. Two divisions have gone forward, and two more follow to-morrow. I go again to Chattanooga to-morrow, and think many days cannot elapse before we bring on a fight. It is to our interest to act quick, as Longstreet is gone up to East Tennessee.

General Grant says that everything has been done to push the work on the Nashville and Decatur road, but work on railroad moves slowly.

Write me fully and frequently, and send me all statistical information, that I may store it away for the future.

Your sketch of your route shows Pulaski a good point whence to operate.

I will try and get you some more cavalry from the north.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, Ala., November 18, 1863. (Received 21st.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Dispatch of 16th received. Do the best you can; don't scatter along that road to be picked up in detail, but arrange so as to concentrate at Memphis or Eastport. Halleck don't want Corinth abandoned, but it can supply itself from Eastport or Savannah. More troops are being sent up to Eastport by Halleck that should be well commanded.

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If Memphis and Eastport are well held, the enemy will not penetrate much north of the road, but don't let them pick up any detachment or stores.

The Fifteenth Corps is marching to Chattanooga from here.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, November 18, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I have your telegraphic report that Forrest has joined Chalmers south of Memphis, and again threatens the road. I wanted to let the road go. It is a nuisance and fulfills no military purpose, but scatters a command along a thin, weak line. I wanted to abandon to Corinth, but General Halleck telegraphs to hold on. I want the stores at Corinth to be so reduced that, in case of necessity, the garrison could move, and also so to dispose matters that the garrison can be supplied from Hamburg. I want all you can spare up at Eastport or thereabouts, so that when this Chattanooga question is settled, we can collect at or near Florence a respectable force to move southeast. As long as Memphis is well held, and a disposable force kept at Eastport or Corinth, the enemy will not penetrate north of the Memphis railroad, save as a maraud, and we should so dispose matters that they maraud their own people. It is none of our business to protect a people that has sent all its youth, and arms, and horses, and all that is of any account to war against us. Forrest may cavort about that country as much as he pleases. Every conscript they now catch will cost a good man to watch. The cavalry movement in Mississippi was designed by Joe Johnston to delay my march, and he signally failed. I have made my junction, and all you need to do is to protect the interests and property of the United States. The people have done all the harm they can, so let them reap the consequences.

As soon as the Yazoo River rises a little, we will break the Jackson and Grenada road whenever we please. They are trying to save the stock left on the road between Canton and Grenada. The road can fulfill no real purpose now. They may also molest steam-boats, but will not attack fortified points, such as Columbus, Memphis, or Vicksburg.

I don't want to hear of the loss of any public stores or small detachments of men by trying to save that railroad. It is not worth to us the life of one soldier.

I am, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, November 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I inclose for your action a paper* purporting to be a petition of certain citizens of Tensas Parish to organize a police force to restrain excesses on the part of the negroes.

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* Not found.

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The statement of facts in the paper varies so widely from that made by General Hawkins, to whom it has been referred, that I cannot consent to the prayer of the petitioners.

My theory and practice on the negro question are simple and easily understood.

The masters by rebelling have freed the negro, and have taken from themselves the courts and machinery by which any real law could be enforced in their country. By themselves, sons, friends, and relations firing upon us, the army of the United States, in the execution of our lawful office, they have engendered a suspicion that prevents us trusting them with arms. They must bear the terrible infliction which has overtaken them, and blame the authors of the rebellion and not the United States.

The United States has its hands full, and must first assert its authority and maintain it as against the armies of the Confederacy, and then it will have time to give some attention to these negroes who have been turned loose by the planters and former owners. At present there is no law regulating contracts of labor, and no courts to interpret such laws or alleged infraction. The army is not the tribunal even to discuss such trivial matters. It is merely to suppress all disorders on the part of all, white, Indian, and negro, but not to judge of contracts of labor or of any kind.

The white men who want laws and contracts to be enforced, and civil order, must go to work to establish a government, and being the judge, I, as a military commander, say that the only evidence of their sincerity which I will entertain is their enlistment in one of our organized regiments of soldiers, whose first duty it is to destroy the rebel armies and then to build up the civil government, which will regulate all manner of contracts, such as are embraced in the petition.

You as military commander in that region, and each subordinate in his sphere, will suppress all riots, disorders, and irregularities that disturb the peace, but need not bother yourselves about the rights or wrongs growing out of differences between masters and servants, the employer and employed. That is none of our business.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, November 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding, Vicksburg, &c.:

DEAR GENERAL: The division now here, commanded by John E. Smith, still belongs to your corps, and without your consent I would not take it away.

It is borrowed for an occasion; that attained, I shall try and shape its course so that it reach the theater of your command. Same of Tuttle's division; that belongs to the Fifteenth Corps, but is now with Hurlbut, and from appearances in a fair way to be broken up and scattered.

All the Fifteenth Corps, John E. Smith included, is now marching hence for Chattanooga, 28 miles, which will make one of the longest and best marches of the war.

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Troops fine and healthy, horses and mules ditto, but from here to Chattanooga there is not a blade of grass or corn, and the railroad is unequal to the task of supplying provisions and forage for so large an army.

I have been up to Chattanooga and have seen the enemy's camps all around it, in confident security. We must disturb that seeming tranquillity, and the quicker the better.

Grant can now ride, and looks cheerful. Thomas the same as of old, and any quantity of our old acquaintances, and I observed they were pleased to find a part of the Army of the Tennessee so near at hand.

If you find Hurlbut threatened, and can send boats up the Yazoo, it will have a good effect, but I suppose you feel your force too small for offense.

If Bragg falls back from before Chattanooga, and things assume a better appearance, then I would try and assemble a force near Tuscumbia and try and reach Selma from the north.

I wish you were with me, but confess I feel satisfied that you are at Vicksburg, for I don't want to fight for that place again.

Truly, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November* 18, 1863.

Col. ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Commanding Seventh West Tennessee Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will start with the effective force of your command and one day's rations at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning toward Hernando, Miss., going as far as that point if practicable. You will obtain all possible information as to the whereabouts and intentions of the enemy, and will impress all able-bodied citizens and contrabands liable to do military duty. You will not spend much time in this work, merely taking such as may be found upon the line of your march. You will use all due caution in your march, hold your command well in hand, and allow no pillaging or marauding. You may take all forage and provision that may be necessary to feed your command, in each case receipting for the same. Immediately upon your return you will report in person to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding, Corinth:

Geddes starts to-morrow for La Grange; will be up in three days. If you are threatened before that, will send trains to push him forward. If you believe yourself in danger of attack, send contrabands down by rail to Memphis; not without. I will attend to cavalry north of the road as soon as the infantry is in place. Send down all of your spare arms.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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COLLIERVILLE, *November* 18, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The scouting party from Germantown, last night, have returned. They went within 7 miles of Hernando. No force at that place. Small force reported at Coldwater Station, Pigeon Roost road. Came upon a squad of about 12, mostly citizens, loaded with soldiers' clothes. Clothing got from Jews in Memphis. Captured one.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel.

MOSCOW, *November* 18, 1863.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I laid an ambush last night on the Somerville road, about 3 miles from here, at McCaughn's Mill, where the guerrillas are in the habit of crossing the north fork of Wolf River on their way to and from Somerville, and captured 2 rebel mail-carriers and nearly 1,000 letters which they were taking to Somerville. What shall I do with them? They have Chattanooga dates of the 22d October.

FRANK A. KENDRICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 19, 1863—10.10 a. m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Gettysburg, Pa.:

Dispatch from Grant, dated November 18, 9 o'clock p. m., states that Sherman's movement had commenced, and that a battle or falling back of the enemy by Saturday, at furthest, is inevitable. He had received Burnside's dispatches down to 10 o'clock Tuesday night, but says nothing concerning his opinion of Burnside's position. Four dispatches from Dana at Chattanooga, dated respectively yesterday, 18th, 12 o'clock, 1, 3, and 7 p. m. He reached Chattanooga Tuesday night. Speaks of Burnside's position as safe at Knoxville, and gives details of matters occurring while with Burnside. The details of movements at Chattanooga are given, but you could not understand them without a map. His latest dispatch, 7 o'clock, reports everything in successful progress to that hour. There is nothing from Burnside later than my telegram of last night. Nothing from elsewhere, except that Kelley reports Averell's return and that the enemy have been entirely driven out of West Virginia. Averell did not succeed in reaching the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Mrs. Lincoln reports your son's health as a great deal better, and that he will be out to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 19, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Bridgeport:

The appointment and powers conferred on J. B. Anderson as railroad superintendent are subject to your control. You are authorized to change, alter, or revoke them if he fails or neglects his duty, and

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are also authorized to do everything in your judgment proper to be done to increase the efficiency of transportation; and this duty is devolved upon you, not only under your general powers, but also by virtue of this special order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[NOVEMBER 19–29, 1863.—For Grant's correspondence with Dana, Gordon Granger, Hooker, Howard, Lincoln, Sherman, Thomas, Wood, and C. R. Woods, see Part II, pp. 37–50.]

MOUND CITY, ILL.,
November 19, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch is on the way to Eastport. Shall I send the transports to Nashville from Paducah? Your dispatch was not plain.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, *November* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS:

It is now so foggy that I could see nothing should I go over the river. I propose, therefore, to wait until it is clearer. Please so inform General Grant.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, November 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division, Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to send a small party, sufficient to obtain the information, and not large enough to attract enemy's attention, up the valley toward the junction of the Trenton and Whiteside's road, to move along Lookout Creek, and ascertain the points where it is fordable nearest the junction above mentioned, and also all the points this way, with the approaches. Captain Hall, aide-de-camp, who bears this, will accompany the party. Let it be of sufficient strength for an escort for him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 19, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chief of Staff:*

Scouts sent to Trenton met General Ewing's division at that place. It arrived last evening. A lady left Nickajack trace this morning, and reports Stevenson's division there yesterday, leaving one brigade at that place and returning with the other two brigades to Summertown.

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Deserters confirm this, reporting Brown's and Cumming's brigades, of Stevenson's division, coming back from Nickajack trace last night, and are now encamped near Summertown. The deserters report further one battery encamped near Summertown and a few pieces at Nickajack trace. Cheatham and Forrest are reported to have resigned. The troops are said to be fixing winter quarters in two lines, one in front and one in rear of Missionary Ridge.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIGADE, EAST TENN. VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: Scouts, belonging to my command, have just arrived from the south side of Tennessee River. I respectfully submit the information gained for your consideration.

There are 400 of Forrest's cavalry stationed at Peck's Chapel, 2½ miles from Blythe's Ferry; they came there late in the evening of the 13th instant. There has been a continual train running to and from Bunker Hill Ferry since the above date. There are no troops at Georgetown, and but a small picket at Kincannon's Ferry, on the Hiwassee River. Wheeler's command went up the country last week, intending to cross the river somewhere above Loudon. Longstreet's command is close to Loudon. A pontoon train also went up the country on the 16th instant.

I learn that a man by the name of Jack Ables and a woman by the name of Ritchie have been carrying on considerable correspondence with the rebels, Ables crossing at the head of Jolly's Island, and the woman Ritchie at Thatcher's.

Two pieces of artillery came down the country on the 14th and went back on double-quick on the 15th; two pieces still opposite Blythe's Ferry.

No news of importance from above. All quiet within my lines. My position remains unchanged.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 19, 1863—12 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS,
Commanding Tennessee Brigade, Sale Creek:

You will move with your command farther down the river and will distribute your force so as to guard at the points now guarded by General Morgan's regiments, to wit, the Tenth and Sixtieth Illinois at Dallas, and the Tenth Michigan at Smith's Ferry. The regiments of General Morgan's command have been ordered to move farther down the river.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Chattanooga, November* 19, 1863.

The following-named officers are hereby announced as constituting the staff of the major-general commanding:

Lieut. Col. J. S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff.

Lieut. Col. R. O. Selfridge, assistant inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. Hyatt C. Ransom, chief quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. David Remick, chief commissary.

Surg. Alonzo J. Phelps, medical director.

Maj. John Mendenhall, judge-advocate and chief of artillery.

Maj. T. G. Beaham, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Albert B. Dod, commissary of musters.

Capt. William L. Avery, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. J. G. Taylor, aide-de-camp.

Captain Kaldenbaugh, provost-marshal.

Capt. William Leonard, acting signal officer.

First Lieut. James P. Scott, acting quartermaster.

Asst. Surg. B. H. Cheney, medical purveyor.

Reports will be made and business will be transacted through them in accordance with existing orders and regulations.

By order of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Kingston, November* 19, 1863.
(Received 10.20 a. m., 20th.)

Major-General GRANT:

GENERAL: Two reliable gentlemen have just arrived from Knoxville and inform me that General Burnside has fallen back to Knoxville, and that Longstreet's forces have him almost surrounded. I think it would be well for him to have assistance, if possible. Of course you know his situation better than [I] do, unless communication is cut between you and him, [which] I think very likely, as they have near 10,000 cavalry, besides about 20,000 infantry. A courier of mine corroborates the statement made above. I sent him to Knoxville day before yesterday morning, and he tried to get into Knoxville yesterday morning and he could not succeed for the rebel cavalry. He states that they were all around Knoxville, and he returned. General Burnside fought Longstreet at Campbell's Station on last Monday, and it is said he had the best of the fight. On the same night he fell back to Knoxville, where he was yesterday morning. My courier states that they were skirmishing all around Knoxville. I fear the general will be starved out, as all the supplies will be cut off from him.

Wheeler's, Dibrell's, and Biffle's commands went up across Little Tennessee River through Blount County. Two officers of Wolford's cavalry, who were taken prisoners in Blount County on last Saturday morning, state that they had then in Blount County about from 12,000 to 15,000 mounted men and nine pieces of artillery, and about 20,000 infantry on the north side of Tennessee, under Longstreet. I thought it was my duty to communicate to you, general, as we are now cut off from General Burnside. The last order he gave me was

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to hold this point if I could. He said in five days he thought all would be well. The time will be out to-morrow at 10 o'clock. We are guarding the river for 25 miles, and a pontoon bridge and steamboat hull, &c.

Yours, with much respect,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SPEARS' BRIGADE,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 19, 1863.

The within dispatch having been received this evening 8 o'clock is forthwith forwarded to department headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. James G. Spears:

JOS. A. E. BLANG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November* 19, 1863.

[Brig. Gen. M. D. MANSON:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance with your orders, I took with me two companies of the Seventy-first Indiana Mounted Infantry to make a reconnaissance on the roads leading to Armstrong's, Boyd's, and Ramsey's Ferries.

One company, under the charge of Maj. H. W. Wells, First Tennessee Artillery, I sent along the Armstrong Ferry road, a distance of 4½ miles from Knoxville. He met no rebel troops, but reports a part of Starnes' rebel cavalry brigade (about a regiment strong) having camped near Mrs. Nave's house, 4½ miles from here. He also reports that upon his return the cavalry pickets in our front informed him that a rebel cavalry force about 50 strong went into the same road he traveled and followed him, about half an hour after he started, which he did not meet, having been instructed by me to go across Boyd's Ferry and there join the other company or follow it back to Knoxville. With the other company I proceeded to Boyd's Ferry, about 5 miles from town, where I found 20 men of the Eleventh Kentucky Regiment, under charge of Lieutenant Roark. From this point I went to Ramsey's Ferry, and thence back to Knoxville, being followed by the other company.

I neither found nor heard of any rebel troops having been on these roads. About 1½ miles from town the road forks, one branch (the left) going to Boyd's Ferry, the other to Ramsey's Ferry. Just beyond this fork is a ridge of hills running diagonally across, which is a very strong position. From this point the country to Boyd's Ferry is a good deal broken and covered with underbrush, and new growth of forest trees. At the ferry the ground is clear and river hills on each side, but not abrupt in their inclination.

The Ramsey's Ferry road is quite hilly, and the country is full of underbrush and woods. At this ferry there is a picket guard of 1 sergeant and 10 men. The ford at Boyd's Ferry is 3 feet deep; at Armstrong's about the same, and at Ramsey's Ferry there is no ford at all. Ramsey's Ferry is about 4 miles from Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PLEASANTS,
Lieut. Col., and Provost-Marshal-General, 23d Army Corps.

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CAMP NELSON, KY., *November* 19, 1863.
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to report that we have in store here over 600,000 rations. We can daily, if necessary, throw to this place from Cincinnati from 400,000 to 500,000 rations. There is great want of transportation from this to Knoxville, and the very bad state of the roads forces me to the belief that unless some other route than that now used, by the Cumberland Gap, be substituted, there will be great danger of our troops in East Tennessee suffering from the want of commissary supplies. A telegram this morning is received from General Burnside, directing all stores, &c., en route from this to Knoxville to be turned back to this place, as the enemy was encamped around him. I go to Louisville to-day.

J. P. TAYLOR.

BRIDGEPORT, *November* 19, 1863.

General GRANT:

General Dodge reports no work in progress on the road between him and Nashville, and says the Pioneer Corps at Columbia have no orders. Had you better not send some officer to Nashville to pass along the line and put everybody to work on the smaller bridges, leaving the large ones to be finished by Anderson, or give Dodge command of everything between Nashville and Decatur?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 19, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The machine-shops at New Albany are employed in building engines for some of General Ellet's rams. To facilitate the building of the engines required by General Meigs, cannot the work on these rams be suspended? I imagine when completed they will not be wanted.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Under the circumstances send the wagons and harness to Hurlbut and a portion of the mules, if you can. By all means stop work at the machine-shops for Ellet's rams and set their whole force at work for engines on our roads.

If Hurlbut gives up a portion of the road from Memphis to Corinth, a number of cars and locomotives can be brought from there, and also all used between Columbus, Union City, and Paducah can be brought. I will telegraph Hurlbut at once to send all he can.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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LOUISVILLE, *November* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The following dispatch from General Hurlbut comes around from Saint Louis:

I turned over from this corps a full transportation train to General Sherman, leaving us helpless; we must have the wagons and harness, and ought to have the mules. I am ordered to haul from Hamburg to Corinth, and this will require 250 teams and I have only 90.

This comes in a dispatch to Colonel Myers. I ordered fifty wagons and harness to be sent as you directed. Shall I send more? Wagons are getting scarce.

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 19, 1863.
(Received 22d.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

If you have given up a portion of the road to Corinth, cannot a large portion of the rolling-stock be shipped to Nashville? Send all you can and as rapidly as possible. If not indispensable to the service to retain it, send the rolling-stock used from Columbus and Paducah. It is almost impossible to get sufficient to supply this army. I have directed General Allen to send you wagons and harness and what mules he can; it is becoming almost impossible to supply animals and transportation as fast as called for.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 19, 1863.]

General DODGE,
Pulaski:

Yours of 16th received. I have asked General Grant to give you the command of everybody from Nashville to Decatur, that all may work to advantage on that road, in which case have good ferry established at Columbia for temporary use. Eastport and Corinth are held by us. Gun-boats and transports are on the Tennessee. It would be well for you to send a mounted regiment to Eastport. Your camp equipage could be hauled to Hamburg and brought round to Nashville in a light-draught boat. You may order it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., November 19, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Major-General Grant informed me at the city of Memphis, when en route for Cairo, that I was to relieve General Carr, thereby giving me the command to which Brigadier-General Dodge,

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by your orders, has since been assigned. This command would have been one acceptable to me, and such as I should have felt myself honored with, and was such as the many evidences of confidence I have received from Major-General Grant induces me to suppose he desired I should have. Since then, Brigadier-General Dodge having reported for duty, and being my senior and an officer of tried merit, it was altogether proper, and without exception on my part, that he should have superseded me so far as his old command was concerned. In being ordered to report to you for the purpose indicated by General Grant, I was relieved from the command of one of the largest, and conceded to be one of the best drilled and perfectly organized, brigades in that department, and which I had commanded for nearly a year, with results commended by my commanding officers in the most flattering terms. To be separated from that command to assume an inferior one, I do not believe was the purpose of Major-General Grant. My command, as indicated by your orders, is one that I consider by no means equivalent to that of my old brigade, and by no means equal to the responsibilities necessarily involved in holding Corinth. With three such regiments as the One hundred and eighth, One hundred and thirteenth, and One hundred and twentieth Illinois Volunteers, the two regiments of African descent troops, with six companies of the Engineer regiment, constantly employed in guarding trains and repairing railroad and heavy batteries, constituting the garrison of Corinth, I feel that I have imposed upon me a responsibility that can only result in disaster and disgrace. You include nominally the regiment at Moscow in my command; practically it is of no value to me. The cavalry brigade ordered to make its headquarters here, I cannot consider under my command. To-day I incidentally learned, without consultation with me, a part of the cavalry force I had disposed of, with your approval, was, by order of General Grierson, directed to withdraw from the posts to which they were assigned; and upon your attention being called to the fact, without consultation General Grierson orders Colonel Mizner to make disposition of a portion of the remaining cavalry force to supply the place of those ordered to be removed, and this I suppose will be done. Under such circumstances I cannot rely upon the cavalry brigade as a part of the forces with which I am to hold Corinth. Certainly I cannot consider it a part of my command. My whole force when assembled here, in pursuance of your orders, will consist of about 500 of fragments of poor regiments, two regiments of colored troops, untried, six companies of the Engineer regiment, subject to be taken at any moment for railroad purposes, and the batteries. The works at Corinth, to be successfully held, require an infantry force of at least 8,000 men. My garrison will be but little more than 2,000 infantry, including Engineer regiment. With such bodies of the enemy as are within reach of Corinth, this force is wholly inadequate to its defense. Believing that I have been given no such command as Major-General Grant intended I should have when he ordered me from my old brigade, and considering it an injustice that I should be held responsible for the safety of Corinth with a command wholly inadequate to its defense, I would respectfully ask to be relieved, and that I be ordered to report to Major-General Grant for orders.

Respectfully,

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 19, 1863.

It being impossible to feed the large number of negro women and children coming to our lines, and it being a part of the policy of the Government to protect them, it is hereby ordered that the commanders of posts and provost-marshals return them upon their plantations with written instructions to the proprietors to feed and protect them. Stock, produce, and forage will be left on such plantations in sufficient quantities to support them. Where negro women and children come from so great a distance that it is impossible to return them, they will be quartered upon deserted farms, and grain, abandoned stock, and sufficient supplies left to support them. When abandoned [farms] are not convenient, they will be quartered upon known rebels.

All able-bodied negro men will be received and disposed of as heretofore ordered.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: Have you heard anything more definite in relation to the movement of troops to the vicinity of Tunica Bend, and the concentration of cavalry in the lower part of the State?

The information I have here is that the rebel forces occupy about the same relative position between the Big Black and Pearl Rivers that they have for the last six weeks. Brigadier-General Hawkins, at Goodrich's Landing, has been quite alarmed, and sent down to me with all dispatch for large re-enforcements, stating that 16,000 men from Monroe were marching to attack him, but this information proved incorrect. I wish you to appoint a commission to examine and report upon the claim of Mr. Brown, who owns the steam mill, for lumber taken from him for Government purposes, saw-logs, use of his mill, &c., together with his standing in community, whether disloyal or not.

If you do not decide to make the expedition to Fort Adams and Woodville, you can come up with Gresham's brigade as soon as practicable, leaving Johnson's regiment; there is no special hurry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 19, 1863.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding at Skipwith's Landing:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report* and letter of the 15th instant.

Arrangements will be made immediately to send up and secure

*See Part I, p. 566.

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the corn you speak of, which is very much needed here to furnish forage for the animals.

With regard to the trade and speculation going on in cotton, you will positively prohibit all persons from engaging in it unless they have the necessary permit from the United States Treasury agents, or proper military authority, which permits they must be required to produce in all cases.

No articles of prime necessity to the rebels, nor articles contraband of war, will be permitted to pass through your lines; nothing except necessary family or plantation supplies in limited quantities, and which have been obtained on regular permits.

With regard to letters of protection from General Reid and others, when you are satisfied the parties having them are disloyal, or that they have been obtained under false pretenses, you can disregard them.

You will, as far as possible, make yourself familiar with the character and sentiments of the people in your jurisdiction, and extend to all those who are loyal all the protection you can consistent with your military duties. Those who are disloyal merit no protection at our hands except what humanity and the laws of civilized warfare dictate, and they should be made to bow before the storm which they have been instrumental in raising.

Proper receipts should be given, approved by you, in all cases for property taken for military purposes.

No persons are allowed, by existing orders, to purchase cotton south of Helena, Ark. Major-General Grant's Order, No. 57, is still in force, and all "well-disposed" persons can avail themselves of its provisions.

The class of persons you speak of, who are within your jurisdiction, and who are trying to evade the regulations and orders and to carry on a contraband trade, will be at once arrested and sent out of the department.

Report to me often and keep me fully advised of everything important that occurs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN GUN-BOAT LOUISVILLE, *Grand Gulf:*

CAPTAIN: It is reported that 300 rebels are crossing the Mississippi from the east to the west bank, between Grand Gulf and Rodney, and more are intending to cross. Will you please ascertain whether this is so, and if true, stop them if possible and destroy their means of crossing. It is possible they may be crossing over for the purpose of collecting recruits in the vicinity of the town of Saint Joseph, as I understand there are a good many disloyal people in that section.

At Saint Joseph there is a lawyer by the name of Arrone, a foreigner, who is on his parole. I understand he is taking quite an active part against us, notwithstanding his parole. If this should prove true, he ought to be arrested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Certainly. I will order the discontinuance of work at the New Albany foundries for Ellet's rams whenever you require them to work on other machinery. You are authorized to use this dispatch for that purpose, if it is necessary to have these foundries before the mail can carry the written order.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 20, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

You do not understand me. I mean to ask if you would not order the suspension of the building of machinery for Ellet's rams if we find it necessary to employ the New Albany foundries in assisting in building engines for steam-boats to be constructed at Bridgeport?

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General, Quartermaster.

ON BOARD GUN-BOAT HASTINGS,
November 20, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Captain Phelps arrived with a fleet about three-quarters of an hour since. His boat is lying at the place we landed below Waterloo on Monday. Being on the opposite side of the river I could not send you a message sooner. Four loads have been passed over since I have been on the boat. The great difficulty lies in the staging, and also from having to pull every wagon up the hill by mules.

Very respectfully,

JOS. C. AUDENRIED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 20, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Bridgeport:

The general commanding department directs that you for the present establish your headquarters at Bridgeport, south side of river, and take command of the line from Bridgeport to Whiteside's and the front toward Trenton. In case of serious threatening by the enemy, you will also assume command of the forces on the north side of river at Bridgeport. General Cruft will command and move with that part of First Division, Fourth Corps, now under marching orders.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

I have the honor to recommend to favorable consideration the following-named officers of this army, and respectfully urge their promotion for the following reasons:

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, for the industry and energy displayed by him from the time of his first reporting for duty at these headquarters; in organizing the engineer department, and for his skillful execution of the movements at Brown's Ferry, Tenn., on the night of October 26, 1863, in surprising the enemy and throwing a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee at that point—a vitally important service necessary to the opening of communication between Bridgeport and Chattanooga.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, for general efficiency while in command of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in maintaining discipline in his command, and for the skillful handling of his division at Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863; in front of Tullahoma, June 28, 29, 30, and July 1, 1863; and at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, as well as for his individual courage and coolness exhibited on those occasions.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, for ability displayed in the handling of his division at the battle of Chickamauga on the afternoon of the 20th September, and for his personal gallantry on that occasion. General Wood is also an excellent disciplinarian, always careful in anticipating the wants of his command, and strict in preserving good order and efficiency.

Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, for gallantry and efficiency in the handling of his division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20. Also for efficiency and energy in maintaining discipline and looking after the welfare of his command at all times.

Brig. Gen. A. Baird, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20; and for the able manner in which he has conducted the operations of his division from the crossing of the Tennessee River till the present time. General Baird assumed command of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, August 24, 1863, gaining in a very short time the entire confidence of the division by his judicious and considerate administration of the duties of a division commander.

Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, for efficiency and intelligence displayed whilst in command of a brigade of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and for gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Chickamauga.

Brig. Gens. J. B. Turchin and W. B. Hazen, and Col. T. R. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, for gallantry and skillful conduct displayed by them in the battle of Chickamauga and in the operations at Brown's Ferry, Tenn., on the night of October 26, 1863. All three of these officers are distinguished as tacticians and disciplinarians.

Brig. Gens. John Beatty and W. C. Whitaker, for the gallant and obstinate defense made by them in the battle of Chickamauga against overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

Brig. Gen. August Willich, for gallantry and efficiency in the battle of Chickamauga, "where he most nobly sustained his reputation as a soldier."

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Col. B. F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Col. F. Van Derveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio, for efficiency as brigade commanders in looking after and supplying the wants of their brigades; for ability and skill displayed in the handling of their commands at Hoover's Gap, June 26, 1863, and in front of Tullahoma, June 28, 29, 30, and July 1, 1863; and for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20.

Col. J. T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, for great coolness and gallantry displayed in the battle of Mill Springs whilst lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Kentucky, and as brigade commander at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, on which latter day, although severely wounded, would not give up the command of his brigade until so completely exhausted he was unable to sit up; also for his eminent patriotism in resisting the surrounding influences brought to bear to seduce him from his allegiance to the Government at the commencement of the rebellion. Colonel Croxton was among the first of the citizens of Kentucky to declare his determination to uphold the Constitution of the United States under all circumstances, and to devote his time and energies to the recruiting and organization of the troops in Kentucky.

Col. Gustave Kammerling, Ninth Ohio Infantry, as lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Ninth Ohio at the battle of Mill Springs, at the head of his regiment "charged the enemy's left with bayonets fixed, turned their flank, and drove them from the field;" and, again, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, he led the Ninth Ohio in a charge upon an advancing column of the enemy, "retaking Battery H, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at the point of the bayonet." Colonel Kammerling commands one of the best regiments in the service, the efficiency of which is due to his energy and capacity as a commander.

Col. C. G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio, for great gallantry in repelling an overwhelming attack of the enemy at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, and holding his ground against heavy odds until re-enforcements arrived; also for efficiency as a brigade commander in looking after and supplying the wants of his command.

Col. Daniel McCook, Fifty-second Ohio, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, when he commanded a brigade of the Reserve Corps, and being posted in an important position on the afternoon of September 20, "kept a large force of the enemy's cavalry at bay whilst hovering on our left flank, and with his battery materially aided Turchin's handsome charge on the enemy, who had closed in on our left."

Col. J. G. Parkhurst, Ninth Michigan, for his ability and efficiency as provost-marshal of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in reorganizing troops at the battles of Stone's River and Chickamauga; also for his executive capacities as a commander.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 20, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel ASMUSSEN, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: From Tyndale's Hill, where I am at present, I can distinctly see the pickets of the enemy on the right of the railroad (south

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side). They have withdrawn to a road running up the mountain obliquely. Their camps, those which we have seen for many days, are still there. I can see the tents and the men walking among them. On the left of the railroad (north side) their sentinels are still on the creek. I saw the relief walking along the line a few moments ago. The road above mentioned runs from the base of the mountain up to the camp. It is covered by a rifle-pit.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 20, 1863.

General J. M. PALMER,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

General Sherman is not up; no movement to-morrow.

By command of General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Bridgeport, Ala., November 20, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The day has been quiet except the excitement occasioned by the passing of troops to the front. The last division (General Woods') of General Sherman's command has crossed the river, and has marched to camp a short distance up the road. The transportation of Generals J. E. Smith and Morgan L. Smith's divisions reached Whiteside's this evening, and has camped there. Both columns are beyond that point. I can probably start the portion of this division that is under marching orders on Sunday morning, and report it to Major-General Hooker by the evening of that day, unless you prefer it to lie still on Sunday, in which case by Monday evening. Lieutenant Russell reports this p. m. at Whiteside's with Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, en route for these headquarters. He reports his horses broken down. I shall make an effort to bring down the guns by rail to-morrow, and let the teams be led. The occupancy of the road by General Sherman's trains will make it difficult to get the guns forward by wagon road. Two hundred bushels of coal (of good quality for steam-boat use) was hauled down from the Alpine mines to-day. Mr. Warren must furnish a coarser coal before it is right for furnace uses. Major-General Stanley has not returned from the rear, nor do I know where he can be reached by telegraph. He will doubtless be here to-morrow. A copy of dispatch, forwarded by telegraph direct to Major-General Reynolds this evening, acknowledging his dispatch to Major-General Stanley, is inclosed. Constant labor on the division is rendering it daily better off in supplies and efficiency. It has performed heavy labor in the erection of defensive works, repairing roads, &c. I am furnishing continually heavy details from the brigade here, also, for work on the railway turnouts on north side.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding the department.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Whiteside's, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Colonel STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: A Miss Reed that left here on Tuesday for Lookout Mountain with a pass from Major-General Thomas returned this evening. She confirms the story of the two deserters of yesterday, that Wauhatchie trace, Powell's trace, and Nickajack trace are all picketed with one regiment (she says in command of Colonel Butler), and that General Stevenson came late last evening to a house at the head of Powell's trace and took the house for his headquarters. He is a division commander in Hardee's corps. With trouble she got from them, and down the mountain at 9 this morning. She says they are looking for us to advance, and the men say they will have to leave the mountain again. The rebels took her horse and she returned on foot. I sent her to her sister's, 5 miles, on the river. She says she is to report to General Thomas. Two of General Sherman's divisions have passed, leaving their rear and heavy trains here to-night. I hear, but not certain, that another division of his is to pass yet. I will inform you. Nothing further of interest. We are ready to move.

Your obedient servant,

W. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
November 20, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF THE CAVALRY COMMAND: In parting with you, your late commander takes occasion to express his regrets that the changes of service should separate his fortunes from your own. For a year we have served together most pleasantly, and I am happy to congratulate the cavalry upon their achievements in that time. My poor efforts to render you efficient have been zealously seconded by both officers and men. As to our success, the testimony of our enemies is the more flattering to us, it being forced from them. They now admit you are dangerous, and have left material proof of it upon many a field. Though separated from you, I shall serve in the same army with you, and shall always watch your course with confident pride. I leave you commanded by brave and experienced officers. Give to them the same confidence and cheerful obedience you have given me, and your success and glory is assured.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

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BEAN'S STATION, TENN., *November* 20, 1863.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following just received:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., November 20, 1863—5 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX:

A dispatch from the front says the advance scout is within 5 miles of Knoxville, and within one-quarter of a mile of the rebel pickets. It is reported that the road from this side is blockaded..

F. W. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

CLINCH MOUNTAIN, TENN., *November* 20, 1863.
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The following just received:

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS, *November* 20, 1863—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX:

Citizens report that there are from 80,000 to 100,000 rebels around Knoxville. Firing ceased at dark last evening. Steady and heavy firing during the afternoon. Rebel pickets all around the town.

Very respectfully,

F. W. GRAHAM.

Another dispatch states that firing ceased at dark last evening. It is possible that General Burnside is overwhelmed. Colonel Graham says no firing this morning. I do not credit citizens as to numbers, but it is possible that Bragg is shifting his base of operations, but probably you know best. My train is nearly through Clinch Gap. No signs of an attack in the rear. I shall go forward.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

BEAN'S STATION, TENN., *November* 20, 1863—9 a. m.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My advance commenced moving on Tazewell at 12 o'clock last night. If nothing happens, Colonel Foster will arrive there about noon. My movement to this place from Bull's Gap was covered by a demonstration on Rogersville, which seems to have checked the advance of the enemy on that road. I have heard of but two regiments of the enemy moving down on the Rogersville road. Do not know where the main body of Jones' cavalry is. A force reported at Bull's Gap yesterday; I do not know how strong. Scouts from Cumberland Gap on Jonesville road have not reported any movement in that direction yet. I think the main body of Jones' cavalry, which defeated Garrard at Rogersville on the 6th instant, is moving in a

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body, but cannot tell where. At Knoxville some shelling reported yesterday afternoon by the telegraph operator at 2 o'clock. I have no particulars. Morristown telegraph station was abandoned by Colonel Davis last night at dark. Have sent Colonel Graham to Blain's Cross-Roads, hoping to open communication with Knoxville by cavalry, but a division of rebels is reported on the north side of Knoxville. Cannonading was thought to be heard here at daylight in the direction of Knoxville. Clinch Mountain Gap is very bad. The Clinch River ford is bad, but I hope my rear guard will get over Clinch River this evening.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

BEAN'S STATION, TENN., *November* 20, 1863.
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I was instructed by General Burnside that the security of the retreat of my forces to Cumberland Gap was the first object, in case my communication by telegraph was cut off from him. On the evening of the 17th telegraphic communication was stopped. I was then at Bull's Gap. The time of leaving there was left to my judgment. I made a demonstration on Rogersville, and sent scouting parties on Greeneville, Snap's Ferry, and Bobb's Mill roads, securing the ford below Rogersville with my cavalry, and moved my infantry to Russellville, and at the same time ordered scouts and telegraph-line repairers from Morristown toward Knoxville. I waited at Russellville until noon of the 18th. Reports were current that a heavy force of rebel cavalry crossed at Strawberry Plains. I then determined to concentrate my forces near this point. I ordered my troops to abandon Morristown, but the telegraph-wires left connected at Morristown from Knoxville. Though still cut off, on arriving here I found the line had been cut 6 miles from Knoxville and was repaired. Sent a force, under Colonel Davis, to Morristown with an operator, and established telegraphic communication with Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. General Burnside instructed me that while it was important to guard the Rogersville road, it was more important to secure Cumberland Gap, and this has determined my present move to Tazewell. I hope it will meet with your approval.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *November* 20, 1863—9 p. m.
(Received 12.40 p. m., 21st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My cavalry penetrated the enemy's line of pickets around Knoxville this morning. From prisoners and other sources, they learn that the enemy made an assault upon General Burnside's position yesterday and carried two intrenchments. The enemy lost heavily

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in the assault, our men reserving their fire until close upon them. Our men fought well and are still determined. Wheeler's whole corps and one division of Longstreet's is reported this side of town. My cavalry have been unable to effect communication with General Burnside. Firing has been heard at Knoxville to-day, but not as heavy as yesterday. The enemy have blockaded the roads approaching from the north.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Bean's Station, E. Tenn.:

If you receive no further instructions from General Burnside, follow those he has given you. Retreat should not be allowed cut off, but can you not concentrate your forces and raise the siege at Knoxville? This I know would close the route to Cumberland Gap for us, and would probably not compensate unless entirely successful in expelling Longstreet.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Bean's Station, E. Tenn.:

If you can communicate with General Burnside, say to him that our attack on Bragg will commence in the morning. If successful, such a move will be made as I think will relieve East Tennessee, if he can hold out. Longstreet passing through our lines to Kentucky need not cause alarm. He would find the country so bare that he would lose his transportation and artillery before reaching Kentucky, and would meet such a force before he got through that he could not return.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

FORT SANDERS, *November* 20, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General POTTER:

Report from Colonel Morrison:

Captain HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In compliance with instructions I have the honor to report that my picket-line is within 150 yards of the enemy on my right; there is no enemy in front of me on the left. My present line is parallel with that of the enemy in front of the fort. I consider it a better position than the one previously held. It would be impossible for me to advance my line farther. Yesterday afternoon my old advance line was not held by either party, but was occupied by the enemy about 9 o'clock last night, who moved down in heavy force from the position I now hold on the ridge. I can observe every movement of the enemy in front of the fort in daylight; my vedettes

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on the left report movements of artillery or wagons on the hills last night on the opposite side of the river. The enemy are just now reported to be forming line of battle on the right of the fort. I have just discovered that instead of the enemy forming line of battle, they are relieving their pickets.

I have the honor to be, captain, &c.,

D. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

E. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *November* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON,
Louisville, Ky.:

I am ready and will start at once with two pieces of artillery and 180 mounted men for Cumberland River. Hamilton is reported 20 miles from here, robbing every house. Said to have from 225 to 400 men. Balance of Fiftieth [Ohio] Regiment from Gallatin just reached this place.

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee:

I herewith inclose a copy of dispatch taken from one of Bragg's spies. He had a heavy mail, papers, &c., and Captain Coleman is pretty well posted. I think I will have him in a day or two. We have broken up several bands of mounted robbers and Confederate cavalry in the last week, capturing some 5 commissioned officers and 100 enlisted men, which have been forwarded. I also forward a few of the most important letters found in the mail. The tooth-brushes and blank-books I was greatly in need of, and therefore appropriate them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

IN FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA,
November 11, 1863.

MY DEAR NANNIE: I have written over and over and still receive no reply. Don't know whether you ever received any of my letters or not. The "underground mail" is so uncertain, perhaps you never received any of them. I would keep you pretty well posted if all my letters reached you. As it is, I would have to reiterate a great deal to keep you well informed as to passing events. Nothing direct have I heard from you since June; however, I hear indirectly occasionally. I am well at present with exception of cold. We still occupy our same position since the battle of Chickamauga.

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Don't know how long we will remain here. There is a move going on in East Tennessee which may materially change affairs in a few days, unless the enemy is re-enforced sufficiently to give us battle. General Longstreet will operate from this way, while General Jones will co-operate with him from beyond Knoxville. Here I will give you a little news; perhaps you may hear of it before this reaches you, or get the Yankee accounts of it. General Jones captured, a day or two ago, 850 Yankees, 1,000 head of mules and horses, and 150 wagons. (This is official.) I am fearful the enemy has been so heavily re-enforced we will be unable to gain and hold any permanent foot-hold in Tennessee. My opinion is we will fall back as soon as Sherman with his re-enforcements reaches Chattanooga. We have been re-enforced since the battle, but not near so much as the Yanks. I am sorry to say there is a want of harmony among our generals at present and ever since the battle. All are down on Bragg; want him removed. I can see for no other cause than to be promoted themselves. I am no part of a general, nor a judge of one; do not consider Bragg a No. 1 general, but think he is the best in this department. Generals D. H. Hill and Polk have been relieved of command since the battle, also General Cheatham. I understand General B. R. Johnson is made a major-general and will command Cheatham's division. General Breckinridge commands Hill's corps and Hardee commands Polk's corps. I went up on the point of Lookout Mountain yesterday to take a view of both armies and the surrounding country. It was the most sublime scene I ever witnessed; could see the whole Yankee army and ours almost at the same sight. My eyes had not grown weary of such a magnificent sight when we were greeted by a shell from a Yankee battery on Moccasin Point, just across the river. They shelled our battery on the Lookout Point about one hour. They soon shelled my old friend Alf. Davis and myself off the point. I remarked to him when he heard the whistle of a shell, did he not love to hug the ground better than his wife? He replied, "them things" would make any one get down on the ground. Dan. White was sent from the hospital near the battle-field a day or two ago, the first time he has been moved since wounded. He went to Ringgold, Ga. He had not improved much; was perfectly helpless. It will be a long while, if ever, before he will be well. Low Weakly died at Atlanta, in hospital, from a wound received in the knee in the late battle. He died on the 23d of October. Ferril Edwards left us a week or so ago. I expect he is at home ere this.

It seems all the Middle Tennesseeans are going to desert. Have you made my clothes yet? You must make them a great deal larger than any you have ever made me, for tight clothes don't last. Have my overcoat cut military style, to come below the knee, and cape as long as the arm; frock some larger and longer than the jeans one you had made last fall; and pants a good deal larger in the body and leg than my old pattern; boots, No. 10. You must have my clothes ready to send at any time—you may have an opportunity when least expected. Send them as soon as you can, for I am nearly out of clothing and barefooted. Vi W. is well. I understood the Yanks had taken your riding animal, which I was sorry to hear; I thought so much of her. Do not let them get my old filly and colt. Tell old Gabe, I will "walk his log," if he gets too intimate with them Yanks when I come home. Will Shelton said he thought Frank had come home. Colonel S., Jimmie R., and all the boys well. The army is

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in better health than I ever knew before. How is our little children? Tell them howdy and kiss them for me. You must name the last. When I wrote to you I proposed the name of Sallie Ann, but use your own discretion. Have you paid Mrs. P. that money due her, also a little note that Maxwell has on me? Dock is well, and says he intends to stay in the army as long as I do. I presume you heard of the death of Jesse Sikes—died with typhoid fever near Decatur, Ala., some two months ago. I will inclose a paper in another envelope and send with this. Write when you can. My respects to your father and mother and family. Tell Lew, if the army gets back there, to pass himself for under age, for if he joins he will regret it in less than two months.

Your affectionate husband,

DAN.

NANNIE:

You must keep me a pair of boots on hand all the time. If you send out one pair, buy another. Also pair shoes. Send me a pair of suspenders on my pants, overshirts, drawers, socks, &c. Get me a light-colored hat; the one I have is wearing out. My advice to your pa is to put wheat and shelled corn enough in his house to make him bread, for if the armies pass through there they will take it all.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GILES COUNTY, TENN.,
November 19, 1863.

Col. A. MCKINSTRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of Tenn., Chattanooga:

DEAR SIR: I send you seven Nashville, three Louisville, and one Cincinnati papers, with dates to the 17th, in all eleven. I also send for General Bragg three wash balls of soap, three more tooth-brushes, and two blank-books. I could not get a large-sized diary for him. I will send a pair of shoes and slippers, some more soap, gloves, and socks, soon. The Yankees are still camped on the line of the Tennessee and Atlanta Railroad. General Dodge's headquarters are at Pulaski. His main force is camped from that place to Lynnville. Some at Elk River and two regiments at Athens. Dodge has issued an order to the people in those counties on the road to report all the stock, grain, and forage to him, and says he will pay or give vouchers for it. Any refusal to report he will take it without pay. They are now taking all they can find. Dodge says he knows the people are all Southern, and does not ask them to swear to a lie. All the spare forces around Nashville and vicinity are being sent to McMinnville. Six batteries and twelve Parrott guns were sent forward on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. It is understood there is hot work in front somewhere. Telegrams suppressed. Davis has returned. Greig is gone below. Everything is beginning to work better. I sent Roberts with things for you and General B., with dispatch. I do not think the Feds. mean to stay here. They are not now repairing the main points on the road. I understand part of Sherman's force has reached Shelbyville. I think a part of some other than Dodge's division came to Lynnville from the direction of Fayetteville. I sent Billy Moore over in that country, and am sorry to say he was captured. One of my men has just returned from there. The general impression with the citi-

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zens is they will move forward soon some way. Their wagon train has returned from N. Davis tells me the line is in order to Somerville. I send this by one of my men to that place. The dispatches sent you on the 9th, with paper of 7th, reached Decatur on the 10th at 9 p. m. Citizens were reading the papers next morning after breakfast. I do not think the major will do to forward them from reports.

I am, with high regard,

E. COLEMAN,
Captain.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SWEENY,
Commanding Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

It is reported that a part of Cooper's forces are on Big Creek, and contemplate an attack on the force at the mill, 4 miles from here. Have them notified, and have them make such defenses as will at all times protect them from sudden cavalry attack. If they defend properly, there is not rebel force anywhere in this part of the country to affect them. Give them strict instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding District of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The general commanding corps directs that every man of the Fifteenth Army Corps fit for duty, now at Memphis, be sent forward to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *November* 20, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I suppose you have received dispatch from General Stevenson informing you that Forrest is on the move north now. I am in the very situation that I have feared for several days; that is, I have no cavalry that I can use, it all having been ordered away from me, without informing me what direction they were going. I suppose a part of them to be down toward Ripley and Salem, and part at Somerville, but I don't know certain. They said they were acting under your orders, and were not under my command at all, which I suppose is the fact. You spoke in a former telegram of those at

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Somerville being within my reach, but that does me no good when not subject to my orders. I should like very much to know where they are, and if there is no cavalry south of here, I would like very much to have some that I can use. What infantry regiments went to Somerville, and who commands the force?

Your obedient servant,

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 20, 1863.

Captain of Gun-boat Carondelet:

CAPTAIN: It is reported by parties living on the west side of the river that rebel cavalry, supposed to be a part of Wirt Adams' command, have been within the last two days crossing the Mississippi River from the east to the west bank, at Perkins' plantation. I do not place any reliance in the report, as the cavalry would have to come in on the north side of Big Black not far above its mouth, and pass up to J. Davis' plantation, which is nearly opposite Perkins'. There is, as I understand it, the cruising ground for your gun-boat. Although placing no faith in the report, I respectfully request that you will examine the river in that section and put an effective stop to any crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., November 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. McPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There are no Confederate forces that I can hear of in the vicinity of Natchez, nor do I think that an attack upon Natchez is probable. The reports that bodies of troops were concentrating on opposite side of the river, near the mouth of Red River, are confirmed, and I understand that steamer Emerald was fired into on her trip downward, and that afterward Captain Ramsay, commanding gun-boat Choctaw, engaged their batteries for several hours. All this occurred the day before yesterday. I do not hear that any unusual depredations are being committed in Wilkinson County, and I now know of no good reason why I may not complete the movement of my division. I will, however, await a communication from you.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 21, 1863—4 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Tazewell, Tenn.:

As you are acting under special instructions of General Burnside, based upon a condition of affairs of which I am not well advised, it would not be proper for me to interfere with their execution. Give

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General Burnside all the assistance in your power, and if they can be subsisted, draw down to Cumberland Gap re-enforcements from Kentucky. Communicate directly with General Grant and department headquarters, at Cincinnati.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *November* 21, 1863—11.30 a. m.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Graham, finding it impossible to communicate with General Burnside, has just returned. He reports that General Williams has been ordered to Knoxville, and says this is reliable. A rebel scouting party that came up as far as Maynardville, told the citizens that as soon as Knoxville was secured Wheeler was going to Kentucky, and that they meant to capture this command. I shall leave in a few minutes for Cumberland Gap. My infantry is nearly there.

O. B. WILLCOX
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN.,
November 21, 1863—1 p. m. (Received 3.30 a. m., 22d.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. Part of the message unintelligible. I have directed the operator to repeat it. Several scouting parties still out toward Knoxville. The latest news was at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when firing was still heard by my advance scout. The firing sounded as if 5 miles below Knoxville, but the large rebel force remained above. Perhaps the rebels were trying to draw Burnside out of his works. I am too distant to help Burnside, but would have marched down from Bean's Station had not his orders been to make sure of communication with the gap.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 21, 1863—1.10 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Heavy and regular firing at Knoxville till noon to-day, but none since noon up to the time the messenger left.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Foster.)

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CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 21, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of yesterday was not received till 3.30 this p. m. I regret I did not receive it at Bean's Station. It is now too late, and something else must be decided upon to-night if possible, as there is neither forage nor breadstuff for the command. A heavy rain has fallen twenty-four hours and broken up the roads.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 21, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Couriers just in; report firing continued at Knoxville at 2 o'clock this morning.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Foster.)

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 21, 1863—12 midnight.

Major-General GRANT:

I would not have you understand from my dispatch that a small command could not remain at Cumberland Gap and hold it with the rations on hand, but I have concentrated here three times the force that would be necessary for that purpose, which would soon eat up everything here, which are only small-stores and no forage. If my communications are cut off with Kentucky, Cumberland Gap would be starved out and this whole command sacrificed, beside the great quantity of clothing and other quartermaster's stores accumulated here and all the artillery. Clinch River is past fording, and I do not see any way in which it could assist General Burnside, beyond covering his retreat from that river if he escapes. A force is moving down by Moore's Creek to-day. This is undoubtedly Williams' command. If you can operate against Longstreet, so that I can continue my communication with Kentucky, I might advance toward Abingdon by way of Jonesville, but if Knoxville falls and Wheeler's cavalry is thrown into Kentucky, my only resource would be to throw my cavalry down along the line of communication and move into Kentucky the best way I can. Cumberland River is up, and if we have more rain there is no danger of Wheeler getting into Kentucky.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Interpretation of cipher dispatch of yesterday just received. Telegraph your success to-day, and if advisable to march from here to Knoxville, I will try it, and endeavor to subsist on the country. It

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would be a desperate attempt, as the roads are bad and the country pretty much fed out along the route.

The firing last heard by my advance scout was about 5 miles below Knoxville. The rebels may be trying to draw Burnside out of his works. Will get your message to him if possible.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 21, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Willcox's command has reached the gap; his rear guard at Tazewell. All quiet here. Hundreds of citizens fleeing from East Tennessee. They report the invading force to number 40,000 to 50,000, under Longstreet; not reliable.

What news have you in Cincinnati? I fear we shall suffer for subsistence. To-night will exhaust the bread and flour. Small rations for eight days. Forage scarce. Confederate General Wheeler's corps of mounted men is said to be intended for Kentucky. If so, I think they will pass up via Big Creek Gap and Williamsburg.

W. C. LEMERT,
Colonel, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 21, 1863—2 p. m.
(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatches just received from General Willcox. He was at Tazewell this morning, but retreating toward Cumberland Gap. His cavalry attempted to communicate with Burnside, but could not effect it. A severe fight took place on 19th, enemy carrying two intrenchments with heavy loss. Our attack on enemy's right has not yet commenced. Troops have been moving night and day ever since Sherman appeared at Bridgeport, but narrow and bad roads have made an earlier attack impossible. Sherman's advance division moved up to Trenton several days since, and advanced their position south each day, keeping up their old camp-fires at night and building new ones where they were, to give the appearance of concentrating a large force in that direction. A portion of this division ascended the south end of Lookout Mountain. Owing to heavy rain last night it will be impossible to attack Bragg before Monday.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November* 21, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Telegrams from General Willcox, dated yesterday, at Bean's Station and Clinch Mountain, contain rumors that Burnside is sur-

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rounded in Knoxville. At any rate, we have no communication with him. The President feels very anxious that some immediate movement should be made for his relief. You, however, as fully understand the exigencies of the case as any here possibly can. Longstreet's force may be larger than was supposed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 21, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 3 a. m., 22d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I ordered an attack here two weeks ago, but it was impossible to move artillery. Now Thomas' chief of artillery says he has to borrow teams from Sherman to move a portion of his artillery to where it is to be used. Sherman has used almost superhuman effort to get up even at this time, and his force is really the only one that I can move. Thomas can take about one gun to each battery, and can go as far with his infantry as his men can carry rations to keep them and bring them back. I have never felt such restlessness before as I have at the fixed and immovable condition of the Army of the Cumberland. General Meigs states that the loss of animals here will exceed 10,000. Those left are scarcely able to carry themselves.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
November 21, 1863.

Captain MERRILL:

The enemy has thrown up earth-works from the left of Craven's house on Lookout Mountain extending to the right and nearly across the field. It appears to be between one-quarter and one-half mile long. A considerable number are now working on the right end; all within easy range of Moccasin batteries.

SAMUEL BACHTELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Coldwater Ford, November 21, 1863—9 a. m.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: Everything is very quiet here. The enemy show but a few cavalry pickets along the river this morning. General Morgan reported with two regiments of his command last night at this place. Beatty and McCook are still in camp, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. All three of my batteries are here. I have placed my troops in rear of this position, with orders to keep themselves concealed from view, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
November 21, 1863.

Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Scouts sent to-day beyond the coal-banks on Island Creek and to Johnson's Crook find the enemy only send occasional scouts this direction. Deserter from Colonel Grose at Whiteside's reports one division rebels on Lookout Mountain, picketing as high up as Nickajack trace. One regiment at that pass. General Cruft left to-day, Osterhaus' division to-night occupying the road between Shellmound and Whiteside's. Cruft's force will only get started from Whiteside's to-morrow owing to obstructions from Sherman's trains. Please send authority for Lieutenant-Colonel Hurd, Second Kentucky, to go to Nashville to bring the overcoats and blankets of the First Brigade and return at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 21, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: Scouts sent to Trenton report General Ewing's division on the march from there here; also the train of General Sherman's corps, one division of the same corps following on the Whiteside's road. Part of General Ewing's troops took possession of Johnson's Crook yesterday morning, but retired again in the evening. The scouts found the enemy's picket at Nickajack trace. Picket from Davis' Mill had been withdrawn. No change reported as to the force on Lookout Mountain. General Walthall's brigade is doing picket duty in front of our line. Two deserters from that brigade report the brigade encamped near the white house half-way down the Lookout Mountain. The enemy shortened his picket-line yesterday, moving on his left wing at the foot of Lookout Mountain. The deserters say that this was done to prevent the desertion of rebel soldiers.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 21, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Murfreesborough:

Caution your forces to be on the lookout toward Sparta for the possibility of an enemy from the direction of Burnside.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: Since my arrival here I have looked through the corrals containing the horses sent here for issue to the cavalry of your department. Of those first examined not one-fifth were fit for use. Many of them are from fifteen to twenty years old, some are blind, and some are badly spavined. I reported the result of my inspection to Quartermaster-General Meigs, and I have since taken Assistant Quartermaster-General Donaldson through the corrals that he might see for himself the fraud perpetrated on the Government by the inspectors and purchasing quartermasters who have passed and forwarded such horses. Nothing but failure can be expected of cavalry mounted on such animals.

I have also looked through the ordnance department, and find that carbines and pistols are scarce. Captain Townsend has about 300 Sharps carbines, which you can get for issue to your best troops. Of sabers and horse-equipments there are plenty.

Endeavor as far as practicable to secure uniformity in the kind of ammunition required by your regiments, and brigades too, if possible. To this end let exchange of arms be ordered if necessary, these exchanges to be effected through your ordnance office.

I will inquire to-day as to the quantity of clothing on hand and for issue to the cavalry. You should embrace the present opportunity to secure and issue the clothing that may be needed in the First Division.

Advise me of your movements promptly, particularly those in the direction and vicinity of East Tennessee, as I desire if possible to secure co-operation between the cavalry forces of this department and that of East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Div. of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Alexandria, Tenn., November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place. The following disposition of troops has been made: First Brigade, First Division, Col. A. P. Campbell, Second Michigan Cavalry, commanding, near Liberty, with instructions to scout toward Washington and Pikeville, communicating with the Second East Tennessee and Tenth Ohio Cavalry. Companies from the First Brigade have been stationed at Auburn and Stone's River, to patrol the road by company, keeping up communication with Murfreesborough. Second Brigade, First Division, at this place. I learn that the crossing of Stone's River on the Nashville and Lebanon road is very bad;

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that on the Murfreesborough road I found bad, owing to recent rains. I think I will find sufficient flour, meat, and forage to subsist my command in this vicinity, making it necessary to transport small rations only from Nashville or Murfreesborough. This will enable me to recruit the train of the cavalry, now in very bad condition from hard service during the campaign of the past summer and fall. Under instructions from Major-General Grant to Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, chief of cavalry, Division of the Mississippi, I have directed that all serviceable horses and mules be taken for the benefit of the United States, "cash vouchers" to be given to parties known to be loyal, vouchers "to be paid as the Government may direct" to those known to be disloyal or doubtful. I am satisfied that I can mount many men and supply the places of mules unfit for service, at the same time prevent many serviceable animals from falling into the hands of guerrillas infesting this locality, but I hope soon to rid the country of this latter class.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

Captain Lilly's battery left here the next morning after receiving the order. I sent two regiments to Colonel Long at Woodville in addition to his brigade, supposing that would give him 1,500, but I next morning started the Seventeenth Indiana with some other detachments after Colonel Long. They expected to reach Chattanooga this morning. The bushwhackers have kept the wires down for the last three or four days. I had an expedition down the Tennessee River that destroyed some nine boats between Whitesburg and Decatur, and some of them 60 feet long. They crossed over the river and drove the rebels and took their boats. From the best information I can get, there are only two small regiments and one battery on the other side of the river doing picket duty. Lee and Roddey have gone down to Mississippi; also that they have eaten all the forage on that side of the river. What shall I do with the hogs and sheep I collect over the country?

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 21, 1863.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Superintendent of Railroads, Nashville, Tenn.:

Drop the whole subject of Nashville and Decatur Railroad. The single road from Nashville to Stevenson will require the entire attention of one person. I will put other parties on the other road to build it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

Put all the force you can at work repairing railroad. Impress negroes for all the work you want from them. I will send a superintendent as soon as I can.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

I have heavy details at work on all bridges from Elk River to Columbia, and am using every tool in the country. Between Columbia and end of railroad is Duck River, a very important work, and nine other bridges out. A pioneer corps is stationed at Smith's Station, but have no orders, and last I heard from them were doing nothing. I have tried to find some one who had authority to set them to work. They should be at work on bridges up to and including Duck River. I will have my work done before that is, and then move south and build to Decatur. I hold the road to that point now.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 73. } *Pulaski, Tenn., November* 21, 1863.

When a country is occupied by a military force, it is a violation of the laws of war for the inhabitants to convey any information or give any aid or benefit to the enemy. Therefore, it is hereby ordered:

1. That any person who conveys to the enemy any information detrimental to the United States Government, either by letter or by word, or in any other way whatever, will be treated as a spy.

2. The sending of any clothing, provisions, stock, &c., inside of the rebel lines, to any person or party of the rebel army is strictly prohibited.

3. The sending of any letter to the rebel lines without the permission of the provost-marshal is strictly prohibited.

4. All persons are prohibited from entering the rebel lines except upon permission of the provost-marshal.

Any citizen guilty of the above acts, or of giving aid or comfort to the enemy in any way, will be swiftly punished to the utmost extent of the law, his property seized and appropriated to the United States Government, and his family sent south of the Tennessee River.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 21, 1863.

Comdg. General, Dept. of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of reference from you of a letter with inclosures addressed by Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle to the assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the Ohio, on the subject of robberies committed by rebel marauders upon the stores and farms of loyal men in the State of Kentucky, in which reference you recommend that authority be granted by the Secretary of War to General Boyle to levy assessments in such cases on the disloyal for the indemnity of the loyal. In reply the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the letter of General Boyle, with its inclosures, has been referred to Major-General Grant, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, for such action as he may deem proper and necessary, it being considered the most appropriate course to submit such matters to the control of the commanding general of the military division in which they occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Am I to understand that the communication by rail from Memphis to Corinth is closed? Should the wagons and mules for General Hurlbut be sent to Hamburg?

R. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Wagons and mules going to Hurlbut at the present time had better go to Memphis. That is where most of them will be wanted. I do not know the exact condition of the road between Memphis and Corinth. Hurlbut telegraphed me that the road had been cut, and in pursuance of previous instructions from General Sherman, department commander, he had ordered garrisons on the road between Corinth and Grand Junction, and Corinth must be supplied from Hamburg Landing. Also, that they were out of forage, but had plenty of rations. Subsequently, he informed me the roads were running, and all quiet in his command. I directed him to require his chief commissary and quartermaster to call direct for what they want.

U. S. GRANT.

SAINT LOUIS, *November* 21, 1863.

General U. S. GRANT:

There are at Eastport on steamer some 500,000 rations. Shall they be burned* there or sent to Nashville?

T. J. HAINES,
Colonel and Chief Commissary.

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*So in dispatch received by Grant. Original not found, but it probably read "landed."

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 21, 1863.

Col. T. J. HAINES,
Chief Commissary, Saint Louis, Mo.:

There is a force of seven or eight regiments at Eastport, and of course no necessity for burning rations. I have, however, ordered all the troops there, except three regiments, to come by water to Nashville, and any surplus rations should be sent to that place. General Sherman commands that department.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 21, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City, Ill.:

I meant to let transports return and go about their business, or wherever the quartermaster might have previously directed them. Now I want to change that order. Please send this immediately up, and direct all transports turned back to Eastport and take on board all the troops there, except the garrison left by General Sherman, and bring them to Nashville with all dispatch.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *November* 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of the 21st received, and on the way.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 22, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The Secretary of War directs that Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell be ordered here immediately for temporary duty. Please acknowledge.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

You will please have the steamer Dunbar wooded by 10 o'clock this p. m. with dry wood sufficient to run her to-night and to-morrow. If dry wood cannot be obtained in any other way, you will take old buildings. You will also have her manned with a crew of soldiers who have had experience in steam-boating. Place her subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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[NOVEMBER 22–29, 1863.—For Thomas' correspondence with Dana, Davis, Gordon Granger, Halleck, Hooker, Howard, McCook, McKibbin, Merrill, Palmer, Quinton, Whitaker, and Wood, in relation to the Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, see Part II, pp. 90–123.]

TRENTON VALLEY,
November 22, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Am I to cross in advance of Sherman's troops? They will not be over before 9 p. m.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that his orders do not permit any interference with the crossing of General Sherman's column. You will give it the right of way and not interfere with it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. 2D AND 3D BRIGS., 1ST. DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Whiteside's, November 22, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The rear of General Sherman's last division (General Osterhaus commanding) is now arriving here and going into bivouac until 12 o'clock midnight. The general informs me he will certainly move at that hour and promises to have the road clear shortly after daylight to the rear of this place. He proposes to accomplish this by parking the largest portion of his wagons at this point. General Whitaker has orders to move at daylight, and both brigades will follow closely after General Osterhaus. I telegraphed you from this point at 3.30 this afternoon, expressing a doubt of my ability to move before midday to-morrow from Shellmound, but am now inclined to believe that it may be accomplished at daylight. You may assure the general commanding that no time will be lost.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for information of General Thomas.
G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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GRAND GUARD, SECOND BRIGADE,
November 22, 1863—10 a. m.

General W. B. HAZEN:

GENERAL: There is a general movement perceptible in our immediate front. Three columns are visible moving up Missionary Ridge on three different roads. One column is followed by a train of about fifteen wagons. I should think the columns consisted of at least a brigade of 1,000 men each. They may be going only into position behind the crest of the ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon had two deserters who came in last night. My men say the deserters said they were expecting us to attack them yesterday morning; that they had 100 rounds of ammunition issued to each man, and slept with their accouterments on.

Your obedient servant,

AQUILA WILEY,
Colonel Forty-first Ohio Vols., Brigade Officer of Picket.

PULASKI, *November* 22, 1863.
(Via Columbia, 23d.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

There is no doubt but what an extensive raid is being fitted out at Okolona under supervision of Forrest. It will consist of four brigades, and I think from what I can learn that it is intended for West Tennessee and Kentucky. The Tennessee River is now fordable at three points. A brigade or two mounted could cross and take all the rebel force on the south side. I learn that a mounted force (Wilder's brigade) is at Mooresville, near Decatur, and that another mounted division is on the way there. My mounted regiment at Athens could pilot them if the move was considered desirable.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Col. M. M. BANE,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Lynnville:

A regiment or two, some 300 or 400 strong, went north toward Mount Pleasant to-day. They turned off this side of Lawrenceburg about 3 miles, and no doubt intend mischief. Get Sheldon out after them.

Notify Mizner at Columbia, and request him to notify my train. The Tennessee River is now fordable, and this is a part of Roddey's command. It is said he has more troops in Wayne County. We must not let them reach our wagon train or railroad.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

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CINCINNATI, *November* 22, 1863—7.30 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following has just been received:

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following information just received: A reliable officer, Lieutenant Stanley, adjutant Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, who left Strawberry Plains on the 20th instant, brings hopeful news of the position in Knoxville. General Burnside still holds out, and had notified the citizens of Knoxville that he would hold the place. The rebel force opposing him is estimated by scouts who have been through the lines several times to be 36,000. The place is not closely invested. Brigadier-General Sanders was wounded, and has since died. Wolford is slightly wounded. The artillery fighting was very heavy on the 19th and 20th. The enemy admits heavy loss. They have withdrawn their force from south side of the river. We forage there.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 22, 1863.
(Received 23d.)

Major-General GRANT:

I have not heard from you since the 20th. I am holding my troops in position to move on either route mentioned in my last dispatch. Must move soon for subsistence. No further news from Burnside.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 22, 1863—6.15 p. m.
(Received 23d.)

Major-General GRANT:

Firing was heard all day yesterday at Knoxville. No rebel troops had passed down through Morristown or Bean's Station up to noon yesterday, and none heard of advancing that way. Williams' force must therefore be still above me.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 22, 1863.
(Received 23d.)

Major-General GRANT:

News from the front up to 11 o'clock to-day. Firing still heard at Knoxville.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

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CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 22, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I do not hear from General Grant. Will you decide whether I shall run the risk of sacrificing all my cavalry in a demonstration below Clinch River in an attempt to aid Burnside? If so, I am ready. Please answer to-night. Firing at Knoxville heard up to 11 o'clock to-day.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 22, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

Dispatch dated to-day 8 p. m., from General Willcox, at Cumberland Gap, just received, says:

It is important that my line of communication with Camp Nelson should be strongly guarded, especially at London, near which there is a large quantity of Government stores. General Burnside is holding out heroically, and I hope will hold Knoxville. Firing was going on at 11 o'clock to-day. Is there any news from General Grant?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

No communication between the gap and Knoxville.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 22, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

Wednesday the cavalry at Somerset can meet you at Crab Orchard, or I can send it to London to meet you there, the companies at Camp Nelson, Danville, and Stanford constituting escort to London. I will give such orders as you desire. Did you get dispatch I sent you from General Willcox, at Cumberland Gap, to me?

Fighting at Knoxville at 11 o'clock to-day, Rebel troops probably at Bean's Station, between gap and Knoxville. Willcox has asked for authority to move his mounted force toward Clinch River to reconnoiter and harass enemy.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegrams of the 12th and 14th instant, in relation to sending recruiting details to Wisconsin and Illinois, and to inform you that these details have already been sent, some of them having started ten days since.

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The authority for sending them was based on circulars from the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, sent to the commanding officers of respective regiments.

I did not wait for orders from the War Department, for the reason we have received no general orders for several weeks, but took it for granted, on seeing the circulars, that orders had been issued and sent the recruiting parties accordingly.

Particular instructions were given to select for the details officers and men in the line of promotion, especially those who have received commissions, but who could not be mustered in consequence of their commands being below the minimum.

These men have gone to recruit, with the determination to fill up their companies and regiments in order that they may receive the promotion to which they feel themselves entitled.

Already news of good success in recruiting in the several States where it has been authorized has been received. Since the date of my last letter nothing material has transpired.

Two brigades of Crocker's division are still at Natchez. One brigade here with Leggett's (late Logan's) and McArthur's divisions. Osband is at Skipwith's Landing, and Hawkins at Goodrich's, with three regiments of colored troops at that point and one at Milliken's Bend. Two colored regiments are here and two at Natchez.

The day after the arrival of Colonel Hall's brigade, Crocker's division, at this place, information was received through scouts that a large force of rebel cavalry, consisting of Logan's and a part of Cosby's brigades, were running south, possibly with a view of making a raid on Natchez and destroying the property of loyal men in Wilkinson and adjoining counties, of whom it is reported there are a great many.

Until the movements and plans of the enemy could be ascertained, I directed General Crocker to remain at Natchez with the two brigades, and to exercise his discretion about moving out to attack the enemy if they make their appearance in his vicinity.

He has since reported that indications point to a gathering of considerable force at Tunica Bend, below the mouth of Red River, for the purpose of obstructing the navigation of the river, the force on the east bank to consist of cavalry drawn from this section, and that on the west bank of infantry, artillery, and cavalry from Kirby Smith and Taylor. There is nothing definite in regard to it yet, and the point named is in the Department of the Gulf.

The latest news from New Orleans is that Banks is in possession of Point Isabel and Brownsville (this is authentic), and that the Thirteenth Army Corps has returned, and is embarking at Algiers to join Banks, while the Nineteenth remains to hold Teche country. As I am not officially advised, I cannot state whether the above is correct or not.

General Hawkins has had an alarm once a week, regularly, at Goodrich's Landing, and the last on the 16th stated that 16,000 were marching to attack him.

I felt satisfied that his information was incorrect, and that if any was really coming to attack him, it was very much smaller than the number above stated, and that he could, with the aid of a portion of the Marine Brigade and two gun-boats which were there, maintain his position until re-enforcements could reach him if they should be needed.

Some recent information has convinced me that the reports were

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started by some cotton speculators who wanted an expedition sent out, that they might follow in the wake and steal cotton.

There are a great many of these cotton sharks along the river, and I am trying to have them arrested and sent out of the department.

Osband found them at Skipwith's Landing when he reached there, and an extensive contraband trade going on. The fact is, these extensive permits from the Treasury Department agencies to gather abandoned cotton, &c., open wide the door to fraud and speculation, and I must confess I am at a loss to know how to stop it. Orders do not reach the case, for it is next to impossible to get hold of the parties. How they manage to get down the river I cannot understand. I am going to try the effect of a rigid conscription.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, from Fayetteville, and your telegram of the 12th, from Winchester, Tenn. Since the date of my last letter nothing material has occurred.

Two brigades of Crocker's division are still at Natchez, with two regiments of colored troops. One brigade here with Leggett's (late Logan's) and McArthur's divisions, Winslow's cavalry, and five regiments of colored troops, occupying this place and the country between here and the Big Black. Major Osband is at Skipwith's Landing, with one battalion Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and about 300 negroes, whom he has enlisted for a cavalry regiment. General Hawkins is at Goodrich's Landing, with three colored regiments and one at Milliken's Bend.

The day after the arrival of Colonel Hall's brigade, Crocker's division, at this place, word was brought in by scouts, &c., that a large force of cavalry had gone south, with a view possibly of making a raid on Natchez and destroying the property of loyal citizens in Wilkinson and adjoining counties. In consequence of this information I directed Crocker not to move any more troops up from Natchez until the plans of the enemy could be ascertained. It turns out that a part of Logan's cavalry went down; and Crocker writes me that there is a report that quite a force of the enemy is to be concentrated at Tunica Bend, made up from Logan's cavalry and some of Kirby Smith's forces, with a view of closing the Mississippi River. This point is in the Department of the Gulf. The officers of the gun-boats in that vicinity have been notified.

Cosby and Whitfield occupy about the same position they did when you left; and I understand Starke's brigade is between Canton and Grenada. Loring's division (three brigades infantry) at Canton. A few days since there were two brigades infantry at Brandon, Ector's and some other, both of which were in the Chickamauga battle, and left on the following Thursday for Meridian, whence they came to Brandon. Harrison, with his cavalry, about 1,500

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strong, pickets Bayou Macon from Lake Providence to point opposite Natchez, and last week they burned every bridge and piece of trestle-work on the railroad from Delhi to Monroe. The reason given was that we were repairing this end of the road, and intended to occupy and use it. Our repairing the road is all a mistake. The rebels are, without doubt, repairing the railroad from Brandon to Jackson, except the railroad bridge, and from Jackson to Canton and above Grenada in the vicinity of Water Valley. It is also reported that they are running cars to Panola. The new fortifications are well advanced, and as soon as they are completed, and I get the balance of Crocker's division here, I hope to be able to make some offensive demonstrations toward Canton, Jackson, &c.

It is reported from various sources that Forrest is organizing a force to operate along the Mississippi River, and that he is getting hold of all the steam-boat men, engineers, mechanics, &c., he can. His intended sphere of operations is not stated, but will probably be above and below Memphis. The Marine Brigade has been up the river in the vicinity of Greenville for a few weeks past, and has been doing good service. On Wednesday a part of the boats dropped down to Goodrich's Landing to the support of Hawkins', who apprehended an attack. His information turned out to be incorrect, as I felt satisfied it would, when he telegraphed me that 16,000 men were marching against him.

I have reason to believe the report originated with some cotton stealers who wanted an expedition sent out, so that they could follow in the wake and steal cotton. There are a great many of these persons scattered along the river under permits, or pretended permits, from the Treasury agencies, who are doing a vast amount of mischief, promoting contraband trade, &c. I am trying to have them arrested and sent out of the department, and I am going to try the effect of a rigid conscription on them, as well as on a class of suspicious characters, Jews and such like, from the North, who are here in the city. I have sent recruiting details to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, and as far as heard from they are doing well. In making the selections, men were taken who were in the line of promotion, or those who had received commissions, but could not be mustered in because their companies and regiments were below the minimum. They have gone home with a determination to fill up their companies in order to get the promotion which they are entitled to. I have made application for funds and a disbursing officer to pay the bounty to veteran volunteers, and I think a large portion of my command will re-enlist. The feeling is good, and considerable enthusiasm manifested on the subject.

I have always given explicit instructions to foraging parties to respect the property of loyal citizens, to refrain from all acts of pillaging, to take nothing but what was required for military purposes, and to give proper receipts in all cases, stating the quantity and value, and the standing of the parties, whether loyal or disloyal. I shall refer Admiral Porter's communication to General Crocker, and have the officer in command of the party on the Volunteer punished. I do not, with my present force, think it advisable to occupy the point on Red River referred to in the admiral's dispatch, accompanied by a sketch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

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NASHVILLE, *November* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have to report that owing to the frequent accidents we met during the past two weeks I have been unable to take forward supplies as fast as I expected. The engines generally were so completely run down that they could not be depended on, and several have been disabled by running off the track. Those that could be repaired in the shortest time have been placed in shop and worked on day and night. I expect during this week to get three of them out and into service. The engines purchased by order of War Department are now beginning to come forward (four being now on the way), and will be put into service as fast as transportation can be supplied. Thirty-one new engines in all are to be ready for shipment between the present time and the last of December. We have cars enough to do the work required. The track was so badly out of repair that I have been compelled to withdraw two engines from the supply trains to distribute ties and material for repairs. The track is being improved, but much remains to be done. One thousand tons of railroad iron have been shipped from Washington by order of Quartermaster-General M. C. Meigs. Two boat-loads have already been forwarded from Parkersburg to this point. This iron will be placed in the track as fast as possible, and the iron taken up used for repairs. I write this to show the reasons for my failure to get forward supplies faster, and to enable you and the general commanding to form some opinion of the prospect for the future.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. B. ANDERSON,
General Railroad Manager.

NASHVILLE, *November* 22, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch is received. L. B. Boomer has contracted to build the bridges to Decatur Junction and expects to build the work. He is the only builder who could procure the timber. Shall I notify him that you will not approve the contract with him? Do you propose to make a separate organization to work the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and am I to understand your dispatch as relieving me in so far from the duty to which I was appointed by the War Department under date October 19, 1863?

J. B. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

CAIRO, *November* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Major-General Logan and staff passed up the Cumberland on steamer Des Moines yesterday morning. All quiet below.

H. T. REID,
Brigadier-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 23, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

Dispatch directing that General Mitchell be ordered to Washington received, and will be complied with at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863—10.55.

General REYNOLDS:

Head of First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, just arrived.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

One brigade of Cruft's division has arrived and gone into camp. The other is about 3 miles behind.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

Will the attack be made in the morning?

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

The intention is, yes. General commanding department desires that you remain with the troops in Lookout Valley.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863—7 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Corps:

General Schurz reported that Colonel Hecker's skirmishers waded the creek, after taking the enemy's rifle-pits on this side, and are

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holding the other side. The creek is quite shallow there. No report heard from General Steinwehr yet. All seems to be quiet. The enemy's railroad seems, however, to be busy.

CHAS. W. ASMUSSEN,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Sherman directs me to say that he desires you to have your division at the Tennessee River, with the head of the column opposite Chickamauga River, at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Maysville:

Ascertain if possible the cause of cannonading at Deposit Ferry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Robie, stationed at Paint Rock, reports having sent a small party to Tennessee River, who returned and reported about 50 rebel cavalry and 100 infantry on this side of the river. They crossed at Deposit. They say nothing of any cannonading. I have sent a party from here to ascertain all about the cannonading.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Cumberland Gap:

Your dispatch just received. Leave force enough in Cumberland Gap to hold it, and if you cannot move to Abingdon and Saltville with your cavalry and mounted infantry, fall back until you can supply yourself. We want to hold all the territory possible and be prepared to advance and retake that already abandoned.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 23, 1863.
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Willcox's dispatch of yesterday to you was repeated to me from Louisville. From the time communication with General Burnside was cut off till the present, I have been sending dispatches to Willcox, giving him all the instructions necessary. He has been retreating too fast to get them at the points to which they were directed. His dispatch to you was for effect.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Cumberland Gap:

Your dispatch of yesterday to General Halleck has just been repeated to me.

If you had shown half the willingness to sacrifice yourself and command at the start you do in your dispatch, you might have rendered Burnside material aid. Now, I judge, you have got so far to the rear you can do nothing for him.

Act upon the instructions you have and your own discretion, and if you can do anything to relieve Burnside, do it. It is not expected that you will try to sacrifice your command, but that you will take proper risks.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 23, 1863—12.50 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Should we send you more cavalry, to what point shall they go? Two regiments will soon be ready.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November* 23, 1863.
(Received 2.50 a. m., 24th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The two regiments of cavalry are needed and should be sent to Lexington, Ky. Other re-enforcements will be required to build and guard the roads. Of their wants I will telegraph from Knoxville.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

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WASHINGTON, *November* 23, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Secretary of War suggests that you should go immediately to Cumberland Gap. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, November* 23, 1863.

Capt. John A. Morris, assistant quartermaster, is hereby appointed chief quartermaster Army of the Ohio in the field, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *November* 23, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Steele has sent me two regiments, and does not intend to send any more. Tuttle's division can be moved to Eastport, but it will take every spare man from this road if Corinth is held. I must hold the road, and can only hold it with Tuttle's command. If I am authorized to abandon Corinth, I can draw my force to La Grange or Moscow, and be strong enough for the present. The rebels are repairing road to Tupelo, Oxford, and Panola, and we may expect them in force. Iron will be forwarded as fast as we get it; but I have no teams from Corinth to Hamburg, and am informed will get none from Saint Louis. The Fifteenth Corps has all my teams. I will send four or six engines to Nashville, as requested. I have not now 2,500 disposable infantry. My cavalry is now at work. West Tennessee is full of rebel cavalry.

I wish peremptory orders to move Tuttle to Eastport, because it involves of necessity the abandonment of Corinth or its capture if attempted to be held.

As soon as the vessels of the Marine Brigade report they will be sent forward, but they are too deep for the Tennessee, and A. J. Smith has his hands full behind Columbus and Paducah.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Bridgeport, Ala.:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 18, written at Bridgeport. If a fight comes off at Chattanooga and we are not in we shall be sadly disappointed, but take it for granted that it is for the best. Burnside no doubt is fighting before now, as Longstreet and Hill left long ago.

The Tennessee is so low that Roddey fords the river; runs over and back. He has one regiment on this side, near Florence. As

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soon as I get my regiments mounted I will use him up. As it is, I have to watch all points from Decatur to Florence. It keeps my mounted men busy.

This country is loaded with corn, wheat, fodder, and meat. Not a pound of bread or meat do I draw, but run the mills, gather the stock, and, if you require, I could supply your command from here when cars run with all the forage you need.

I had failed until to-day to wake up anybody north of Columbia. I assumed command over that pioneer corps and told it to go to work. My bridges are all well under way, and had I had the tools when I halted here would now be done. I have sent a mounted regiment through to Eastport, to be gone eight or ten days. My infantry are so I can concentrate in twelve hours, and I at the same time hold the road from Columbia to Decatur. My troops are very healthy, only 7 really sick men.

I have picked up already stock to refit 350 teams, to remount one and nearly mount two infantry regiments, and have about 300 in corral. I will soon have all my teams driven by negroes, relieving 400 enlisted men. I have heretofore forwarded my prisoners to Nashville; got your order to-night and they will hereafter go to Cairo.

It is not safe to send couriers through to Eastport by Florence. I heard of a lieutenant and 5 men going through. I trust they got in, but fear they were taken.

I often hear from Bragg's rear, but the news is eight or ten days old. They are evidently trembling and prepared to fall back. The products collected in Coosa Valley show that. They appear to fear an advance by Grant, by way of Guntersville or Decatur, more than any other way. The rebel forces on south side of the Tennessee are obliged to forage on this side, and we now have got most of their boats and several of their teams.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

UNION CITY, *November* 23, 1863.

Captain HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus:

I have just received a dispatch from Captain Hencke, who was at Troy this morning. He has reconnoitered the country below, and believes Colonel Bell has 250 men near Rutherford's Station; that Colonel Faulkner has about 400 men near Eaton; and that there are about 100 men at Yorkville. They are conscripting vigorously, and it is believed they intend making a demonstration upon Memphis or Fort Pillow at some day not very distant. Captain Hencke intends moving to-day on Rutherford, and if he finds that they are too strong at that place, he will turn upon Yorkville. His dispatch concludes as follows:

I expect to return to-morrow to Union City. According to my information there is no danger that Union City will be attacked, or that the rebels for the next few days will operate on this side of the Obion.

There is no other news. The fatigue parties have been set at work felling trees this morning.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Col. M. M. BANE,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Frequent and serious complaints by citizens are made to these headquarters in reference to pillaging and outrages committed by the troops of your command, and especially by the officers and men of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers. Mrs. Wilkinson, residing at Morris' Mills, has to-day made a bitter complaint against some of the men of the above-named regiment, who took her bedclothes, chickens, and stock, and conducted themselves in a shameful manner. Sufficient orders have been issued to stop such disgraceful proceedings, and you will immediately make a strict examination into the matter and obtain the name of the officer (supposed to be Captain Bennett, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers) in command of these men at the time, and make a full statement of the facts to these headquarters, with as little delay as possible, in order that the guilty parties may be punished, and a stop put to proceedings that are a disgrace to the service.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Skipwith's Landing, Miss., November 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the expedition to Roebuck Lake returned yesterday without accomplishing the object; the bad state of the roads together with the distance deterred the officer in command from going to the extent of his instructions. It was found that no enemy was in this country this side of the Yazoo River.

Another scout returned the 21st, bringing 60 cattle, so that we can subsist some time so far as beef is concerned. I have given the gunboats some of the captured beef, they having no means of supply.

I find almost all the people eminently loyal and do not upon any scout or march take any property from them. There are, however, in this country some bitter Confederates; among that list is Parson Harris, who married Miss Helen Johnson. Harris was expelled from Nashville and came here and married Miss Johnson. He now resides at Canton, Miss. I have taken the cattle from his place and purpose to take the sweet potatoes or such of them as are not needed by the negroes for their support, and the furniture in the house formerly used as General Ferguson's headquarters. Should I not take it, the negroes will destroy it. Shall I send the furniture to Vicksburg or Memphis?

Something like a week must elapse before I can move, as my horses are very tired. I purpose then, after destroying the ferries, moving up the Yazoo and Clear Creek to Roebuck Lake, thence back to Deer Creek, Rolling Fork, and home.

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I have expelled the cotton buyers from my lines as they had no authority from any one to purchase cotton.

Can a man ship cotton to Memphis, going with it himself, without a permit from the Treasury Department?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,

Colonel First Mississippi Cavalry, A. D., Comdg. Post.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 23, 1863.

J. B. ANDERSON,

Manager Railroads, Nashville, Tenn.:

I mean by my dispatch that I think the Nashville and Stevenson road in its present condition is enough for one man to attend, and I shall put some one else whose exclusive duty it will be to look after the construction of the other road. Already several weeks of valuable time have been lost. I presume we will want Boomer to make the bridges you contracted for, but in the mean time I want trestles built and the road running.

U. S. GRANT,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

Near Chattanooga, November 23, 1863.

T. J. HAINES,

Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Please keep Eastport supplied according to the troops there, about three months' ahead. At present there must be about 3,000 men there, and I deem it the best offensive point in the South from which to reach the interior of Alabama. The river will be good till next June, and I cannot foresee what I will do, till Chattanooga is disposed of. Therefore, there need not be a very heavy supply there now. The commanding officer is ordered to make his requisitions on you direct.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA,

November 23, 1863.

General ALLEN,

Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The troops at Memphis, Corinth, and Eastport should have transportation, according to the army allowance. Wagons and harness for Eastport and Corinth should go up the Tennessee, notice being sent of the fact to General Hurlbut at Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston road takes an army to guard, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. I have left discretion with General Hurlbut on this point, as I am too far off to give specific orders. Ample supplies of forage can be got along up the Tennessee, and if a hostile shot is fired at the boats, it shall not cost a cent.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

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NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
November 23, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Eastport:*

I want all troops at Eastport, and to arrive, to organize into brigades and a division, to prepare for active service, to keep up communication with Corinth and Pulaski, and to see that no enemy makes a lodgment at Iuka or Florence. Take corn and forage, and horses, mules, &c., and give owners certificates to be paid for or not, according to their future behavior. There is a small nest of the worst sort of guerrillas back of Savannah that I want killed and their property destroyed. If necessary send their families and household goods to some town on the Ohio River. Eastport hill must be strongly fortified. Make requisitions direct on the chief quartermaster and commissary at Saint Louis and keep three months' provisions on hand. The forage must be collected in the country.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 24, 1863—2.50 p. m.

W. G. BROWNLOW, *Barboursville, Ky.:*

We understand that Grant is doing all he can to relieve Burnside, and is probably fighting to-day. He has been fully impressed with the necessity of losing no time, and has probably done all within his power.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November* 24, 1863.
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatch just received from General Willcox, in command at Cumberland Gap:

Your dispatch, 4.30 a. m., just received, 11 p. m. My scouts in direction of Knoxville report fighting going on to-day. The last news from Knoxville itself was contained in dispatch to Captain Anderson, assistant adjutant-general. On the 20th Burnside issued a proclamation to the citizens that he would hold the place. The roads are blockaded 5 miles this side of Knoxville from this direction, with rebels between barricades and city; rebel cavalry outside. A division of Longstreet's corps and the whole of Wheeler's cavalry—said to be a corps—between Knoxville and me. Are you in command? If so, please give orders with regard to line of communications.

I leave for Cumberland Gap to-morrow at daylight.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *November* 24, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 4.15 a. m., 25th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Two of my couriers got into Sycamore this noon, having left Knoxville at 4 p. m. yesterday. The town was closely invested on north side of river. Rebel works within 600 yards of ours. Firing from

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rifle-pits incessant on both sides. Shells thrown into town, especially at night. Rebels reported to have mortars. South side of river open to us, and we forage on that side. Death of Brigadier-General Sanders confirmed. General Burnside was confident of holding his position. Couriers saw him in person, and now on the way with dispatches from Burnside for me. Reported to have rations for thirty-five or forty days. If there is any material difference in dispatch I will telegraph you when it is received. Great light seen by scout in direction of Knoxville last night. Supposed town on fire.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatches of 22d and 23d received. The first is unjust, as I will show you by my orders from Burnside. I will commence the movement directed in the second, and if there is the least chance of success, will make the demonstration toward Abingdon with mounted force, which Colonel Harney considers too unserviceable for the expedition.

Williams' troops stationed above watching me, and I will hold him as long as possible by my movement. Firing heard in direction of Knoxville last night.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 24, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Major-General Grant:

A deserter came into my pickets at Walker's Ferry. He left the rebel army on Friday. His information is not accurate. He says Burnside has a very strong position, and that Longstreet's force is estimated at 50,000 men.

The rebels are at Evans' Ford, on Clinch River, to-day. This is probably the Rogersville force. There is also a force at Jonesville. Two hundred reported at Harlan Court-House.

What force is there in Kentucky to guard my line of communication and supplies?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER:

Do you hear anything from Burnside? Battle here been raging since 2 p. m. yesterday. So far we have captured many prisoners and a part of Missionary and the point of Lookout Mountain.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX, *Cumberland Gap:*

Telegraph General Boyle to make such disposition of his forces as may be necessary to guard your line of supplies. Can you not move a mounted force on Abingdon and Saltville? Fighting has been going on here for two days, and as soon as possible I shall send a force up the valley sufficient to relieve Burnside if he holds out. If you can communicate this fact to him, do so.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIG., EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have received information from several points picketed by my forces that the enemy have entirely disappeared from the river, and are marching toward Chattanooga; and I have learned from several deserters just in that all the troops on the south side of the river had been ordered to march, but they do not agree as to their destination. Some say it is Knoxville, while others say it is Georgia; but be that as it may, they are going somewhere. I have several scouts ready to cross the river to-night, and will be in possession of the particulars by to-morrow, and will dispatch to you as soon as received. My forces are picketing the river for some 60 miles at the following points: Smith's Ferry, Lock's Ferry, Cotton Port, Blythe's Ferry, Doughty's Ferry, mouth of Sale Creek, Thatcher's Ford, mouth of Soddy Creek, Penny's Ford, Igou's Ferry, Dallas, and Harrison's Landing. As soon as I receive the returns I will give you a full statement as to numbers. All is reported quiet above. If you are writing in this direction, please give me the latest news that you have. I am out in the wilderness where I never hear anything reliable.

I remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
November 24, 1863—a. m.

General PARKE, *Headquarters:*

GENERAL: I am of opinion that to recover the ground lost last night, I shall have to attack with the whole of Colonel Hartranft's force, and therefore will require something to put in their place, say Reilly's brigade (I mean the one I spoke of last night). I don't think that artillery is going to do anything toward driving them out. I have sent an order to Colonel Hartranft to make his arrangements to attack at daylight. General Ferrero has recovered the whole of his line, which is now the same as yesterday, and has completed his abatis from the fort to the river and has completed his wire entanglement.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
November 24, 1863.

General FERRERO:

GENERAL: I expect before you get this Sigfried will have commenced his attack; a possible result might be to cause the enemy to fall back from the ground, on your right front, they have been working on these last two nights, and you ought to be ready to seize it if any such good chance should occur.

Yours,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Col. JAMES BIDDLE,
Commanding Sixth Indiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding the corps directs that you prepare your command at once to go to Boyd's Ferry, 4 miles above, on the Holston River, and capture or break up a party of rebels reported to be building a raft at that place for the destruction of our pontoon bridge. There is a guide at headquarters Army of the Ohio who will accompany you. You will immediately report there in person for the guide and verbal instructions. Brigadier-General Hascall, commanding Third Division, has been directed to furnish a sufficient detail to relieve your command of picket duty.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, November 24, 1863.

The commanding general has the sad duty of announcing to this army the death of one of the bravest of their number, Brig. Gen. W. P. Sanders.

A life rendered illustrious by a long record of gallantry and devotion to his country, has closed while in the heroic and unflinching performance of duty.

Distinguished always for his self-possession and daring in the field, and in his private life eminent for his genial and unselfish nature and the sterling qualities of his character, he has left both as a man and a soldier an untarnished name.

In memory of the honored dead, the fort in front of which he received his fatal wound will be known hereafter as Fort Sanders.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAYSVILLE, *November* 24, 1863.

General J. J. REYNOLDS:

I have just received a dispatch from my expedition to Deposit. They found no enemy on this side of the river and could hear of but

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few on the other side. The citizens there say they heard cannonading Saturday and Sunday in the direction of Whitesburg. On Sunday the rebels cannonaded my men at Decatur, but that could not have been heard at Paint Rock; besides there was no firing on Saturday.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Maysville, Ala., November 24, 1863.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
First Brigade:

The commanding-general directs that you hold your command in readiness to move to Huntsville to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, leaving one regiment at this post. You will make arrangements to take with you the lumber of which the regiments have made their quarters, as they will not be allowed to tear down houses or fences near Huntsville.

You will also make arrangements on arriving at Huntsville for procuring fuel for your command. Burning fences will not be allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. MOORE,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. A. O. Miller, Third Brigade, and Lieut. G. J. Robinson, Chicago Board of Trade Battery.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November* 24, 1863.
(Received 1 p. m., 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am informed that Forrest, with about 7,000 men, is at Okolona preparing for a dash into West Tennessee. General Smith, at Columbus, should be re-enforced by three regiments—mounted, if possible—and a good field battery. From that place he can reach a portion of the country which I cannot reach from this road. I will follow Forrest, if he crosses, with all my cavalry and what infantry I can spare.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *November* 24, 1863.
(Received 29th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

Forrest is now at Okolona. He will have, in all, 7,000 men. He will start in a few days to break the line and move into West Tennessee. This I consider reliable and am preparing for it.

My cavalry moves to-morrow toward Okolona, one brigade, and one north. I notify Smith to-day. If Forrest crosses the road I

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shall throw all the cavalry and some infantry on his track; and I do not think he will get back with the force Smith has at Columbus.

The general-in-chief has ordered Steele to Red River, which, of course, cuts off any further supply from him. I recommend the re-enforcing of General Smith at Columbus by at least three good regiments. His position, with sufficient force, will cover everything north of Jackson, Tenn., but he has not proper force now.

I have nothing further to report.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

I inclose copy of telegram from Corinth. I have telegraphed to General Halleck to re-enforce you with three regiments, mounted if possible, and a good field battery.

I move on Thursday, moving ten regiments of infantry and a battery to Somerville, and separate columns north of the railroad to sweep the country to the Hatchie, assembling again at Somerville. One brigade—three regiments—cavalry move south to Okolona.

If Forrest breaks through, which I cannot help if he is in earnest, I will have him followed. If he does not attack I will throw three regiments from Somerville north of the Hatchie to clear the country and to reach up to you. This will be about Sunday or Monday. Demonstrate with your force about that time and open communications. If they come up to you assume command, if you choose, of the column and make the work thorough.

The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, 175 men, leave here to-morrow for Columbus.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *November* 24, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Major-General Forrest is in person near Okolona in command of all troops in Northern Mississippi. He has delayed his expedition shoeing horses, issuing clothing, &c. The purpose is to occupy Western Tennessee. His force, he estimates, when collected, will amount to at least 7,000.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 24, 1863.

General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Since my dispatch this morning my reliable scout from below has arrived with Mobile papers as late as 18th. I will send them by morning train. He reports Major-General Forrest arrived at Okolona yesterday a week ago, immediately countermanded the order to

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move on Tuesday, and has since been engaged in fitting up his command, shoeing horses, issuing clothing, &c. The force is entirely cavalry and artillery. Stock in fine condition. Ferguson's brigade, estimated at 2,000, is between Verona and Okolona. Richardson, with about 1,000 men, is at Rogers' Cross-Roads, 7 miles west of Okolona; Inge, with 700 men, is at Tupelo; Ham is at Chesterville with small force, operating with Gholson near same place; Chalmers is on Coldwater. The command is to move west, unite with Chalmers, and then move for West Tennessee. The talk among the rebels is they will strike the road at some point west of Pocahontas, scout thinks either at Saulsbury or La Grange, move into West Tennessee, unite with General Bell now in command there, and operate on Salem above. The orders of Walker [?] are for the command to move as soon as filled up. Scout left Tupelo Sunday night; thinks the movement will commence by Wednesday. I learn from scouts north that Newsom's conscripts and part of his force, about 400 strong, have gone north of this to Tuscumbia for arms and ammunition, with orders to report to General Bragg. Think the information doubtful. Scouts from below say it is common talk in rebel camps that General Bragg is falling back.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

UNION CITY, *November* 24, 1863.

Capt. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus:

My cavalry has returned. If any large rebel force went from Trenton to Yorkville they dispersed.

I have concurrent testimony to this effect. Stewart has about 400 men; half of them are unarmed. They propose to send a small party against Fort Pillow to draw out a scouting party, when a larger force will try to destroy them. Faulkner is a brigadier-general, and Forrest probably has crossed the Tennessee River with from 800 to 1,000 men. The whole force, say from 2,000 to 2,500 men, expect to meet at Trenton, Thursday, to prepare for another inroad in Kentucky, where they have now sent a small scouting party. I shall have a good man with them, on Thursday, to bring me information.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

CORINTH, MISS.,
November 24, 1863.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division:

I understand that a brigade of infantry has arrived at Pocahontas to occupy points on the railroad. Please indicate at what point my command will probably be needed, and at what points cavalry can now be dispensed with, in view of a concentration. I am making every effort to get my command equipped. I need 800 horses to properly mount my men.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

EDITORS BULLETIN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

You published in your issue of yesterday an article, over the signature of "X," which is exceedingly improper. You have been notified that it is not your province to puff officers in their official conduct. The acts of military officers are subject to the review of their superiors, and either praise or blame must come from them. You will hereafter absolutely refuse admittance to your columns to any articles of similar nature while I have the honor to command here.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 296. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Col. W. H. Morgan will move his brigade to Moscow and thence to Somerville with ten days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition. He will establish his headquarters at Somerville and protect with his force the working parties engaged in removing the iron and chairs from the Somerville branch. In the discharge of this duty he will use all possible exertion to suppress guerrillas; he will take from the inhabitants all available horses and good mules, and as far as possible support and forage his command from the country. To men who claim to be loyal he will cause vouchers to be given, "not transferable and payable at the end of the war on proof of loyalty." From disloyal persons or those who are shown to have harbored guerrillas, necessary supplies, horses, and mules will be taken, giving receipts as disloyal persons.

Nothing, however, will be allowed to be taken for private use or as pillage, but everything of that nature will be suppressed by summary trial and punishment.

2. Colonel Hatch, commanding cavalry brigade, will leave one regiment at La Grange and one battalion at Memphis, and such camp and picket guards as are necessary, and will advance the others north of the railroad in separate columns, sweeping the country south of the Hatchie and reassembling at Somerville on the infantry.

3. All the spare cavalry from the brigade commanded by Colonel Mizner will be assembled and move south of the railroad in force, driving in all parties of the enemy and pushing south as far as may be safe without risking the command. This movement must be sharp and active, and Colonel Mizner will be charged with the execution of the same.

4. The cavalry expedition will supply themselves from the country through which they pass; mills where guerrillas assemble will be burned, horses and mules available for service brought in, and receipts given for property taken, "not transferable, payable at the end of the war on proof of loyalty."

5. The absolute destruction of the guerrilla bands north of the railroad is contemplated by this movement, and Colonel Hatch will see to it that no misjudged clemency prevents such course and will receive further orders upon his report from Somerville.

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6. Officers and men will be held responsible for the difference between pillaging for private use and taking property for public service.

7. All these movements will commence on Thursday morning, 26th, at daylight, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Colonel McKibbin says that General Hooker made a detour and marched through Rossville and was making preparations for taking the rifle-pits of the enemy in reverse when he left him this p. m.; and that other troops of General Thomas had gained Missionary Ridge in their immediate front. General Thomas sent directions to me by Colonel McKibbin, supposing I was on your right flank.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—The colonel is too tired to climb the mountain to-night.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 25, 1863.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

The general commanding directs that you move on the enemy to-morrow morning with Baird's and Johnson's divisions. You will order Carlin's brigade to join its division. Make a strong reconnaissance, and if the enemy has retired, pursue him as far as you can with effect. General Hooker also moves on the enemy in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
Comdg. Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I most cordially congratulate you and your command on the splendid manner in which your portion of the work of assaulting the enemy's position on Missionary Ridge was performed. Please convey to the officers and men of the corps my hearty thanks for their gallant conduct.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Cumberland Gap:

The great defeat Bragg has sustained in the three days' battle, terminating at dark this evening, and a movement which I will immediately make, I think will relieve Burnside, if he holds out a few days longer. I shall pursue Bragg to-morrow and start a heavy column up the Tennessee Valley the day after. Use your force to the best advantage for Burnside's relief, and for regaining what has been lost in East Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CAMP NELSON,
November 25, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch forwarded to me. No late news from Burnside. I am on my way to Knoxville by way of Cumberland Gap. If I find Burnside invested shall take troops from the gap and try to break the investment.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., *November* 25, 1863.
(Received 7.25 p. m., 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have in contemplation a movement either toward Abingdon and Saltville, or across the Clinch River toward Knoxville, with what mounted force I have. Would it not be well to order Averell forward at once, to divert the enemy's attention, in case the move is made from here toward Abingdon and Saltville? I shall be ready day after to-morrow morning, by which time I expect to hear from General Grant. I have not been able to do anything beyond Clinch River, because it has been impassable, and for want of subsistence.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 25, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. I am making preparations for the mounted expedition toward Abingdon. General Burnside in his dispatch that I received last night said I should place my infantry in striking distance of Cumberland Gap and send the cavalry down to harass the enemy's left and rear. The impassable state of Clinch River has hitherto prevented any occasion in that direction. It is now falling and will be fordable to-morrow, unless there should be another rain. The stage of water at Clinch River, in the direction of Abingdon would have great influence in determining the success of the move on Abingdon while my cavalry preparations are continu-

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ing. I telegraph to please decide what line of operations I shall pursue. I have started a courier to General Burnside with your message and sent word to him of the Abingdon expedition.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., November 25, 1863.*

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 26th instant, will, so far as military operations will permit, be observed by this army as a day of thanksgiving for the countless blessings vouchsafed the country and the fruitful successes granted to our arms during the past year.

Especially has this army cause for thankfulness for the divine protection which has so signally shielded us; and let us with grateful hearts offer our prayers for its continuance, assured of the purity of our cause and with a firm reliance on the God of Battles.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *November 25, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

4. The National Guard of Cocke County are hereby called into active service for thirty days. They will report to Major Randolph.

5. The National Guard of Sevier County are hereby called into active service for thirty days. They will report to Major Inman at Sevierville.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, Ky., November 25, 1863.

Col. S. A. STRICKLAND,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Glasgow, Ky.:

COLONEL: Send 200 men with three days' rations, under command of Maj. Samuel Martin, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, to Centre Point via Ray's Cross-Roads, with instructions to scout the country from that point down the Cumberland River below Celina toward Gainesborough, and in the vicinity of La Fayette, Tompkinsville, and other points; he will be instructed to arrest all Federal deserters and kill all rebels found armed and belonging to the commands of rebel Colonels Hamilton, Ferguson, &c. He will ascertain if possible and arrest all citizens

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who accompanied these commands in their recent stealing raids. The officers and men composing the expedition must respect and protect the rights of inoffensive citizens.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Munfordville, Ky., November 25, 1863.

Colonel WEATHERFORD,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Columbia, Ky.:

COLONEL: Send immediately 300 men of your command, under competent officers, via Marrowbone Store, to Cumberland River, with instructions to scout the country from that point up the Cumberland to Creelsborough. They will arrest all Federal deserters and kill as many armed rebels as possible. The expedition must be provided with three days' rations in haversacks. You will also warn the officers and men composing the command that the rights of unoffending citizens must be protected. You will also send one full company through Russell County fully equipped and furnished with three days' rations.

Very respectfully,

HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, November 25, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have sent Sixth Indiana Cavalry as escort for Major-General Foster to Cumberland Gap. I have ordered Fifty-first New York, little over 200 strong, and one company of Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry to London and two companies of Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry to Barboursville.

I have sent Ninety-first Indiana to Camp Nelson, and can send that regiment or Forty-seventh Kentucky to Richmond or Big Hill with part of Fortieth Kentucky Mounted. I fear to withdraw too much of force from line of Louisville and Nashville Railroad. I have asked General Willcox to advise freely, as he knows position of enemy.

I will see any orders you give executed. The Seventh Indiana Cavalry is still at Indianapolis. Could it be sent here temporarily for duty?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

JEPTHA FOWLKES, Esq.:

As the author of an article in the Bulletin over the signature of "X" you have published charges against the Treasury officers, which they pronounce unfounded and malicious. These officers

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demand as a right an investigation. As public accuser you must make your charges good. You will, therefore, at once furnish me with the proof on which your statements are grounded.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *November 25*, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I was about to send some cavalry from here down toward Salem, but find they have orders to march to-morrow; I don't know where to. All the cavalry about here have the same orders.

It will be impossible for me to operate successfully against mounted men with infantry alone unless I am attacked, in which case I will do the best I can.

It seems to me the cavalry that was to go to Somerville could be used to much better advantage here.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

The movement of cavalry to the front will cover the link toward Okolona and ascertain the rebel strength. The movement on Somerville is necessary to break up the recruiting rendezvous north of the road. At Somerville both infantry and cavalry will be within your reach if menaced. One battalion of cavalry is reserved for La Grange.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

I expect Forrest to unite his force about Salem or below, and strike for the railroad between La Grange and Pocahontas. Every care must be taken to guard against a surprise and to move upon him in force. He will be about 6,000 strong and is moving for West Tennessee. I move out two regiments of infantry and a battery and three regiments of cavalry to Somerville, so as to be ready to strike him in flank if he crosses the road. Communicate freely with Stevenson at Corinth.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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CORINTH, *November* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

A resident spy of General Dodge's, near Okolona, has just sent me a messenger; arrived this evening, giving me information confirming the fact that General Forrest has a force of cavalry and artillery under Lee, Ferguson, Richardson, Inge, and Gholson; that they are about moving on this place, and that Roddey's command is to co-operate. That demonstration is to be made on the road west of this to draw off cavalry and weaken us as much as possible.

He states the force at 12,000, and reports a portion of the force infantry. Says there are 5 generals there, but messenger—a woman whose name was given to me in a written memorandum by General Dodge as the medium of communication—does not recollect.

Infantry should be sent here at once by railroad, and whether he moves or not I again urge additional infantry be sent here.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Rowett, with Seventh Illinois, has just arrived from General Dodge. He has his headquarters at Pulaski; is repairing railroad from Columbia to Decatur. He sends me word that General Lee left Courtland, Ala., with his command for Okolona on the 13th, Roddey remaining in Tuscumbia Valley. Colonel Rowett brings news of Newsom's command returning to Jackson from Tuscumbia on Sunday night. I learned the same fact from country rumors.

General Dodge has sent here for his regimental stores left here. The New York brigade, at Eastport, is embarking on transports today, destination Burnside. Report at Eastport that Faulkner is moving on Paducah. This does not correspond with my information.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Notify Colonel Mizner of your information and let him move to find the enemy, but with care. A demonstration by us will check their movement. As soon as they develop their line of attack, Tuttle's force will move up and I will throw the cavalry round from Somerville. Keep Tuttle advised.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

A soldier of ours that I sent south returned this morning from Okolona. He states that Major-General Forrest is in command;

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that Stephen D. Lee with his command is at Okolona; that the design is to make a raid on Pocahontas and Corinth; that they estimate their forces when united to be about 12,000 men; that they have at Okolona thirteen pieces of artillery; that Roddey's command is to move by Iuka to assist. They are to concentrate at some point south of road, make a feint on the road to divert forces from this point, and then make the attack.

I think this statement reliable. I suggest that non-combatant contrabands be immediately removed. I think if it can be done, additional infantry should at once be sent to this garrison.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON, *Corinth, Miss.:*

I think your informant is mistaken. Forrest is not a major-general. Lee is at Grenada. Granting that they bring the entire force, it is not over 6,000.

Colonel Mizner is ordered down to-morrow. Direct him to keep frequent communication with you. Inform Tuttle at La Grange of any actual movement. He has orders to move up to you in force if anything occurs. I will relieve you, if attacked, with every spare man.

Communicate with Eastport on any certain intelligence of movements in force. Send in all the non-combatant contrabands.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., November 25, 1863.

Col. E. H. WOLFE, *Commanding Fort Pillow:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding District of Columbus to inform you that information has been received at these headquarters that Faulkner or Stewart intend making a reconnaissance of the country about Fort Pillow, and drawing out, if possible, a part of your force, and capturing them. This will not probably be undertaken, but I send you the report that you may be on the alert. The general also desires me to state that he cannot at present increase the cavalry force at Fort Pillow, as every available man is needed to protect the working parties in taking up the iron on the Paducah and Hickman Railroad.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
November 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to put your column in motion for Graysville at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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He also wishes you to send scouts forward to-night during the moonlight, to reconnoiter as far ahead as possible, to ascertain if possible the whereabouts of the enemy's wagon train. General Thomas' column is moving in the direction of Graysville, coming from Mission Mills, and will make a junction with us there.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department directs that you give orders to your corps to have our dead collected so that they may either be brought to this place for burial or buried upon the field. You will also cause to be counted and reported to these headquarters the number of dead rebels the parties collecting our dead may find.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Generals Hooker, Howard, and Palmer.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 26, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you collect and preserve all flags taken from the enemy, and to ascertain and report as accurately as may be the circumstances attending their capture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Generals Hooker, Howard, and Palmer.)

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry:

Send all the cavalry in the department, except sufficient to guard the line of Tennessee, into East Tennessee to annoy the enemy as much as possible.

The enemy is retreating, and we wish to press him as much as possible.

Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

Major-General STONEMAN,
Chief of Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Upon my assignment to duty as chief of cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi, I inspected the corrals in this city containing the horses sent here for issue to the cavalry of the Department of the Cumberland. I found many of them totally unfit for service from defects so manifest as to compel the conviction that purchasing quartermasters and inspectors are guilty of a fraud upon the Government, which would be consummated by permitting such animals to be issued. Many of them were over fifteen years old, some blind, and some badly spavined. Nothing but uniform failure could be anticipated from cavalry mounted on such animals. I reported the facts to Quartermaster-General Meigs, and took Assistant Quartermaster Donaldson through the corrals, that he might see for himself. Many of the horses were ordered condemned at once, and efforts are being made to ascertain by whom they were purchased. It has been suggested that each inspector be required to brand a private mark on the hoof of every horse he passes, a *fac-simile* of this mark to be sent to the headquarters of the department for which the horses were purchased. In addition to this, permit me to suggest that all inspectors shall be required to give bond in sums sufficient to make them responsible for any amount to which they might have it in their power to cover their frauds upon the Government. Then every horse passed by them and unfit for service by reason of manifest defects of long standing shall be charged back to the inspector, with all expenses named added.

Some such system as the one roughly sketched above will have to be adopted before such horses, and such only, are purchased for the cavalry service as are in every way fitted for it.

It is sufficiently difficult to compel volunteers to take care of good horses; those manifestly unfit for service in the beginning they will kill as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 26, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Another of my couriers from General Burnside has just got in Tazewell from a house in the mountains where he lay concealed last night. He learned from the family that the rebels when they had crossed the mountain went toward Rogersville. This indicates rather a want of confidence in Longstreet's success or a fear of movement on salt-works. His dispatches from General Burnside are on the way to me.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Kingston, November 26, 1863.

General GRANT:

I learn this morning from a reliable source that the rebels are coming up from below to re-enforce Longstreet, who is at this time near Knoxville, if not all around it. I saw a man this morning who is from Loudon, and he says he saw five car-loads arrive at Loudon. He also says they crossed the pontoon bridge and went in the direction of Knoxville. We whipped Wheeler and drove him back. He had with him ten regiments of mounted men and some artillery. We took 18 prisoners. We buried 20 on the ground, and wounded about 40. I learn he has gone back to Knoxville. We can't get any reliable news from General Burnside. I am alarmed for him. I hope all is right. I have no paper nor envelopes.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—I sent the steam-boat hull to Chattanooga.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 27, 1863.

This has just been received. I respectfully forward. Have ordered Elliott to move to Kingston as rapidly as possible, join Byrd, and fall upon the flanks of the enemy. Will get Granger ready as soon as possible, if you desire he should go.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 26, 1863.
(Received 30th.)

General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

We outwitted Bragg and drove him off Missionary Ridge. We pursue at once. Keep Tuttle for the present. As soon as we are done here, I will try and come to Eastport, Miss., with our force and strike those fellows who are hanging about Okolona. In the mean time do your best. I want a good organization and command at Eastport to watch Iuka, Florence, and Russellville. I have telegraphed Allen to supply all regiments there full complement of trains and wagons. Don't abandon Corinth, as Halleck thinks it the best permanent stronghold. If we can catch Bragg before he joins Longstreet we will make short work of him, and produce a just effect. I lost heavy in officers yesterday. Fought hard all day for one hill.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November* 26, 1863.

Col. H. R. MIZNER, *Columbia:*

I have a mounted force watching the river from Decatur to Florence. Hear of only one regiment on this side. One of my

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mounted regiments went through to Eastport three days ago, but have not heard of their meeting any force. You send out west. I will send toward Florence.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *November* 26, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Dispatch received, and agrees with my instructions heretofore given.

All quiet on river. Have got working parties on thirteen bridges. Do you know where I could get a small pontoon bridge? Am told there are some idle ones in Department of the Cumberland. If I had them I could put one over Duck River and one over Elk River, which would save my building.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 27, 1863.

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The Secretary of War is absent and the President is sick, but both receive your dispatches regularly and esteem them highly, not merely because they are reliable, but for their clearness of narrative and their graphic pictures of the stirring events they describe.

The patient endurance and spirited valor exhibited by commanders and men in the last great feat of arms, which has crowned our cause with such a glorious success, is making all of us hero worshipers.

P. H. WATSON,
Acting Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 27, 1863—1 p. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Several prisoners state that Longstreet was ordered back from Knoxville the first or second day of the fight. It is positively known, both from citizens and prisoners, that Buckner was ordered to the support of Longstreet, and that one train-load left the first day of battle, and more were just ready to start when the battle commenced. These troops were all brought back and participated in the defeat. Granger will be all ready to start for Knoxville this evening, and will go unless it is positively learned that Longstreet has fled.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November* 27, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

No news from Knoxville for several days. If Longstreet should be cut off from Bragg and forced to leave Knoxville, he will probably retreat into Western Virginia, to threaten East Tennessee on

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that side or to rejoin Lee near Richmond. It is hoped that Meade will fight Lee before he can be re-enforced. General Hurlbut is again apprehending an attack in West Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *November* 27, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Vicksburg prisoners recaptured will not be exchanged without further orders. They will be sent to depots the same as other prisoners of war.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863—9.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Maysville:

The general commanding department directs that you get your regiments well in hand and in moving order. Picket the river well between Flint River and Crow Creek. Our success on 23d, 24th, and 25th very complete—forty guns, 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners. Enemy in full retreat. Our forces near Red Hill and Ringgold.

J. J. REYNOLDS.
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HUNTSVILLE, *November* 27, 1863.

General REYNOLDS:

I have been compelled to move to this place on account of forage. I have five regiments here, in all about 1,500 men for duty. In case I was ordered away from here and had to leave sufficient force to guard the railroad, I could not take much of a force with me. I will send a force at once to picket the river as directed.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November* 27, 1863.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received, but not explicit. At what point should cavalry concentrate and by what route should it move, from what direction, into East Tennessee? Should the line be guarded east or west? My latest information left the Second Division with one brigade of First Division upon the line of Tennessee River extending from Maysville, Ala., to Washington, Tenn. Two brigades First Division are here. I have ordered ferry at Caney Fork to be held, anticipa-

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ting a move in direction of Kingston. I suggest orders to General Crook and Colonel Watkins direct, and notify me where to join or overtake.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Murfreesborough:

Move with what cavalry you have with you to Kingston, taking up Colonel Byrd at that place, thence south in the direction of Athens, seeking the enemy and harassing him as much as possible when found. If you cannot find him report to General Burnside at Knoxville. More definite instructions cannot be given you at this time. Crook will probably be sent south.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *November 27, 1863.*

General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

My scouts met those from Burnside on Flint Ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, with detachment from First East Tennessee and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, attacked and routed the rebel Colonel Murray yesterday at Sparta, killing 1, wounding 2, and capturing 10, including a lieutenant of Champ Ferguson's, capturing several horses, some arms, and destroying ammunition. Caney Fork is not fordable.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, *November 27, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just received from commander of post at Columbia, Tenn.:

All quiet. I have reliable information that Wheeler is crossing the Tennessee River with his whole force to sweep through this country. You can judge of my information. On Monday last a courier from General Wheeler reached Colonel Cooper, commanding 300 men to remain north of Duck River and watch my movements; that he must act under orders of General Roddey, who would be near Lawrenceburg with 3,000 men; that he (Wheeler) would soon be with him with his whole force. The dispatch by courier was read by a gentleman who mentioned it to a lady friend who lives 4 miles east. That lady came to tell me this morning. She is loyal to the core. It seems plausible. I know Roddey to be near Lawrenceburg. I will send 100 men with Spencer rifles to-night to try and find Cooper. I will scout the roads and watch for attack. I suppose our cavalry and mounted infantry upon mail lines should be advised. I do not know exact point at which Wheeler is crossing; I suppose at Florence. The river is fordable. I have advised General Dodge at Pulaski.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, *Nashville:*

Colonel Long had an engagement to-day with Wheeler at Cleveland, which would seem to render the report to you improbable.

Order the Fifty-first Indiana to march at once to Chattanooga.

By command of General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

II. The following batteries of the Artillery Reserve will constitute the artillery portion of the garrison of Chattanooga:* Battery M, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery; Twentieth Ohio Battery; Fourth Indiana Battery; Eighth Indiana Battery; Third Wisconsin Battery; Battery C, First Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Brannan:

LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 27, 1863—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

In accordance with General Burnside's suggestion, I have ordered cavalry down to harass enemy's left and rear, and sent a brigade of infantry to Tazewell. The rivers are fordable again. No further news from Knoxville. No trains have arrived here with subsistence. Troops and animals cannot be subsisted here from the rear in winter. News of Jones' movements are conflicting.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Grant.)

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 27, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Prisoners captured on Wednesday and from Wheeler's cavalry report that Wheeler was moving toward Kingston. I congratulate you on your victory.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 27, 1863—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General FOSTER, *Department of the Ohio:*

General Grant will to-day cut the line of communication between Bragg and Longstreet, and a column will immediately move up the

*The Eleventh Indiana Battery added December 9.

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Tennessee against the latter. If he should not retreat into Western Virginia, he will be cut off. It is reported from Chattanooga that Bragg, in the first day's battle, ordered him to return. If so, Knoxville is already relieved. If not, it soon will be.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 27, 1863.

General POTTER:

I feel confident from the information I have received from various sources and from indications in the movements of the enemy, that some important movement is on foot to-night. I wish that unusual vigilance be displayed to-night by both officers and men in the trenches and that early notice be given me of any movement.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 27, 1863.

General SHACKELFORD:

No time should be lost in carrying on the withdrawal. The new position should be made tenable as soon as possible, the summit prepared for artillery, the section now on Cameron's Knob placed there, and vistas cut; first, commanding the rocky crest; second, sweeping the backbone of the ridge. Conceal the movement if possible and hold the present skirmish-line. It is intended that the main ridge now occupied by you should be held as long as it can be without a general engagement. Running a short line of rifle-pits across the neck now occupied by Colonel Hurt close up to Cameron's Knob, would seem to be advisable if it will not interfere with the work on the main heights. A reconnaissance should be made at once for a sheltered road from the railroad valley up to the summit of the new position. Please report at once the number of men you require to hold the new position, keeping your present skirmish-line. The contraction of line should enable you to spare a sufficient force to occupy the Sevierville hill, and re-enforce the garrisons of the forts. The rocky crest bears about the same relation to your main ridge as Wolford's Hill, and similar action should be taken in regard to the troops holding that. Colonel Babcock and Captain Poe will be over to-day to make reconnaissance for forts on the Sevierville hill.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 27, 1863.

I. The National Guard of Scott, Morgan, and Campbell Counties are hereby called into active service for thirty days, and will report to Captain Reynolds at Kingston, Tenn.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

The troops of this command will stand to arms at 5.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and remain in line of battle until 8 o'clock. The infantry will occupy the trenches. It is especially enjoined that all officers be and remain at their posts of duty. From certain indications it is believed that the enemy will make some important offensive movement early to-morrow morning or during the day, and it is expected that officers and soldiers will be prepared for any exigency which may arise. The troops will be held in readiness to move at short notice at any time to-night or to-morrow.

By command of Brigadier-General Manson:

R. C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *November 27, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please inform me if any orders have been issued in relation to the building of the bridge across Duck River at Columbia. Nothing as yet has been done on it. You know it is not in my command, and it is the largest bridge on the road. I have been told that a bridge was building in Cincinnati for that stream, but I have failed to find any one who was posted or had any interest in the matter. I am also told that a large number of bridge-builders are returning to Cincinnati for want of work. They could be used to advantage at that point.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *November 27, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN and
Major-General GRANT:

Roddey has crossed Tennessee near Florence, and communications captured from Wheeler to him show that Wheeler, with Hill, intends to unite and make a raid in our rear. I have no mounted force of much account except that watching the Tennessee River. Do you know where Wheeler now is? I should judge he intended to cross the Tennessee near Florence and go north of Duck River, and if you have any knowledge of his whereabouts please inform me. I have taken measures to ascertain full facts and check all movements.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

Col. HENRY R. MIZNER, *Commanding, Columbia:*

I regret that any of my soldiers should have been guilty of acts in violation of the laws of war. When officers and men are not designated, it is almost impossible to fasten it upon the guilty parties. I will endeavor to do so in this case. My orders are that my troops shall live upon this country (my trains are supplied by stock from

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it), but that it must be done in an orderly and legitimate manner. I propose to eat up all the surplus, and perhaps the entire crops in the country, take all serviceable stock, mules, horses, &c., so that when we leave here no rebel army, if it should ever get here, can live a day. These people are proud, arrogant rebels, who beg our protection, but wish to be allowed at the same time to oppose our armies and our Government. The hands of all Federal officers should fall justly but heavily upon them, so that they should respect us—not from love, for they never will do that, but from fear of the power of our Government. Now I propose, so far as I can, to let these people know that we are at war; that we are in a country of rebels, and that they must support my command, respect and obey my orders, and that all they possess belongs legitimately to the U. S. Government. If they bring it to me freely I propose to pay for it, not that it is their right, but that it is cheaper for us and for the Government. If I go after it I never pay. I never ask them to take the oath, but treat them as they act. Every rebel takes the oath to save his property. I know no Union man in this country unless he openly declares and shows by his acts that he is willing and ready to shoulder a musket in our cause. My soldiers know the penalty of any violation of orders; they also know what is proper and right, and if detected in wrong-doing will be punished to the extent of the law.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 27, 1863—10 p. m.
(Received 1.30 a. m., 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I have examined into the affairs of the commissary department here. I find Capt. Sam. J. Little, commissary of subsistence, has in store here 2,573,839 rations of salt meats, 4,500,100 rations flour and hard bread, 3,368,892 rations of beans and pease, 2,533,680 rations of rice and hominy, 4,907,283 rations of coffee and tea, 4,962,219 rations of sugar, and small rations in proportion. The following-named commissary supplies have been sent to the front from the 15th of October to the 24th instant, to wit: 2,679,759 rations of salt meats, 4,909,560 rations of flour and hard bread, 2,233,560 rations of beans and rice, 4,860,700 rations of coffee and tea, 4,732,250 rations of sugar, and small rations in proportion. The Cumberland River is in good boating order, and I hope to be enabled to accumulate a large amount of commissary supplies at this point ere the water in the river gets too low.

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER, *Ringgold:*

You will return at once to Chattanooga with your command. Report when you reach the vicinity of Rossville.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 28, 1863.

Col. ELI LONG:

Report to General G. Granger and receive orders for your command from him.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKFORT, KY.,
November 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your attention is respectfully invited to following communication:

His Excellency T. E. BRAMLETTE:

I am deputed by the citizens of Paducah to lay before you the following facts, and ask your intervention or remonstrance with General Grant or the Chief Executive of the Government in the matter:

General Grant has issued orders to commander of the post at Paducah to take possession of the Paducah railroad and take up and remove the rails to some point in Tennessee. The road was built and owned by the citizens of that section.

There is a mortgage indebtedness on the road of $400,000, and a corporate indebtedness of city and county of $300,000. The loss of the use of the road will fall heavily on the citizens of Paducah and those interested in the road. We would not complain of the use of the road for military purposes whenever deemed necessary, but the entire loss of the road is ruinous to our community. If rails are wanted to make new roads to facilitate army operations, we suggest that they be taken from roads not in use and not liable to be used for several years. For instance, the road running from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, in Missouri; the road opposite Memphis in Arkansas; the road running from Clarksville to Memphis, and other Southern roads not in use. We believe the suggestion to General Grant that he could procure rails as quickly and conveniently from other roads would prompt him to countermand his order.

L. M. FLOURNEY.

Answer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor.

(Same to President Lincoln.)

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 28, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Governor BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Your dispatch received. My experience satisfies me that the citizens of Paducah, almost to a man, are disloyal and entitled to no favors from the Government. The president of the road, and no doubt nine-tenths of the Paducah stockholders, are disloyal men. The road never was completed by them, but if I am not mistaken some 8 or 10 miles was built by Government to connect it with the Ohio and Mobile road. I will, however, suspend taking up the track, except the portion laid by Government, until the matter can be referred to higher authority.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 319. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 28, 1863.

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XX. Col. Eli Long, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, with the cavalry under his command, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, Cleveland, Tenn.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

By directions of Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, I will send a working force to Fayetteville to take up the iron from Winchester and Fayetteville Railroad, to be used for repairs on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. It will require a guard to protect the workmen while engaged in the work. The work will commence at Fayetteville, 39 miles from Decherd. The force should be strong enough to guard the four bridges between Decherd and Fayetteville, and also to accompany the working force and to accompany the train. The guard should report at Decherd on Tuesday next, December 1.

J. B. ANDERSON.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

At last accounts Wheeler was in the vicinity of Kingston. He attacked our forces there a day or two since and was repulsed.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Ninth Illinois Volunteers, Athens, Ala.:

It is ascertained to a certainty that Roddey has two regiments north of the Tennessee River between Florence and Lawrenceburg. Wheeler is in about Cleveland, east of Chattanooga. The reports received concerning his movements were scarcely credited, but coming from the source they did demanded action. They are incorrect. Up to November 26 nothing except the two regiments of Roddey's had crossed the Tennessee west of Florence. Rowett is at Eastport. If possible there will be got together, by Monday, mounted men enough to get after them, and you had better push well down toward Florence the first of the week, and if good opportunity offers hit

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them. Bragg has been whipped by Grant, and is in full retreat, our forces closely following. Pick up all the negroes (able-bodied males) you can. The telegraph is being built to Athens.

By direction of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON,
November 28, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

You are in communication with Generals Grant and Foster, and it is proper that you apply to them for instructions if you have none from General Burnside. In the mean time I would suggest the propriety of attempting to assist Burnside instead of distant operations. General Granger is moving on Kingston, and it may be practicable for you to open communication with him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 28, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 12.45, 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Crawford has just reached here from Knoxville, sent through by General Burnside. He says that he left Knoxville Wednesday night. Burnside is almost entirely surrounded by the rebels, who are in heavy force, and are busy intrenching themselves around him. He can defend himself against any assault, but for want of supplies may have to surrender. Burnside thought he could hold it six or eight days from the time Crawford left.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 28, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 12.40 p. m., 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Some of the prisoners taken at Knoxville say that Ewell's corps is coming up to re-enforce Longstreet. From the systematic and deliberate manner in which the siege is conducted, General Burnside thinks that re-enforcements are expected by the rebels. Has there been any reduction of Lee's army lately?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Cumberland Gap:

After three days' fighting we have defeated Bragg and driven him completely out of this portion of the country; captured near 7,000 prisoners; 42 cannon, and many colors. Our forces are still in pursuit beyond Ringgold. The Fourth Corps, Major-General Granger commanding, left here to-day with orders to push with all possible speed through to Knoxville.

Sherman is already in motion for Hiwassee, and will go all the way if necessary. All the cavalry have been ordered to march into East Tennessee by the most practicable route, joining with yours to harass the enemy.

Communicate this information to Burnside as soon as possible and at any cost, with directions to hold out to the very last moment, and we shall not only relieve him but destroy Longstreet.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 28, 1863—4 p. m.
(Received 29th.)

Major-General GRANT:

Negro left rebel camp at Knoxville yesterday morning says fighting has not been very heavy; principally artillery and sharpshooters. Longstreet hoped to reduce Knoxville by starvation.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Ohio:

SIR: I would respectfully report that some infantry has been seen late this p. m. on our front, between the Rogersville and Dandridge roads. The officer of the day reports that they came down under cover of timber to the right of the Fair Ground, fired a few shots at the pickets, and retired beyond the hill. He supposes there were as many as a regiment.

Our pickets still hold the original line.

Nothing more of import has occurred on our front to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HOSKINS,
Colonel.

MEMPHIS, *November* 28, 1863.
(Received 30th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

Lee, with 6,000 men and artillery and wagon trains, was at Pontotoc yesterday. Chalmers will join him at New Albany, they say, near Corinth.

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I think it is a move on West Tennessee. Mizner's cavalry is on this front and right flank. Hatch is moving from Somerville to La Grange to close up. Tuttle is ordered with six regiments to close from La Grange up on them, or get to Corinth. Morgan with two regiments and battery moves to La Grange to-day. I will try and force them to fight.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *November* 28, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Could you spare One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry from Memphis to come with battery to-morrow? What do you think of the idea that this movement is to be directed against Eastport, to cut off General Grant's communication on Tennessee River? The forces north of me appear to be moving eastward to-day and yesterday.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Hatch's cavalry brigade is ordered from Somerville to La Grange. You will hold your entire force at La Grange and west ready to concentrate rapidly on Corinth or Pocahontas. Issue two days' cooked rations in haversacks, and be in position to move whenever required. You have a battalion of cavalry with you. The enemy will either attack Corinth or Pocahontas or pass the road near Saulsbury. Mizner's brigade of cavalry from Corinth is in their front.

Colonel Morgan, with two regiments of infantry and a battery, will be at La Grange to-morrow.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
Commanding, La Grange, Tenn.:

The One hundred and fourteenth cannot be spared; you will have Morgan's two splendid regiments and a battery. There is nothing at Eastport. The movement east is to get away from Hatch.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Buckland's battery will be sent you by morning train. If you move forward take everything that can fight and push these marauders hard. I hardly think yet that they will come, but they may, for Lee is bold.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *November 28, 1863.*
(Received 29th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have no troops west of here but Buckland's brigade. I have just ordered him to be ready. If that is wrong, please send him word immediately.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

It was an error; should be east. Buckland will remain where he is.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 28, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

The enemy under Stephen D. Lee are demonstrating in such force on Corinth that I find it necessary to recall Hatch and his cavalry from north of the railroad.

I still think they mean to get into West Tennessee, but they will be followed closely.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November 28, 1863.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Nothing more from Mizner. General Tuttle telegraphs his scouts report enemy moving from Jackson, Tenn., east. I think there is but little doubt there is to be a combined attack on this post. If possible, I should be strengthened. I am desperately weak. The Engineer battalion are the only really reliable soldiers here, in my opinion. They number but about 400. I have countermanded the order of General Webster for their removal. I shall hold the post to the last extremity if attacked.

JNO. D. STEVENSON.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Your division is hereby assigned to the duty of guarding the country to the north and east of Vicksburg, Miss., for the present, and for this purpose will occupy a position on Clear Creek on the Bridgeport road near Hebron, with one brigade, the Second Brigade taking up a position near Templeton's at the intersection of the Benton and Milldale roads. The position of the First Brigade will be given on its arrival from Natchez.

The cavalry brigade under Colonel Winslow, now in camp near Clear Creek, will be under your orders, and will, in concert with you, keep the country west of the Big Black clear of rebels. You will keep in communication with Brigadier-General Force, commanding at Big Black bridge, and will act in connection with him in establishing pickets, vedettes, &c., and in any movements to repel the enemy should they presume to make a sudden dash across the Big Black. You will also keep a good lookout to the northeast, between the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers, and keep the country in the vicinity of Haynes' and Snyder's Bluffs thoroughly patroled.

The large contraband camp on Black's plantation has been threatened several times. This should be covered so as to protect the negroes and Government property in such manner as your judgment dictates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. KILBY SMITH,
Commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division:

GENERAL: You will, as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, move your brigade to this place, reporting on your arrival at these headquarters for instructions.

Col. A. K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, will relieve you from the command of the post of Natchez. On coming up the river keep a vigilant lookout, and should the guerrillas fire into your boat, land as much force as may be necessary and clean them out.

The pioneer corps of the division will remain at Natchez until further orders, to assist on the fortifications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 28, 1863.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Chief of Cavalry:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Crocker, having been assigned to the command of the front, with headquarters at Hebron for the present, your command is hereby placed under his orders, and you

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will receive orders and instructions from him. Your returns, however, will be kept separate, and will be made direct to corps headquarters as heretofore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 29, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has sent to the President a protest against your taking rails from the Paducah road, and suggests that they be taken from some Mississippi, Louisiana, or Arkansas road. I communicate the Governor's suggestion, but do not ask you to adopt it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *November* 29, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Advices from Knoxville on Wednesday last are that Burnside is still hard pressed. Re-enforcements should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, till it is positively known that Longstreet has fallen back.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 29, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The Fourth Corps started yesterday for relief of Burnside. Sherman was sent to the Hiwassee, and I have sent orders to him to take command of the whole, and organize a sufficient force for the object to be accomplished, and send the remainder of the troops here. I made this change, knowing Sherman's promptness and ability. If Burnside holds out a short time he will be relieved. Should Longstreet succeed in capturing Knoxville, he himself will be captured, I think.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your command from its present position to Charleston by any other route than the one General Howard must take, *i. e.*, the direct road from this place, moving between 8 and 9 a. m. to-morrow, communicating

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with General Howard before you reach Charleston. If General Howard has not already done so, secure promptly any boats or bridges that may be there.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 29, 1863—1 p. m.

J. B. ANDERSON,
General Railroad Manager, Nashville:

Your letter of 22d duly received. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad must be repaired without more loss of time. Have you enough force on the road to put in good repair in a fortnight? If not, how many men do you want, and when and where do you want them? We can furnish men now. Answer.

By command of General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ooltewah Creek, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General SPEARS,
Commanding U. S. Forces at or near Blythe's Ferry:

Move your command with all possible dispatch to Kingston, to unite with the column under my command now at this point.

Communicate with me at Kincannon's Ferry by courier; also inform me if the steam-boat can reach Kincannon's Ferry; if not, I shall be obliged to cross lower down the Hiwassee.

Advise me at once what time you will be in Kingston, and communicate daily by courier, if possible. My column will move rapidly.

I am, general, respectfully,

G. GRANGER.
Major-General.

P. S.—Burnside can hold out but a few days longer, and unless we reach him soon, he will be obliged to surrender. I say never!

G. G.

CAMP, *London, Ky., November* 29, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatches were received from General Willcox last night, but a break of the wires north of this prevented my sending them to you. I am now starting for the gap, and will act according to the information I receive there. It is now snowing:

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 28, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

Your dispatch, addressed to colonel commanding Cumberland Gap received and referred to me. The last direct information I have from General Burnside comes by Colonel Crawford, who left Knoxville Wednesday night. He says the enemy have nearly surrounded Knoxville, and are making their approaches very systemat-

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ically. Burnside thought he could hold out six or eight days from the time Crawford left. A negro, who left the rebel camp yesterday, reports that Wheeler's cavalry went down toward Kingston early in the week, and attacked Byrd, and was repulsed. Colonel Crawford says that General Burnside thinks that from rebel movements they are expecting re-enforcements. They do not intend to burn the town, but to reduce it by starving the garrison.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 28, 1863—8 p. m.

General FOSTER:

I have just received information that General Ransom was at Kingsport night before last, with 5,000 or 6,000 infantry, on his way to Knoxville. The cavalry that was above have already passed down. At the suggestion of General Grant, I was preparing for a move with my mounted force toward Abingdon and to saltworks when I heard from General Burnside, and pressed to place my infantry within striking distance of Cumberland Gap and send the cavalry down and try to harass the enemy's left and rear. In pursuance of this object a brigade of cavalry crossed Clinch River this morning toward Knoxville. I fear that they will be able to effect but little unless Grant's great victory should have compelled Longstreet to raise the siege, of which I see no signs as yet.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

BARBOURSVILLE, KY., *November* 29, 1863—9.30 p. m.
(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The matter of supplies is of so much importance that preparations must be at once made to meet the emergency that will arise this winter. The roads are very bad, and will soon become impassable for wagons, although I have directed repairs to be commenced at once. It will be necessary to provide large pack trains, and to this end I have directed Captain Dickerson to procure all the pack-saddles possible, and an additional number of mules suitable for this service. I have to request that you give the necessary orders to the Quartermaster's Department to have the requisition of Captain Dickerson for this object filled as soon as possible, and every assistance furnished in the way of packers, &c.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

BARBOURSVILLE, KY., *November* 29, 1863.
(Received 4 a. m., 30th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The following dispatch is just received from General Willcox:

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 29, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

My scouts in the direction of Knoxville report that cannonading has been heard at the rate of forty shots per minute from 12 o'clock last night to 10 o'clock this morning. Heretofore the firing has been slow and seldom, so that I suppose Longstreet must have his batteries in position, and is now trying to bring things to a rapid close.

O. B. WILLCOX.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 29, 1863.

Col. R. K. BYRD, *Commanding Post, Kingston, Tenn.:*

Inclosed please find dispatch in duplicate for Major-General Burnside, commanding at Knoxville. The one in General Grant's own handwriting, and marked A, you will send by some one whom you can trust, with instructions to let it fall into the hands of the enemy without fail. The other, marked B, and not in the general's handwriting, though signed by him, you must get to General Burnside at all hazards and at the earliest possible moment.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

I congratulate you on the tenacity with which you have thus far held out against vastly superior forces. Do not be forced into a surrender by short rations. Take all the citizens have to enable you to hold out yet a few days longer. As soon as you are relieved from the presence of the enemy, you can replace to them everything taken from them.

Within a few days you will be relieved. There are now three columns in motion for your relief—one from here moving up the south bank of the river under Sherman, one from Decherd under Elliott, and one from Cumberland Gap under Foster.

These three columns will be able to crush Longstreet's forces or drive them from the valley, and must all of them be within twenty-four hours' march of you by the time this reaches you, supposing you to get it on Tuesday, the 1st instant.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BARBOURSVILLE, *November* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Your dispatch is received. The roads are so bad that I have only got this far, but hope to get to Cumberland Gap to-morrow night I will do all I can to aid in crushing Longstreet, and thus add another to the already great results of your glorious victories. I propose to cut the Virginia railroad if possible; the cavalry will then try to unite with your cavalry as soon as it arrives. I have directed General Willcox to send your order to General Burnside with all dispatch.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP,
November 29, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

GENERAL: Dispatch of 7.50 a. m., November 28, to General Foster, received. General Foster not arrived. I started a copy by a trusty courier to General Burnside. Hope it will get through.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

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BARBOURSVILLE, KY.,
November 29, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The commanding general directs that you issue the following orders: First, to General Boyle to impress 400 negroes to work upon the roads between Big Hill and Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap, 200 on each branch. This measure is necessary in consequence of the wretched state of the road and its great importance in conveying supplies to East Tennessee. Second, to Major Simpson, U. S. Engineers, to detail a competent engineer to take charge of the repairs of the road between Crab Orchard and Somerset. Third, Captain Dickerson, chief quartermaster, to furnish superintendent for laborers on other roads.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

Major-General McLAWS,
Or other Officer Commanding Confederate Forces on Kingston Road:

GENERAL: Under instructions from Major-General Burnside, commanding the Army of the Ohio, I address you this communication for the purpose of offering a cessation of hostilities for sufficent time to arrange for the removal of your wounded lying in front of my lines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, assistant adjutant-general, the bearer of this communication, is authorized to make such arrangements for this purpose as may be agreed upon.

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
November 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

Under instructions from Lieutenant-General Longstreet I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, offering a cessation of hostilities for a time sufficient for the removal of my wounded lying in front of your lines.

Your offer is accepted, and Lieut. Col. G. M. Sorrel, of General Longstreet's staff, is authorized to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, assistant adjutant-general, and make the necessary arrangements.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November* 29, 1863.

I. The following assignments and transfers of guns are made in the Artillery Reserve consequent on the formation of a permanent garrison at Chattanooga:

Reservoir, Twentieth Ohio Battery. Armament: Two 20-pounder Parrotts (to be taken from Fort Phelps); two James rifles (to be turned over by Company B, First Ohio Artillery); four 12-pounder howitzers (present armament).

Brick hospital, Battery M, First Ohio Artillery. Armament: Two James rifles (to be turned over by Company B, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery); three Napoleons (to be turned over by Company C, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery); three 12-pounder howitzers (to be turned over, two by the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, and one by A, First Tennessee Artillery).

Signal Hill, Fourth Indiana Battery. Three Napoleons (to be turned over by Company C, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery), two James rifles (to be turned over by Company B, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery); three 12-pounder howitzers (to be turned over, two by Tenth Indiana Battery, and one by A, First Tennessee Artillery).

Fort Wood, Company C, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Armament: Two 30-pounder Parrotts; four 4½-inch Rodman guns; two 3-inch guns (to be turned over by Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery); two Napoleons (to be turned over by Bridges' Independent Illinois Battery).

Fort Phelps, Third Wisconsin Battery. Armament: Two 20-pounder Parrotts; five James rifles (to be turned over by Company F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery); two Napoleon guns (to be turned over by Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery).

Fort Brannan, Fort Sheridan, and Battery Rousseau, Eleventh Indiana Battery. Armament: Fort Brannan, four 4½-inch guns (from Battery Rousseau); Fort Sheridan, three 20-pounder Parrotts and three 12-pounder howitzers (to be turned over by Company C, First Illinois Artillery); Fort Rousseau, two 6-pounder guns (to be turned over by Company A, First Tennessee Artillery).

Fort Jef. C. Davis, Eighth Indiana Battery. Armament: Three 20-pounder Parrotts (to be taken from Fort Sheridan); two 3-inch guns (to be turned over by Eighteenth Ohio Battery); two Napoleon guns (to be turned over by Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery).

Batteries designated above will immediately receive over the guns assigned them from their present batteries and place them in the positions directed.

The camps of these batteries will be moved to the vicinity of their respective guns, where they will establish winter quarters.

II. The Eighteenth Ohio Battery will turn over two 3-inch guns to Battery C, First Illinois Volunteers, and two 3-inch guns to Bridges' Independent Illinois Battery.

* * * * * * *

IV. Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, will turn over two 3-inch guns to Third Wisconsin Battery for duty in Fort Phelps.

By command of Brigadier-General Brannan:

LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 29, 1863.
(Received December 2.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I have directed all the organized force that can be spared from Springfield, Chicago, and Indianapolis to be ordered immediately to Columbus, Ky.

A force of some four regiments have been ordered from Eastport to Nashville by river. Orders have gone to commanding officer at Paducah, Ky., to turn them to Columbus also, if they have not already passed that place. When you get these re-enforcements make your own disposition of them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *November* 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT and
General TUTTLE:

Just received following from Colonel Kendrick at Moscow:

A citizen living near the lines of this command came in this morning and reports that Richardson is between Holly Springs and Coldwater, and Forrest with a larger force is south of him, both moving northward. The man is reliable. Nothing further from Mizner.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 29, 1863—10 p. m.
(Received 30th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Mizner is near Ripley watching movements of enemy. General Lee with his command was south of New Albany yesterday moving for that place, expecting to unite with General Forrest there. No positive information of the purposes of the enemy, except such as are indicated by movement of his troops.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

POCAHONTAS, *November* 29, 1863.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By order of Colonel Geddes, commanding post, I sent a scout to Ripley last night, who reports that Forrest was expected there yesterday, but had not arrived. That Faulkner or Ferguson was at Rocky Ford collecting troops to join Forrest at Ripley. Will keep you advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. KIRKBRIDE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

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ORIZABA, *November* 29, 1863—2 p. m.
(Via Pocahontas, 30th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

SIR: Generals Lee, Forrest, Ferguson, Ross, and Richardson were at New Albany in force this morning preparing six days' cooked rations, en route for West Tennessee; Tallahatchie high, but he can cross at Lee's Mills. I will remain near Ripley, which will be on his route, and watch his movements. Cannot learn that Chalmers has left Oxford. Let the commanding officer at Pocahontas send me 2,000 rations, under escort of the Third Illinois Cavalry. Enemy's force not less than 5,000.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding District of Ohio, Cincinnati:

You will send all the organized forces in your district that can possibly be spared, to Columbus, Ky., at once. Telegraph the number you will probably send.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, commanding District of Illinois, and Col. J. S. Simonson, commanding District of Indiana and Michigan.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In a previous letter addressed to the Secretary of War, I recommended Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith for promotion. Recent events have entirely satisfied me of his great capabilities and merits, and I hasten to renew the recommendation and to urge it. The interests of the public service would be better subserved by this promotion than the interest of General Smith himself. My reasons for writing this letter now is to ask that W. F. Smith's name be placed first on the list for promotion of all those previously recommended by me.

I have the honor, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

President LINCOLN:

We beg you not to let East Tennessee be abandoned by our troops. Burnside, whether he holds or has been defeated, is a glorious moral and military hero, and deserves everlasting honors. Several of us here hope to return in a few days by way of the gap.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

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CINCINNATI, *November* 30, 1863—7.30 p. m.

President LINCOLN:

The wisdom and foresight of your railroad scheme to Tennessee is now acknowledged by all men of sense. Press it in your message.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, *November* 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

There are no troops in the district except the prison guards, &c., raised and enlisted to serve within the State. There is a part of a regiment here doing guard duty, about 400 effective men. Shall I send them?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 30, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Eastport, Miss.:

You will evacuate Eastport and move all the forces at that place to Columbus, Ky., reporting to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. Send all the quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores not required for immediate use by your command to Nashville, Tenn., via Cumberland River.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 30, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City, Ill.:

Please send above dispatch by gun-boat to Eastport with instructions to turn back all transports it may meet to Eastport for the transportation of troops at that place, and if you are of opinion that there are not sufficient boats in Tennessee River to transport the troops, you will please advise General Reid, at Cairo, who will order forward a sufficient [number] for that purpose.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Charleston, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Commanding Fifteenth Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding announces the fact that orders have been received to move at once to Knoxville to the relief of General Burnside. We must march with the utmost expedition, living upon the country. General Granger is marching by the river road, attended by a steam-boat loaded with provisions. We make a junction with him at Kingston, and perhaps can get some rations

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there. You will please collect to-night all the cattle, sheep, and hogs you can drive along, and fill the wagons with such corn as can conveniently be carried. March at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, as far as Athens by to-morrow night, by the road leading along the railroad. From Athens we will take the road to Kingston, leaving the railroad in order to effect a junction with Granger at or near Kingston.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Charleston, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: General Sherman has received orders to march to Knoxville and assume the general command of all the forces moving to the relief of General Burnside. The general also has a copy of General Grant's instructions to you, which appear to be full and explicit, and he can only renew the order therein contained to push on with the utmost expedition.

The force assembled here had no idea of going beyond the Hiwassee at the time it marched from Graysville, and is therefore badly supplied with rations, but this country seems full of meat and corn, and we can easily reach Kingston without any help. But at Kingston you should be prepared to share with us the load of provisions it is understood you carry along.

You will cross the Hiwassee in the morning (December 1), and march for Athens, thence to Kingston, and on to Knoxville.

Should you reach Kingston first, do all it may be possible to cross the commands expeditiously. As our roads approach each other, the general will endeavor to communicate with you, and wishes you to do the same.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, Kincannon's Ferry, Hiwassee River,
November 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: Reached this point at 3 p. m.; roads horrid, and marches difficult and laborious.

The steamer (with flats) has just arrived. We are crossing as rapidly as possible. I expect to get everything over by 12 m. to-morrow.

I have no news whatever from Knoxville or elsewhere; in fact, this country is depopulated.

My programme is as follows: To move directly to Kingston, cross the Tennessee River, and attack Longstreet's right flank. I am in hopes to reach Kingston on the 3d proximo, and be in front of Knoxville by the 5th or 6th by the latest.

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I have ordered Spears' brigade to join me at Kingston; also all the cavalry and troops at that point to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning. I have been seriously embarrassed for want of cavalry, and was fired into on our arrival here by the rebel cavalry on the opposite side of the Hiwassee.

Please inform me if any movement is being made on my right flank by our troops above Calhoun. If not, Longstreet can easily cross the Tennessee River near Knoxville, and escape southward by roads a short distance east of the Cleveland and Dalton Railroad.

Upon my arrival at Kingston I propose to send the steam-boat back to Chattanooga for additional supplies, as there is little or nothing to be gleaned from the country. Please give orders to have them forwarded with the least possible delay.

We were detained ten hours yesterday constructing a bridge over Ooltewah River above Harrison.

When will Elliott's cavalry be at Kingston?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Thomas.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 30, 1863—11.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. G. SPEARS,
Sale Creek:

If called upon by Maj. Gen. G. Granger you will furnish him troops, leaving guards at the fords. If your troops do not move with General Granger, you will concentrate each regiment as much as possible, leaving guards at the fords with strict orders to destroy small boats except those that are guarded, and to prohibit all crossing except by special permission and for some manifest necessity.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIG., EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication ordering me to furnish troops to the order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger. I herewith transmit for your information a copy of orders received this day from Maj. Gen. G. Granger.* My forces are now en route for Kingston; some of them will perhaps reach that place to-morrow, but I will recall some of them and fulfill your order of to-day.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General.

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*See p. —.

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HDQRS. SPEARS' BRIG., EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
Sale Creek, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

[General GORDON GRANGER:]

GENERAL: I received your communication 10 a. m. this day ordering me with my entire command to Kingston to co-operate with you at that point. I will be there as soon as my force can get there, which will be about three days, a portion of my force being at Dallas at this time. I will inform you that the steam-boat can go up the Hiwassee to Kincannon's Ferry. I will communicate with you at Kincannon's Ferry by courier as directed, and will continue to do so as often as possible.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

This dispatch was inclosed in an envelope addressed to Major-General Granger at Harrison, but it was brought to these headquarters. It has just been received. I do not know how to get it to General Granger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kincannon's Ferry, November 30, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Kingston, Tenn.:

Hold your command in readiness to move upon Knoxville at a moment's warning. The forces under my command will reach that point at the latest by the 3d proximo.

In the mean time gather in as much forage and subsistence as you possibly can. Also make every possible arrangement for crossing my troops over the Tennessee at that point at the earliest possible moment after their arrival, such as securing flat-boats, boatmen, &c.

You will further dispatch spies and scouts to gain every possible information of the whereabouts, intentions, and movements of Longstreet, which information will be communicated to me by courier, upon the direct road leading from Kingston to that point, being the road on which this column will move.

The steam-boat Paint Rock and General Spears' brigade are now en route for Kingston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, Kincannon's Ferry, November 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS:

Your dispatch was promptly received. I was much pleased with the promptness of your movement.

I shall reach Kingston about the same time as you will. If you arrive before my forces do you will await my arrival.

We are living upon the country and moving by forced marches. It will be necessary for you to pick up your supplies en route, and reach Kingston with four or five days' supply if possible, by driving beeves, sheep, &c.

Inclosed is a dispatch* for the commanding officer at Kingston, which you will please read, and forward duplicate copies by special and trusty couriers. Please keep up connection with me across the Tennessee during our march to Kingston if possible, and forward all information of importance that you may obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kincannon's Ferry, November 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD,
Commanding Third Division:

Every preparation for crossing your command over the Hiwassee will be made as soon as possible.

The crossing will continue all night. General Sheridan's troops will probably be across by 1 o'clock to-night. He has been instructed to notify you when his entire command is across, so that no time need be lost.

You will also draw three days' additional rations from the steamer, and to facilitate the drawing of rations your commissaries, with details, should be promptly on the spot as the troops are crossed over.

By order of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Charleston, November 30, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: My head of column arrived here at 1.30 p. m. I found the railroad bridge partly destroyed, and the pontoon bridge swung to the other side of the river, and a portion of the boats sunk. There were 300 infantry and a company of cavalry at this place, who seemed to be apprised of our coming about one hour before our arrival. The railroad bridge can be repaired, passable for infantry, this p. m., which is now being done. I send one regiment in boats, and as soon as the bridge is completed shall send over a brigade.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See preceding.

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WASHINGTON, *November* 30, 1863—10.20 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER, *Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:*

It is neither usual nor necessary to have the requisitions on the quartermaster's department ordered from these headquarters. Should that department fail to fill the requisitions made by Captain Dickerson on your order, the fact will be reported here for investigation. Sherman and Granger are moving rapidly, and without trains, to the relief of Burnside.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November* 30, 1863—11.50 p. m.
(Received 11 a. m., December 1.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I arrived here two hours since. I find here a small movable force of 3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with which I propose to march toward Knoxville on the direct road toward Tazewell and Maynardville. I shall be thus in good position to worry the enemy's flanks if he retreats, or to fall back safely if attacked by much superior force. I have no direct information from General Burnside since last Wednesday, when he said he could hold out for six or eight days. I have no explanation of the rapid firing on Saturday night and Sunday morning at Knoxville. No firing has been heard since. Telegraphic communication extends from this point to Tazewell, from which place couriers will bring my messages to me. General Willcox has opened communication with Colonel Byrd, at Kingston. Colonel Byrd repulsed Wheeler's attack on Wednesday last. Wheeler then retired toward Knoxville, and is now said to be moving toward Louisville. General Ransom, with 6,000 infantry, is now near Kingsport.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 30, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER, *Cumberland Gap:*

Have you any news from Knoxille to-day? If Longstreet is retreating up the valley would it not be well to strike for Abingdon? Troops have now been out three days from here on their way to Burnside.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

LOUISA, KY., *November* 30, 1863.
(Via Catlettsburg, December 1.)

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

GENERAL: My outposts were attacked at Salyersville this morning and badly scattered. Their dispatch to me very indefinite. I have sent forward re-enforcements. Enemy's strength reported 800 cavalry. May be more in direction of Mount Sterling.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding.

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LOUISVILLE, *November* 30, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Mr. Hoffman, of this place, showed me a dispatch purporting to come from W. S. Thomas, Toronto, dated to-day, saying that John H. Morgan had arrived there. I don't believe it, and have given notice to commanders to send scouts out on every road and overhaul every stranger. Believe it is intended to deceive.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, KY.,
November 30, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Louisville:

Have ordered scouts on all roads. Two hundred men are now on Cumberland River.

Have sent instructions to look out for Morgan.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have not gotten Governor Bramlette's consent—will see him day after to-morrow. I ordered negroes in mean time to be employed as teamsters, which was done. I propose to get consent of the owners to enlist them. Does your restriction "shall be loyal" exclude quiet, law-abiding men, whose feelings and sympathies are with South and Southern institutions? In Judge Ballard's court it is made to apply only to those guilty of some act. Will write fully from Camp Nelson.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, *November* 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The troops ordered from Eastport to Nashville not passed here. When they get here I will send them to Columbus, Ky., as you direct.

Very respectfully,

S. G. HICKS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PADUCAH, *November* 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

There have been no dispatches received here indicating a return from Eastport of the troops that have gone up Tennessee River.

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There is part of a cavalry regiment here at this time waiting for the colonel and residue of the regiment, subject to orders from here. Shall I send a gun-boat to Eastport, Miss., to order them down?

Very respectfully,

S. G. HICKS,
Colonel, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *November* 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

No forces in this district except one regiment, the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, which the Secretary of War has stationed under control of Governor O. P. Morton. Governor Morton is absent in New York City, but has been telegraphed to know if he will send them.

Will telegraph you again as soon as he is heard from.

J. S. SIMONSON,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
November 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

There are only 100 troops in this district besides those necessary to guard prisoners of war, and the provost-marshal's department is using those to quiet disturbances at Manchester, Ill. I will send these as soon as circumstances permit.

JACOB AMMEN.

STEVENSON, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Tullahoma:

The information seems reliable that about 1,000 rebel cavalry are at Salem, 20 miles southwest of Cowan, moving north, with an open country in their front and on their left. They will probably cross the railroad between Cowan and Estill Springs or go to the left through Fayetteville, or there cross the railroad above. They have neither artillery nor wagons; not a wheel in their column, and are moving very rapidly.

SAMUEL ROSS,
Colonel, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *November* 30, 1863.

Colonel Ross,
Stevenson:

Can you get information about Roddey to General Crook? Roddey ought to be caught.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

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NASHVILLE, *November* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Huntsville, Ala.:

The following telegram is just received from Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams, commanding at Tullahoma:

TULLAHOMA, *November* 30, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Roddey, with 1,000 men, without artillery or train, is reported at Salem last night, moving north. Being unencumbered, it is possible he intends striking the railroad at some unguarded point. There is no cavalry on this line for observation. Colonel Oliver, with a brigade of mounted infantry, Fifteenth Corps, is somewhere west of Stevenson. I believe the report came originally from him, but I cannot learn his whereabouts.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry, Div. of the Miss.

STEVENSON, *November* 30, 1863—7.30 p. m.

General WILLIAMS,
Tullahoma:

The information has been sent to the cavalry along the Tennessee. It will probably reach General Crook in that way, if he has not received it before, as he probably has.

His headquarters are 53 miles from here on the railroad line, on Memphis road, which was to go this morning; have deferred the trip until further information is received.

The rebel cavalry are now about 50 miles from General Crook's headquarters, with fresh horses and no baggage.

SAMUEL ROSS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

TULLAHOMA, *November* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General KNIPE,
Decherd:

It is reported that Roddey, with 1,000 men, is at Salem, moving north. Has no artillery nor train. Have you heard anything?

I shall order a section of artillery to report to you from Elk River. Can you send up two companies as an escort for the artillery?

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received December 3.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I examined bridge this morning. Will camp working force close by it. Am in communication with Brigadier-General Dodge. He will send me 100 mechanics. Captain Donahugh, just returned to me from General Morton's pioneer brigade, will go to Nashville tomorrow and secure everything necessary. Boom will be arranged to protect trestle-work against drift-wood. Bridge is 2 miles from town.

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

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MEMPHIS, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received December 2.)

Major-General SHERMAN,
Through Major-General Grant:

Roddey is on Bear Creek, Lee near Okolona, fronted by our cavalry; Forrest and Richardson are near New Albany. They mean to attack Corinth in force, but have stopped in their march. I have a strong force at La Grange, with orders to move to Corinth if an attack is made there. Their activity has compelled me to abandon the work of taking up iron and be ready for a fight. Their forces, if united, will be about 6,000, unless they bring infantry by railroad from below, which I do not expect. Scouts just in from Rome report that Bragg has been moving ordnance and incumbrances back for two weeks. No further news.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth:

I have dispatch from Sherman of the 26th. We have driven Bragg from Mission Ridge and are in pursuit. Try and find out if any movement of infantry from below is going on by rail. I have no apprehension of their mounted men, but if Johnston moves up in force it may be serious and need be watched closely.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Mizner is still near and in front of Ripley. Forrest and Richardson are not dangerous. Their aim is to get into West Tennessee. Lee is the dangerous man. All that we can do is to hold our forces ready to concentrate on any point threatened in force. If a column in force threatens Corinth, you must re-enforce promptly. Morgan's force is enough for La Grange in case the main attack is on Corinth, and from La Grange he can cover Moscow. Send out and destroy Ammen's bridge, over Wolf, between Moscow and La Grange.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Same to General Stevenson, Corinth.)

LA GRANGE, *November* 30, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Nothing new that is reliable. I have a rumor that seems from reliable source, that General Joe Johnston moved up to Oxford by rail with Loring's division (infantry) from Canton, French's division (infantry) from Meridian, and Jackson's division of cavalry marched up also from vicinity of Canton, and that they were all at Oxford night before last, expecting to march yesterday toward Oko-

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lona or Ripley. Johnston's whole force, 10,000 or 12,000. I still think their design is on Tennessee River. I am looking for some of my scouts in every minute.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 30, 1863. (Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Scout sent by General Dodge four weeks ago to Rome and Atlanta, Ga., returned this morning. He reports that Bragg commenced moving back to Atlanta his ordnance and ordnance stores two weeks ago to-day, and was hurrying everything back as rapidly as possible. Scout was near Atlanta last Friday week; reports that Lee with heavy force had started from Okolona on raid against railroad; that Roddey with his command is between Burnsville and Tuscumbia, on both sides of Bear Creek. No further news from Mizner.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 30, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout in from Ripley reports enemy in strong force at Ripley, with additional troops under Forrest west of that point.

Thinks the design at present is to make attack on Pocahontas. Have you any additional news from Chattanooga?

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received December 1.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have no reliable information of the movement of infantry. I dispatched you some days ago that a deserter stated that French's division of infantry was being brought to Meridian. I also learned from a rebel source that there was to be an infantry support to Forrest's movement, but have no other information on the subject.

If Joe Johnston is bringing up Loring's and French's divisions with the cavalry column, my judgment is that Corinth goes up. In such an event I want instructions. I can, by a movement in time, save the command here by moving to the river.

You must direct what is to be done. Of course it will involve the destruction of all heavy guns and stores at the post, but this would be better than finally to lose the command.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

Record of events on the return of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, for the month of November, 1863.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, the troops of this division, under command of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, moved from their respective stations, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on or about the 31st of October.

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The First Brigade, Col. E. W. Rice (Seventh Iowa Infantry) commanding, and Third Brigade, Col. M. M. Bane (Fiftieth Illinois Infantry) commanding, being transported by cars to Iuka, Miss., 71 miles, and the Second Brigade, Col. August Mersy (Ninth Illinois Infantry) commanding, marching to the same place, leaving Pocahontas, Tenn., on October 30.

November 1 to 5 the troops of the division were arriving at Iuka, and two or three regiments and a part of the train moved to Eastport, Miss., 8 miles distant. All arrangements for the march being completed at Iuka, the division (Brigadier-General Sweeny commanding) commenced moving on the morning of November 6, arriving at Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee River, the same day, and immediately commenced crossing the river on transports (ready for that purpose), which was continued during the entire night.

November 7, the division having crossed the river by noon of this day, and two brigades pushed forward with train, the rear of column (one brigade) moved from opposite Eastport, Miss., at 1 p. m., to Brush Creek, Ala., 8 miles distant, where headquarters of the division were established for night bivouac.

November 8 moved at daylight, and bivouacked about dark at Little Cypress Creek, 18 miles distant.

November 9 the division moved at sunrise, marching in a northeast direction on military road, and bivouacked a little before sunset on a plantation 20 miles from Little Cypress Creek.

November 10, at 6 a. m., moved, marching northeast, through Lauderdale County, Ala., to Sugar Creek, Tenn., arriving at 5 p. m., 20 miles distant, where it bivouacked.

November 11 the division marched from Sugar Creek at sunrise, and reached Pulaski, Tenn., at 4 p. m., 18 miles.

Total distance from La Grange, Tenn., to Pulaski, Tenn., 162 miles; distance marched 87 miles. Two regiments of mounted infantry (Seventh and Ninth Illinois Volunteers) were kept in advance and on the flanks of the column during the entire march.

Since arriving at Pulaski, Tenn., and up to the present date [November 30], the division has been engaged in repairing and guarding the Nashville and Decatur Railroad.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., November* 30, 1863.

Merchants, doing business in the city of Memphis, Tenn., having supplied improper and unauthorized persons with military clothing, to the prejudice and detriment of the service, and it being impossible otherwise to control or regulate the matter—

It is therefore ordered, that all merchants in the city of Memphis, not having permission from these headquarters to keep and sell military clothing of the patterns authorized by army regulations, shall immediately ship their stocks north of the lines of the Department of the Tennessee.

The following-named merchants are reported to have stocks of military clothing on hand, and not having the necessary authority to trade in the same from these headquarters, will without delay conform to this order: Samter & Lepstadt, 310 Main street; Scheadzki & Co., 302 Main street; Kahn & Co., 268 Main street; I. Schwob, 264 Main street; Loeb & Brother, 260 Main street; M. Skaller & Co.,

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256 Main street; Fuld, Brother & Co., 217 Main street; Loeb & Co., 251 Main street; S. & L. S. Hellman, 275 Main street; H. Newmark, 317 Main street; G. F. Morris & Co., 332 Main street; Mass & Co., 21 Shelby street; Stow & Schapsky, Gayoso House; L. Mayer & Co., 23 Front Row; Krouse & Co., 24 Front Row.

Military clothing, shoulder-straps, &c., not made according to the provisions of, and in strict conformity with, Article LI, Revised Army Regulations, will not be permitted to be offered for sale within this command.

The attention of merchants and of all commanders is called to General Orders, No. 36, dated March 24, 1863, from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. KILBY SMITH,
Commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division:

GENERAL: Information brought us by citizens and scouts goes to show that quite a force of rebel cavalry is concentrating in the southern part of the State, possibly with a view of making a dash on Natchez.

If you have not already left Natchez with your command, you can suspend the movement for the present until the designs of the enemy can be ascertained.

Send out scouts and post yourself thoroughly on the position and strength of the enemy in your vicinity.

The force you have is deemed sufficient to repel any attack the enemy may make on you, and I do not really apprehend an attack on the place as long as your brigade remains.

Keep me advised fully in regard to matters along the river as well as inland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

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*Abstract from returns of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1863.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Department of the Cumberland	4,441	80,880	100,349	157,398	42	220
Department of the Ohio	1,938	36,090	45,048	64,231	22	205
Department of the Tennessee	4,168	73,014	94,912	131,649	74	208
Total	10,564	189,984	240,326	353,295	138	633
Total according to Grant's return	10,647	186,385	235,228	344,135	118	650

* Compiled from subordinate returns.

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Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Station.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	14	.....	14	32	....	.....	Chattanooga.
Fourth Army Corps (Granger):							
Headquarters	9	.....	9	9	....	.....	On march to Knoxville.
First Division (Stanley)	441	6,735	8,408	13,762	....	18	Bridgeport, Ala.
Second Division (Sheridan)	322	5,682	6,902	14,593	....	18	On march to Knoxville.
Third Division (Wood)	408	6,705	8,176	15,263	....	18	Do.
Total Fourth Army Corps	1,180	19,122	23,495	43,627	....	54	
Hooker's command:							
Headquarters	8	.....	8	8	....	.....	Ringgold, Ga.
Eleventh Army Corps (Howard)	334	6,119	7,456	12,898	....	25	On march to Knoxville.
Twelfth Army Corps (Slocum):							
Headquarters	11	61	83	87	....	.....	Tullahoma, Tenn.
First Division (Williams)	239	4,772	5,505	7,764	....	20	Do.
Second Division (Geary)	206	3,966	4,712	7,342	....	10	Ringgold, Ga.
Detachment	4	145	177	221	....	.....	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Total Hooker's command	832	15,085	17,941	28,320	....	55	
Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer):							
Headquarters	22	239	372	479	....	.....	Chattanooga.
First Division (Johnson)	312	6,153	8,034	13,910	....	16	Do.
Second Division (Davis)	312	5,984	7,267	9,669	....	18	On march to Knoxville.
Third Division (Baird)	295	5,951	7,464	12,588	....	18	Chattanooga.
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	941	18,327	23,137	36,646	....	52	
Cavalry Corps (Elliott):							
Headquarters	6	.....	6	6	....	.....	Near Sligo Ferry, Tenn.
First Division (McCook)	231	4,089	5,145	7,924	....	6	Do.
Second Division (Crook)	300	5,694	7,028	10,728	....	6	Huntsville, Ala.
Total cavalry	537	9,788	12,179	18,658	....	12	
Artillery Reserve (Brannan)	57	1,6[illegible]	1,803	2,359	10	78	Chattanooga.
Engineer troops (W. F. Smith)	63	[illegible]	1,139	1,917	.....	.....	Do.
Pioneer Brigade (Buell)	55	[illegible]	1,231	2,594	.....	.....	Do.
Garrison, &c., Chattanooga	31	597	782	934	.....	.....	Do.
Spear's brigade	77	1,308	1,709	2,235	.....	.....	Sale Creek, Tenn.
District of Nashville *a*	542	10,713	13,657	16,129	32	29	Nashville.
Unassigned:							
Cavalry	24	400	484	656	.....	.....	
Infantry *b*	88	2,232	2,728	3,291	.....	.....	
Grand total	4,441	80,880	100,349	157,398	42	280	

a Including troops at Columbia, Clarksville, Fort Donelson, Gallatin, McMinnville, Murfreesborough, and Nashville.

b At Bridgeport, Cedar Grove, Stevenson, and Sullivan's Branch.

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Abstract from the returns of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last monthly return.	Pieces of artillery.		Station.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters.....	84	.....	85	87	89	.....	.....	Cincinnati and Knoxville.
Newport Barracks, Kentucky.	6	84	122	126	510	.....	.....	
Ninth Army Corps:								
Headquarters.....	17	10	27	31	18	.....	.....	Knoxville.
First Division.....	194	2,720	3,490	6,774	6,581	.....	10	Do.
Second Division.....	84	1,246	1,761	3,259	3,368	.....	6	Do.
Unassigned.....	14	369	419	541	981	.....	4	Do.
Total Ninth Army Corps.	309	4,347	5,697	10,605	10,948	.....	20	
Twenty-third Army Corps:								
Headquarters.....	12	95	144	178	180	.....	.....	Knoxville.
First Division.....	518	11,717	14,490	19,295	15,286	22	94	Kentucky.
Second Division.....	178	3,225	3,978	5,854	5,654	.....	12	Knoxville.
Third Division.....	149	3,379	4,200	5,607	5,631	.....	16	Do.
Engineer troops.....	1	28	29	55	59	.....	.....	Do.
Reserve Artillery.....	9	220	239	265	363	.....	(a)	Do.
Total Twenty-third Army Corps.	867	18,664	23,080	30,954	27,173	22	122	
Left Wing forces in East Tennessee.	161	2,752	3,412	4,751	.....	.....	10	Cumberland Gap.
Post of Cumberland Gap..	83	1,998	2,477	2,953	1,957	.....	21	
Cavalry Corps	428	8,245	10,166	14,755	14,672	.....	32	East Tennessee.
Dropped from return *b*....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,601	.....	.....	
Grand total	1,993	36,090	45,048	64,231	63,943	22	205	
Grand total according to tri-monthly returns for November 30....	1,913	34,631	44,594	63,719	70,588			

a Not reported on original.
b Districts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and Illinois detached from this command November 24, 1863.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Station.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	7	22	22	.. ..	.....	
Fifteenth Army Corps (Blair):							
Headquarters	12	21	35	36	....	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
First Division (Osterhaus).....	250	3,152	4,323	7,000	....	14	Do.
Second Division (M. L. Smith)....	262	3,618	4,600	7,317	....	16	In the Field.
Third Division (Tuttle).....	218	3,566	4,729	6,468	....	14	La Grange, Tenn.
Fourth Division (Ewing).....	291	4,628	5,602	8,090	....	14	Cleveland, Tenn.
Total Fifteenth Army Corps...	1,033	15,007	19,289	29,573	.. ..	58	

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Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Station.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut):							
Headquarters	8	.....	8	9	.....	.....	
Left Wing (Dodge)	680	12,194	14,848	18,180	11	50	
District of Columbus (A. J. Smith).	137	2,957	4,097	4,919	.....	.....	
District of Memphis (Veatch)	212	5,156	6,862	7,869	61	12	
Cavalry division (Grierson)	298	5,536	7,427	9,063	....	20	
Troops in Arkansas*	447	7,425	10,617	19,740	.....	.....	
Total Sixteenth Army Corps	1,776	33,268	43,859	59,779	72	82	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
Headquarters	21	54	129	142	.....	.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
First Division (Dennis)	243	4,115	5,313	7,264	2	16	Do.
Second Division (J. E. Smith)	229	3,228	4,188	7,011	....	14	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Third Division (Leggett)	246	4,755	5,994	8,469	....	22	Vicksburg, Miss.
Fourth Division (Crocker)	207	4,044	5,442	7,333	....	12	Hebron, Miss.
Engineer troops (Tweeddale)	1	1	234	274	....	.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Cavalry (Winslow)	102	2,194	2,770	3,714	....	4	Do.
Cavalry (Osband)	6	125	165	226	....	.....	Skipwith's Landing.
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	1,055	19,046	24,225	34,422	2	68	
U.S. Colored Troops (Hawkins)	289	5,686	7,517	7,848	....	.....	Goodrich's Landing.
Grand total	4,168	78,014	94,912	131,649	74	208	

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: If the steamer Dunbar is not provided with a piece of artillery she should be, and with a detail of men to work the gun.

A dispatch just received from Foster states that a large number of rebel cavalry has shown itself about Maynardville, which is believed to be Longstreet's flanking column to protect his march by the Rutledge road.

Yours, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December —, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I respectfully recommend that the works constructed for defense of this place have the following designations, viz:

First. The entire line from Signal Hill to the reservoir to be called Fort Sherman.

Second. The fort heretofore known as Fort Wood to be called Fort Creighton, after the colonel of that name killed at Ringgold, November 27.

* But see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 727.

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Third. The battery on Limestone Hill in the city to be called Battery Hazen.

Fourth. The work on the Rossville road to be called Fort Phelps.

Fifth. The fort on Hospital Hill to be called Fort Lytle.

Sixth. The lined work on the slope of Cameron's Hill to be called Redoubt Sheridan.

Seventh. The work on the hill just above this to be called Fort Putnam, after the colonel killed November 25.

Eighth. The work on the south side, below Fort Putnam, to be called Battery Harker.

Ninth. The work on the hill or space north of Cameron's Hill to be called Fort Reynolds.

Tenth. The citadel to be erected on the top of Cameron's Hill to be called Fort Grant.

Very respectfully,

W. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
December 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following message has just been received from officer on Missionary Ridge:

MISSIONARY RIDGE STATION, *December* 1, 1863.
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Captain MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer:

A rebel deserter, just came here with his family, reports the rebel cavalry crossing at the Red House Ford and coming this way. He don't know the number.

J. L. JONES,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

This message was sent by special courier, communication by signal having been cut off by the fog.

Lieutenant Jones has been instructed to hold them prisoners until further orders.

Respectfully,

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 1, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

The rear of my column left Ringgold just before daylight this morning, after having burned seven mills, the county jail, railroad depot, two bridges, and destroyed the tannery. The troops are now marching to their respective destinations as ordered from your headquarters. General Osterhaus is doubtless in camp ere this, as directed by you. General Geary is now crossing the nose of Lookout Mount-

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ain. One brigade of Cruft's division was ordered to the field of Chickamauga to bury the dead, and are now engaged on that duty. The other brigade I expect in this valley to-night. I have not yet heard from my cavalry, which brought up the rear of the column, but have reason to believe that no effort was made by the enemy to follow. I brought off one valuable steam-engine and twelve caissons, which I have given directions to have delivered at Chattanooga. I was compelled to destroy one steam-engine for want of transportation to bring it in. Before leaving Ringgold General Geary buried 51 of the rebel dead, which the enemy had left behind him in his retreat.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *December* 1, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Brigadier-General Williams reported Roddey at Salem, near Winchester, with 1,000 men unencumbered with trains or artillery, supposing him about to tear up the road. Doubting it to be more than a mere rumor, we waited further developments before speaking of it, taking precautions to guard against his attack. We have heard nothing more relative to him.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 1, 1863—10 p. m.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Caperton's Ferry:

Move with your brigade and all camp equipage to Chattanooga. You will thence establish your headquarters in the vicinity of Rossville, and will guard the front of this army southward.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS.
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *December* 1, 1863—12 m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.:

Yours of this morning [November 30] is just received. General Grant has re-enforced Colonel Byrd at Kingston, and Sherman and Granger are marching upon Knoxville. Longstreet may be compelled to retreat on Abingdon. Will it not be more safe for you to move down Clinch River, to communicate with Byrd or Sherman? I merely suggest this, without knowing the character of the country. Send cipher messages to Burnside of the certainty of his immediate relief.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 1, 1863—6 p. m.
(Received 8.55 a. m., 2d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The report of scouts sent out from the advance cavalry posts indicate that General Longstreet has commenced to retreat from his position around Knoxville. A large force of cavalry is now advancing on Maynardville, which I think is the flanking column of main body of Longstreet or Jones—the main body probably moving off on the Rutledge road. If this proves to be correct, I shall harass his flanks and rear as much as possible.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 1, 1863—8.30 p. m.
(Received 9 a. m., 2d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch is received. Three messages have been sent through to General Burnside, communicating full information of the troops marching to his relief and enjoining him to hold out to the last extremity. Reports from the outposts this evening concur, establishing the probability that Longstreet is retreating from Knoxville toward Virginia. We will take up a position to-morrow from which his flank can be harassed, or in which we can defend ourselves to advantage in case we should be attacked.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 1, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

Your dispatches of yesterday received.

Move as indicated in your first dispatch, or as may be modified by your own judgment.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 1, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Tazewell, Tenn.:

Troops from here were crossing the Hiwassee yesterday. They may be looked for confidently on the 5th, and I think the 4th at Knoxville. Be prepared to give the best support you can.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHARLESTON, ON THE HIWASSEE,
December 1, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

General Wilson and Mr. Dana arrived last night and brought me yours of November 29. I have already crossed the Hiwassee, and am marching for Loudon and Knoxville. I have sent a messenger down to mouth of Hiwassee to communicate with Granger, but I think I can beat him in moving fast. I will have, if possible, Burnside hear my guns on the 3d or 4th at furthest.

Recollect that East Tennessee is my horror. That any military man should send a force into East Tennessee puzzles me. Burnside is there and must be relieved, but when relieved I want to get out, and he should come out too.

I think, of course, its railroad should be absolutely destroyed, its provisions eaten up or carried away, and all troops brought out. Cumberland Gap should be held simply as an outpost of Kentucky, but Burnside must be relieved first and these other things after.

Yours,

SHERMAN.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *December* 1, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

General Willcox has just received from Colonel Graham, commanding his advance cavalry force near Maynardville, a dispatch stating that it is reported in that neighborhood that Burnside had a successful fight with the enemy on the morning of the 29th, in which he inflicted severe loss upon them. It is also reported that Buckner had joined Longstreet. I give the reports for what they are worth.

A brigade of General Willcox's cavalry moved within 8 miles of Knoxville yesterday, but met the enemy in too strong a force to risk an engagement. All the available infantry have moved from this point. I shall be in Tazewell to-night.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding East Tennessee Expedition:

When you start upon your return to this place, after it is known that East Tennessee is cleaned of all formidable bodies of the enemy, if you deem it at all feasible, start a cavalry expedition to strike through into South Carolina to destroy their east and west roads.

A force going in this way should move without transportation, and live entirely on the country. They ought to do all the harm to the roads they can, burn stores accumulated along them, and take all the good horses they find.

If they should succeed in what they go for, it would make but little difference where, within our lines, they should return.

The cavalry for such an expedition can be taken from either Foster or Thomas, or a part of each. I think 1,200 or 1,500 men will be enough. They do not go to fight, but to avoid fighting if possible.

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Crook or Wilson would be the best men I know of to command such an expedition.

All the cavalry of the Cumberland Army with you, not taken for the expedition referred to above, bring back to Chattanooga with you. I do not want them to go back where they started from. I do not insist upon this expedition, but if you deem it at all practicable start it. I leave this matter to you, because you are where the troops start from, and can learn more of the practicability and the roads than I know. You see the condition of men and horses, and also know better what the enemy are doing in that direction either to defeat such a move or to make our cavalry necessary elsewhere.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 1, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

Yours of 5 p. m. yesterday received. General Sherman is on your right and has orders on uniting his forces with yours to assume the direction of affairs. Elliott is ordered to Kingston. Left on 25th. Colonel Palmer is also ordered with his regiment and Tenth Ohio Cavalry direct to Kingston; leaves to-day. Steamer Dunbar loading with 150,000 rations hard bread and salt, and about half that quantity of coffee, sugar, and bacon; will start to-night or in the morning. We will endeavor to send you more supplies by river. Enemy's main body reported south of Dalton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Sherman from Granger, December 3d.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding announces that we have arrived here this evening and find many floating rumors relating to Knoxville, one of which is that Burnside has surrendered. This is not credited. The other, that Bragg sent orders through to Longstreet that he must attack Knoxville at once, and in case of failure he must get away the best way he could; that he did attack on Sunday last, was repulsed, and is now retreating toward North Carolina by Tellico Plains; this latter is more in conformity with what we observe, viz, the guard of one regiment and squad of cavalry attempted to destroy the bridge across the Hiwassee at our approach, and are now traveling with extraordinary speed toward Loudon. The secessionists of this town have all fled and the Union people remain and are exuberant.

We will march direct on Loudon in the morning (December 2),

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and the general commanding orders that you leave your steam-boat with a small guard with orders to proceed to Kingston with all dispatch, there to await your further commands; and that you, with your troops, move by the best practicable route directly for Philadelphia and Loudon, communicating with these headquarters your position during the day to-morrow. The general will be near the head of this column on the direct road for Loudon.

You need not overload your troops with provisions as the country abounds with everything.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kincannon's Ferry, December 1, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., with your division without delay.

As soon as you shall deem it safe, you will precede your command in person, assume control of the forces at and near Kingston, and make every preparation for crossing this command and also that of General Sherman, now en route to that place.

It is probable that lumber and other material can be obtained to construct a pontoon or trestle bridge.

As you pass through the country give orders to citizens to bring into Kingston beef, bacon, flour, corn-meal, forage, &c., upon promise of immediate payment.

Communicate to me all important information you may obtain.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Athens, December 1, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The corps is encamped between the Madisonville and Loudon road. From citizens I have gathered the following information: General Leadbetter, of the rebel army, staid at Athens last night. He came from Loudon and proceeded south on the old Federal road. The person at whose house General Leadbetter staid says that he (General Leadbetter) told him that Longstreet had attacked Knoxville and was repulsed, and that he is now retreating toward Murphy, N. C. General Leadbetter had been sent by General Bragg to General Longstreet to inform the latter to attack if he (Longstreet) thought that anything could be done. General Leadbetter had also orders to gather all the forces along the line of railroad, and send them to him. It is reported that a drove of 200 hogs was stopped on the old Federal road by our cavalry, near the Hiwassee Ferry, and captured.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Athens, Tenn., December* 1, 1863.

I. The several divisions composing this army in the field will march at dawn of day to-morrow, prepared to make a long and forced march, if necessary, on Loudon, keeping well closed up and prepared for any event that may arise.

The march will be in the following order: First, the Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding; second, the division commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis; third, the Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., commanding.

II. All the cavalry belonging to the command will be massed under the command of Colonel Long, and will, at 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow, be in the column between Generals Howard and Davis, prepared to leave the column and dash forward to secure the bridge at Loudon.

III. The head of the infantry column will await at Philadelphia a report from the cavalry as to the condition of things at Loudon.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Mizner, at Ripley, at 2 p. m. reports enemy advancing in force. There are rumors of infantry in heavy bodies at Oxford. I am massing from La Grange on Corinth. Cannot yet tell what it is, but think the cavalry advance covers infantry movement. Dodge should be notified in case of a strong movement toward the Muscle Shoals.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth:

Scout reports that Johnston crossed Tallahatchie and moved eastward day before yesterday, with large force of infantry and artillery. If so, they either mean Corinth or to pass toward Muscle Shoals. Send two of your best men to Dodge with this news. Tuttle will leave La Grange for Pocahontas as soon as the moon is up enough, and should reach there by 12 m. Send scout south from Corinth, and see if you can learn anything of infantry column. Your relief, if besieged, must come from Dodge. Mizner has been driven back to Ruckersville.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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CORINTH, *December* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have sent a scout both to Jacinto and Kossuth. I shall learn by morning if there is any move east of this post from the south, and will report. If I have to rely on Dodge for relief, I shall depend I fear on a broken reed. He is 100 miles off, and I have no communication with him. I shall, however, send him a dispatch in my hour of necessity.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *December* 1, 1863.
(Received 2d.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Your dispatch indicates that the movement of General Tuttle is to be by march. I suggest that rail is the certain and sure means.

Trains out from Memphis can push him through to Pocahontas or this place by 3 a. m. if they are started instanter. If he has to march the enemy will certainly be between him and any position of his command beyond Middleton before he can reach there. His only chance to cross the Hatchie is at Pocahontas; Of course his troops must not consume time by bringing camp and regiment equipage or rations, only arms and ammunition. I can feed them all for a month.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Corinth:

Tuttle has three batteries and four regiments. Five trains are out on the road somewhere.

I have not engines and cars enough to take his force, and in self-defense he must march. Hatch's cavalry is at La Grange, and he will be strong enough and in time enough to reach Pocahontas. Geddes can concentrate 1,100 men at Pocahontas, and will hold it against their cavalry column. Engines can take them on from Pocahontas if required at Corinth.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *December* 1, 1863.
(Received 2d.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Stevenson has at Corinth the One hundred and eighth, One hundred and thirteenth, One hundred and twentieth Illinois Regiments, all small; First Alabama and First West Tennessee Infantry (African descent), and Kidd's battery. At Pocahontas Colonel Geddes has Eighth Iowa and five companies Thirty-fifth Iowa,

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a small detachment Third Illinois Cavalry, and one company home guards, and Sixth Indiana Battery. At Middleton there are five companies Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and battalion Sixth Tennessee Cavalry. At Saulsbury there are five companies infantry. A copy of Mizner's dispatch 2 p. m. has been received by General Stevenson.

W. H. THURSTON,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

FOUR MILES NORTH OF RIPLEY,
December 1, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The enemy is advancing in force; we met them 3 or 4 miles south of Ripley at 10 a. m. We are skirmishing on the Pocahontas and Middleton roads, and will advise you as soon as I learn which road from Ripley his main column takes.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

LA GRANGE, *December* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT and
General STEVENSON:

Scout just in reports infantry at Oxford Saturday. I had instructed him to return immediately as soon as he was certain whether infantry was there. I am of opinion that they will move to Eastport via Iuka, keeping south of Corinth and Ripley, too, with main force. What do you think about it?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Mizner reports the enemy in force at Ripley at 2 p. m. Leave Morgan at La Grange, and move as soon as you can see to Pocahontas or Middleton as you best can. If they mean Corinth, you can get to Corinth from that point, and will have all your men together and in reach.

If this is simply a cavalry advance they will cross near Saulsbury. If there is infantry close up and in force they will try Corinth or Pocahontas.

Corinth is the place that must be held, and that can be defended best. Let the Seventh Illinois Cavalry accompany your march.

Be off by 3 a. m. if the moonlight is good. Leave all other cavalry but the Seventh with Morgan at La Grange to cover his posts, and direct him to report to me.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Duplicate to Brigadier-General Stevenson.)

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LA GRANGE, *December* 1, 1863.
(Received 2d.)

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Colonel Hatch is just in with his force. The Seventh Illinois is now out toward Ripley. Do you want the balance of cavalry all here but one regiment? I can move with greater facility to have a train here, which will leave men and animals in much better condition.

Do you expect me to take the garrison from Saulsbury and Middleton, &c., as I go? Hatch suggests that he be sent to attack the flank or rear of column moving on Pocahontas.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
La Grange:

Mizner is at Ruckersville hard pressed, and must fall back to Pocahontas to-morrow. Tuttle is ordered forward as soon as there is light to travel. Leave a few cavalry with Morgan at La Grange, and move up to support Mizner until the infantry come up. Confer with General Tuttle on this subject freely. You can cover his march and yet aid Mizner materially.

Grierson is here while I send this.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Mizner has been driven back to Ruckersville. Move toward Pocahontas to-night as soon as the moon gives you light enough. You must keep the connection with Corinth; to do that you must be at Pocahontas in time to check him there. Take up your garrisons as you go along. Leave Morgan at La Grange.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Take your troops up as you go; you will want them all. Hatch has his orders and will consult you. I cannot send trains for your batteries and you cannot do without them. I can send a train for a single regiment, but if any portion marches the whole should.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding at Helena:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 28th, with your report of proceedings in cases of certain steamers, is received. The Treasury Department, with the approval of General Grant, have adopted a new system, the principal features of which will be formally communicated to you. So strong is the pressure on the Government to allow cotton brought forward, that it is useless to do any more than exercise a general supervision. The Treasury Department are the judges as to who shall or shall not go below to obtain cotton, and the clearances issued here and approved by me is evidence that they have given bonds. Rope, bagging, and twine may go without restrictions. Every other article of supply will be examined closely here, and permitted or rejected. It is of no use to attempt to close up the counties named in your former order so that no supplies can go. Unless all trade on the river is stopped we cannot stop it in partial limits where we have no force. But we can, and I am now preparing an order making each county responsible for guerrilla outrages. You will, therefore, not hereafter stop any boat regularly cleared and permitted; but if you have information that any owner of a lot of goods is disloyal, take that parcel of goods until he clears himself from that suspicion.

Persons are permitted by the Treasury officers to go below with money to buy cotton, or to pay for cotton already bought. This, also, is approved by General Grant; the Treasury agents being held responsible for the men whom they permit. Of course, articles contraband of war are never permitted, except whisky and occasionally a little medicine.

You will, by the adoption of this course, be relieved from much responsibility and labor, and have much more time to give to your military duties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

UNION CITY, *December* 1, 1863.

Capt. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.:

Not receiving a reply to my dispatch before noon yesterday, and being ordered to form a junction with the cavalry from the south, I pushed out to Edmonds' Ferry, 12 miles this side of Trenton, last night, and sent a scouting party across the Obion; also 1 man into Trenton. I received news from three different sources exactly confirming that brought by my spy, and sent to you yesterday morning.

Bell moved west into the edge of Dyer County to get supplies and to await the arrival of Forrest. Faulkner is at Trezevant with only his own regiment. He has sent two companies to Jackson to get arms from Forrest for his new recruits.

I had crossed the ferry this morning, and was going on to meet our cavalry when your telegrams were brought to me saying that they had been ordered back. Knowing that I could gain nothing by

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going to Trenton, thinking that my force might be wanted here, and having all the information that I could get by advancing in person, I recrossed and turned back. Moore will come via Dresden, and Heinrichs via Gardner's Station, both conscripting as they come. They will be here to-morrow. If the general has no objections, I will go in to talk to him to-morrow evening.

My spy has gone to Jackson to get news of the artillery. He and others will inform me of any movement in this direction. I shall hold all the crossings of the Obion River from to-morrow night.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-ship Black Hawk, December 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. H. T. REID,
Commanding Forces, Cairo, Ill.:

GENERAL: I inclose you herewith a telegraphic dispatch* which I have just received from General Grant. I think we shall require at least four more boats to proceed without delay up the Tennessee River to bring down all the things.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

PADUCAH, *December* 1, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

All the transports that were at Eastport, fourteen in number, have just arrived at this place. Came down empty. Shall I send them back for the troops there? Please tell me what to do. I will fill the bill. I have received your dispatch ordering all the troops to Nashville.

Respectfully,

S. G. HICKS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 1, 1863.

Colonel HICKS,
Paducah:

Send the transports back to Eastport to remove the troops thence to Columbus, Ky. The following order, which was sent in care of Admiral Porter to commanding officer at Eastport, you will send up by an officer of your command with the transports: †

U. S. GRANT.

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*See November 30, p. 278.

†See Grant to commanding officer Eastport, November 30, p. 278.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
No. 22. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., December* 2, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, will move with his command at an early hour on the morning of December 3, and proceed to Bridgeport, Ala., at which place he will await further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Hurst, at Grand Junction, that the enemy 5,000 strong, was 5 miles from Saulsbury, moving west on the Ripley road, and that Hatch is east of Saulsbury. I have no cavalry here. Have I authority to use the battalion at Grand Junction?

Respectfully,

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
La Grange:

Take command of every arm until you hear from Hatch or Tuttle. Send word to Hatch at once; you will repel them handsomely.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Colonel MORGAN,
La Grange:

I learn from telegraph that Saulsbury is burned, and the enemy there. Hold your ground; if overmatched drop to Moscow and rally everything there. Reach Hatch if possible, and let him close on our friends and do them justice.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 2, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have the Second Battalion of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. In my dispatch to you this afternoon I was in error as to there being no cavalry here. I was informed by one of General Tuttle's aides that there was none here, hence the dispatch; have since learned the contrary. I have been waiting a dispatch from Hurst since receiv-

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ing your last. About 7 o'clock he informed me that he had no news from the east other than what we already know. I have my cavalry well advanced on all roads, and scouts on the Bolivar road. Will keep you advised from time to time. We are all right side up with care here.

Respectfully,

W. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
La Grange:

Send me the last and most reliable news as to the movements of the enemy. Keep me regulary advised. Use all the cavalry and scouts at La Grange, or get up new ones.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December 2,* 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Hurst says that there are 600 of the enemy at Saulsbury and that he proposes to move on them at 4 to-morrow morning. My scouts on the Bolivar and Davis' Mills roads have not reported. I am of the opinion that the enemy will move south before daylight, if he has not already done so; nevertheless, I will keep a bright lookout for him at an early hour to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I have had no communication with General Tuttle or Hatch, but cannot but think that they will be after them at early dawn.

W. H. M.

POCAHONTAS, [*December 2,*] 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Mizner reports skirmishing ceased at sunset at Ruckersville; enemy encamped short distance below there. He has fallen back behind the cross-roads. I may expect the enemy about Florence.

J. L. GEDDES,
Colonel, Commanding.

The above was sent also to General Stevenson, Corinth, and General Tuttle, La Grange.

OPERATOR.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
Saulsbury or Middleton:

Mizner reports enemy to have returned to Ripley and moved out on Salem road. Halt your column at first station and communicate with him at Pocahontas and with Morgan at La Grange, also with Hatch.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
Pocahontas:

Refit your command as soon as practicable, and open communications with Colonel Hatch now in motion from La Grange toward Ruckersville. It is of great importance to know if the enemy have infantry behind them.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

POCAHONTAS, *December 2, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have no reason to believe that the enemy have any infantry with them.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel.

EADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Ninth Illinois Infantry, Athens, Ala.:

I am in receipt of your report of movements to Florence, &c.; all very satisfactory. You can go to Huntsville if you desire. Wheeler has his hands full looking after Grant's cavalry and taking care of Bragg's rear. I sent 400 mounted infantry to Florence, and thence down the river, two or three days ago, to drive out anything that might be between here and Eastport. General Crook's cavalry should take care of all or most all the part east of you, as you have enough to watch to the south and west. I shall try to send you more force as soon as possible. The telegraph should soon be up to Athens. Have the man whom you recommended so highly commence recruiting negroes as fast as possible. I left the order blank for you to insert his name. As soon as he gets a company send him up with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, December 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Crocker's division is all up here, and is in camp on a line running from a point not far from Milldale to Hebron on Clear Creek, with Winslow's cavalry brigade near Hebron and a brigade of Leggett's division at the railroad bridge across Big Black. Osband is still at Skipwith's Landing and is doing good service, keeping the country west of the Sunflower clear of guerrillas. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois are at Natchez, Col. A. K. Johnson in command. He has over 1,000 white troops, besides the pioneer corps of the Fourth Division, one battery of light artillery and two regiments of negroes.

There has been for some days past a movement of rebel cavalry down in that direction, going in squads of from 15 to 40, though their object has not developed itself fully. It is reported that they are going to get into the river and fire upon boats, and that they have two batteries, and if they consider themselves strong enough, they will make a raid on Natchez.

Johnson has been cautioned to guard against a surprise, and with the force at his disposal, I do not fear but what he can hold out until re-enforcements reach him, should they be needed.

The guerrillas are becoming quite active along the river, especially in the vicinity of Waterproof and below the mouth of Red River. They have been driven away from the former place twice and some 20 captured by Brigadier-General Gresham, on his way up with his brigade.

If they continue to annoy boats, I shall have to send a little expedition down to try and clear them out.

I have ordered the Marine Brigade, now at Goodrich's Landing, to go down to that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Department and Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of November 18, inclosing a petition of certain citizens of Tensas Parish to organize a police force to protect themselves against the excesses of the negroes.

These citizens live in the vicinity of Lake Saint Joseph, and the petition was drawn up by a man by the name of Arrone, a lawyer, foreigner, and rebel, who is on his parole, having been paroled at New Orleans, I think.

A delegation of these same citizens came up to see me over two months ago in relation to the same thing, and I asked them if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance, and if needs be take up their guns and fight for the Federal Government and the flag and aid in putting down the rebellion, and they said "Not at present."

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I told the delegation to go back and say to their neighbors that until they were willing to do this honestly, sincerely, they had no right to ask, much less expect, the United States Government to throw the shield of its protection around them and their property. That I would not do it, nor permit them to organize a police force under the sanction of the Federal Government when they at least were hostile to it. But when they were ready to come out and declare their love for it openly, and put forth their powers in its behalf, then I would give them all the protection I could. This is the language I have invariably used to these people.

There is a strong Union feeling springing up in the section of country between the Mississippi and Yazoo, and also on the west side of Bayou Macon, which I shall aim to promote as much as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 2, 1863—7.20 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER, *Cumberland Gap:*

It seems very extraordinary that, so far as we can learn, Grant's successes have not yet been communicated to General Burnside. He says, on the 28th, that he had received no intelligence later than the 18th. It looks as if there had been before your arrival at Cumberland Gap a lack of diligence in this matter. If couriers are sent every hour and by every point of compass it would be nothing compared to the importance of letting him know Bragg's defeat and Grant's movements to aid him. I hope you have not been remiss in this matter, while I fear that sufficient exertion has not been made. If news can come, as it does come, from Burnside, it ought to go to him, and there can be no excuse for its failure.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TAZEWELL, *December* 2, 1863—7.30 a. m.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

General GRANT:

A courier came in from the front last night with the report that heavy firing was heard at Knoxville from 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday to the time he left. Can this be Granger attacking Longstreet's rear?

I am posting my small force on the Clinch River in good positions for defense or offense.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 2, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER, *Tazewell, Tenn.:*

Sherman will reach Knoxville to-morrow or the day following. His force is large, and Longstreet must retreat before it without

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much fighting. I do not see how his route can be any other than up the valley. You will no doubt be able to inflict a heavy blow upon his retreating column.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 2, 1863—12 noon.
(Received 5.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A party of 8, 1 of whom is an officer, have arrived; left Knoxville on Monday night. They report that General Burnside was strongly intrenched, sufficiently supplied, and confident of holding out any reasonable length of time. Midnight on Saturday Longstreet made a desperate assault on Fort Sanders with a picked command. The engagement lasted all night until 7 o'clock next morning. The rebels were completely repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men, of whom 250 were killed. General Burnside lost 45 killed and wounded. Some of the prisoners reported that Buckner's forces had joined Longstreet, whose entire force is estimated at 38,000 men. One of the party brought dispatches to you, which I have not yet seen, giving full report of operations up to time of writing. The general impression I received from the officer who gives this information is that General Burnside and his men are in excellent spirits, and confident of their ability to defeat the efforts of the enemy.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 2, 1863—9 p. m.
(Received 5.30 p. m., 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Heavy skirmishing has been continued all day between our advance cavalry and the enemy in the direction of Maynardville, which has resulted in Colonel Graham, commanding the cavalry, being driven back to the infantry supports on Clinch River, where all attempts to force a passage were repulsed. Ransom's division of three brigades of infantry, en route to Knoxville, is reported near Bean's Station.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 2, 1863—12.10 p. m.
(Received 5 p. m., 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. My force is so small—being only 5,000 men of the six-months' troops—that I shall not be able to do a great deal. Still you may rely upon our doing something at the right

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time. A brigade of cavalry in front toward Maynardville skirmishing all day yesterday with a superior force, and is still engaged, being forced to retire toward the Clinch River. The artillery and infantry now taking position to command the fords.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December* 2, 1863—8 p. m.
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Sherman writes me that he will reach Knoxville on 3d or 4th. Foster is in position to come into the valley as soon as it is safe to do so with his force. If not already retreating, Longstreet must do so, and with great loss. I see no route for him but up the valley into West Virginia. Is there any force in West Virginia that can head him or cut the road in his front?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Athens, December 2, 1863—daylight.

General HOWARD:

DEAR SIR: All my messengers are back. Granger moves this morning from Decatur, 15 miles to our left, on Philadelphia. I had an officer and 4 men in Madison last night; no signs of troops or wagons moving from Loudon to Tellico Plains. The same rumor pervades the country of Longstreet's defeat and retreat, but when or by what route I am not certain. We must not let him blind us by false rumors. I want you to move steadily and briskly on the main Loudon road and make, say, 15 miles by 2 p. m. Blair will keep close up. Davis has fallen behind in drawing rations and looking for a near road. He is 9 miles behind.

About 2 I will cause all the cavalry to pass to the front and push direct into Loudon, secure the locomotives and as much of the bridge as possible. If we can save the bridge, then all is right. Make all proper inquiries by the road, and if we find that Longstreet has sent wagons or troops to the right rear, we must turn across after him and leave Granger to go to Loudon, but we must be dead sure.

The officer I sent to Madison is a young but good officer, and I trust his report rather than the vague rumors we hear here. He brought back 2 prisoners, one of whom is the editor, who says he saw the dispatch from General Vaughn to Captain ———, to the effect that they had attacked Knoxville on Sunday and were repulsed. To-day we must learn for certain the truth. When sure that Knoxville is safe we can venture to experiment on Longstreet's line of retreat. It is not south or southeast, and if true must be toward Virginia.

Yours,

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Philadelphia, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The general took it for granted that the enemy would destroy the bridge, cars, &c., on our approach and escape on the other side of the river; and on the whole he does not object to it, as they will be then on the narrow peninsula between the Holston and Clinch, we holding Kingston and Knoxville, but it is all important we should know the fact, before pushing eastward that the bridge is substantially destroyed. He, therefore, wishes by the break of day that you display your force at Loudon, and, if the enemy has guns or infantry on this side of the river, to feel him with artillery and skirmishers, and if necessary attack him in force; but unless you are certain of the result do not push your lines of battle within canister range. The general proposes to turn the division following your corps to the east toward Morganton, ford or build a bridge, and push directly for Knoxville, leaving you and the other troops to follow as soon as you ascertain that the bridge is destroyed and cannot be relaid. If to-morrow morning be quiet, it would be well to fire some artillery in the direction of Knoxville, if the enemy should afford you any target, as the sound might reach Burnside and give him great comfort. Please report to the general the earliest possible moment after daylight the condition of things at Loudon.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Prigmore's Farm, December 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of Tennessee:

GENERAL: Arrived here with First Division. Found the road rough and difficult. Will reach Philadelphia early to-morrow, and Loudon during the day with the advance.

I have captured a number of prisoners, from whom I learn that Longstreet was beaten at Knoxville on Sunday, and has skedaddled by the mountains in Western North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, December 2, 1863—sunset.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I am just going into camp. Am 18 miles from Loudon. Will start at daylight in the morning. Six hundred rebel infantry

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were at Loudon last night. Two deserters taken to-day say they were going to fall back on Longstreet when we approached. There is some rebel cavalry between my columns and the river trying to escape.

I am, very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Orderly was detained by me.

DECEMBER 2, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts caught 2 of the officers, Taylor and Sheldon, to-night 6 miles from the city, who escaped from Columbus penitentiary with Morgan. Morgan is believed to be in Kentucky. If so—and it is possible—I will catch him.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 534. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 2, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

22. Brigadier-General Cox, U. S. Volunteers, as soon as he completes his duties at Sandusky, Ohio,* will report in person, without delay, for duty to the general commanding the army in East Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 3, 1863— 2.25 p. m.
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Chattanooga:

Accept my cordial thanks for your very interesting report of the battle before Chattanooga.† Various recommendations which you have made from time to time have been carried out. The considerations presented in your letter of the 21st, which is just received, appear satisfactory to me and the appointments recommended by you will be made accordingly. To avoid any omission, you had better telegraph to me the names of all whom you desire appointed.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

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* Where he was ordered November 12, in consequence of an apprehended raid from Canada. See Series III.

† See Part II, p. 77.

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WASHINGTON, *December* 3, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The forces in West Virginia are not strong enough to cut off Longstreet's retreat. Orders were given General Meade some time ago to cut the railroad at Lynchburg, so as to separate Longstreet from Lee; but nothing has been done, and it does not appear that anything is likely to be done by the Army of the Potomac in this campaign.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 537. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

10. The Secretary of War directs that Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds repair, with the least possible delay, to New Orleans and assume command of the troops at that place and in the vicinity, reporting to Major-General Banks. Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone will be relieved from all command at New Orleans and directed to report in person to General Banks.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 3, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 8.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Wheeler's cavalry were repulsed at the Clinch River, and have retired toward Knoxville. A Union citizen from over the mountains reports that a large force of infantry and cavalry, probably Ransom's forces, passed Bean's Station this morning going to Knoxville.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 3, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch is received.* I am at present completely held in check by Wheeler's and Jones' cavalry, which is stronger than my force, with which we were engaged all day yesterday, and by Ransom's division on the road near Bean's Station. I shall send a

*Of December 1.

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courier through to Clinton to tell General Granger that I have no doubt that Longstreet will retreat by the road leading through Rutledge or Rogersville; that if General Granger will advance to Blain's Cross-Roads, he will strike Longstreet's flank, or failing in that, we can catch Wheeler's cavalry between us.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

Major-General Grant telegraphs that General Sherman will reach Knoxville to-morrow or the day after. This will compel the immediate retreat of Longstreet up the Holston Valley toward Virginia, via Rutledge and Bean's Station. I am held in check here by the whole cavalry force of Wheeler and Jones, a force more than equal to the whole command here. The best point for you to strike the retreating column with your cavalry is at Blain's Cross-Roads. So long as the cavalry force is in my front I can do nothing; if it withdraws, my cavalry will hang close upon the enemy and do all the damage it can. If you should fail to strike the column at Blain's Cross-Roads, if you will close up in their rear, you will join with my cavalry. If you move with rapidity, we may be able to get Wheeler's cavalry between us. He is this morning in front of Walker's Ford, on Clinch River, 11 miles from here.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General of Volunteers.

MORGANTON, TENN., *December* 3, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have just forded the river at this place; found it deep, uneven, and rapid; in fact impracticable for anything except cavalry.

There is one boat here 25 feet long—needs repairs; and very little material for bridges. The stream is at least 200 yards wide. We'll do the best we can; but with the materials at hand, can promise but very poor speed.

If you have saved any boats at Loudon, you had better try and cross at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fork Creek, 6½ Miles from Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I will move my troops to Loudon in the morning to meet the Paint Rock and obtain rations, as the command is entirely out, and also to obtain an additional supply of ammunition, as we

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have but 40 rounds per man on hand. In the mean time I will do all in my power to gather in wheat and corn, and have it ground for the use of the troops, as rapidly as possible.

In case the Paint Rock and Dunbar arrive promptly with a sufficiency of flats, I would suggest that the whole command proceed to Loudon and cross the river there, as it will give us the advantage of a double base at Kingston and Loudon.

It is clearly evident to me that Longstreet does not intend to cross to the south side of the river, either to fight or escape.

His only route is by the Lynchburg railroad or the French Broad River.

Capt. W. E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers, of my staff, is ordered to report to you to render any assistance in building the bridge, and report to me on its completion.

Whatever we do should be done with the greatest promptitude.

In case our troops are caught in a cold rain in these mountains at this inclement season of the year, many of them must perish and many more become disabled, without the means of sheltering, feeding, or otherwise providing for their comfort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[LITTLE TENNESSEE,]
December 3, 1863.

General GRANGER:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours is received. The river is a more formidable obstacle than I had supposed. Halt your column where you please and keep a staff officer here to advise you of the time when bridge will be complete. If the boats Paint Rock and Dunbar come up, we can both cross there, then here. I will push the work on the bridge. The rebels have a train of thirty wagons between here and Tellico Plains, escaping for Murphy, but I have sent all my cavalry to Knoxville. Halt your Second Division at Philadelphia, and make the mills grind flour. You can collect any quantity of shorts and rye up the valley.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LITTLE TENNESSEE,
December 3, 1863—3 p. m.

General HOWARD:

The river here is more of an obstacle than we calculated. It will take some time to bridge. Has the cavalry gone to Burnside? Don't move your command till you hear one bridge is done. Can you do anything in the way of crossing? Any boats saved? We expect the boats Paint Rock and Dunbar up with provisions, and they may serve to pass our troops, but in the mean time we must advise Burnside that we are near.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., December 3, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: From information that I deem reliable I think the enemy is trying to retreat through New Market, Warm Springs, Asheville, &c., into North Carolina. His original plan was through Murphy, into Georgia. A large train of wagons left here yesterday via Knoxville loaded. About 60 loaded wagons, 75 cars, 3 locomotives were burned after having run over the river bank. I have found flour, rice, a few crackers, and corn enough certainly for three days for my command.

Longstreet ordered up ammunition, but Vaughn had already destroyed it.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Can I not march direct on Maryville without going to Madisonville?

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., December 3, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the following information from a man, formerly a rebel officer, who left Longstreet's army last Saturday: Two divisions (McLaws' and Jenkins'), 15,000; two brigades of Buckner's division, commanded by Bushrod Johnson, 3,500; cavalry commanded by Martin, 6,000; two brigades of cavalry under Ransom, 3,000; ditto infantry, 3,500. Longstreet has sixty pieces of artillery; horses of McLaws' division in poor condition; 1,500 the estimated loss in Sunday's battle.

Inclosed I send a rough sketch* of Longstreet's and Burnside's position.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Your dispatch has just been received. General Davis and myself can make a bridge across Davis' Ford with wagons, if you say so.

No pontoons left here. General Davis is here. His division encamped near by. Water at Davis' Ford about 2½ feet, and 6 miles from this point.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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*Not found.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Loudon, December 3, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Left camp at 4 o'clock. Entered the town just at dawn. Found a few rebels sick, not exceeding 50. Cars all destroyed. Forty-eight cars were run into the river, and three engines. The enemy destroyed considerable flour and crackers. Two car-loads of coffee were run into the river.

The rebels were just crossing as our cavalry came in sight. All were crossed by dark, and the pontoon bridge destroyed half an hour after dark.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD.

DECEMBER 3, 1863.

General HOWARD:

Just as I expected. See if any of the locomotives could be fished out. One would be of great service to us. You may spend the day, refresh, and follow by the Morganton road in the morning.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

See that the cavalry is sent off at once for Knoxville via Morganton.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Philadelphia, Tenn., December 3, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Third Division:

We have arrived at this place, and will push on to Morganton to-night. All the troops are moving to Knoxville on the south side of the Tennessee.

You will move, leaving Philadelphia to your left, passing through either Madisonville or Rockville to Maryville, thence to Knoxville. Your rations being exhausted to-night you will be compelled to feed your troops upon the country.

From the best information I can gather both the Little Tennessee and Little River are fordable. If the Little Tennessee is not fordable a bridge will be constructed at Morganton by our troops to-day.

Push on as rapidly as possible, and if possible accumulate one or two days' rations on the road.

From the most reliable information Longstreet is still in front of Knoxville.

Our cavalry, with two divisions, reached Loudon last night and captured a number of prisoners.

The rebels destroyed forty-eight cars, three locomotives; burned their pontoon train and their entire depot of supplies at that point.

By order of Major-General Granger:

Very respectfully,

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Inspector-General.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Five Miles from Philadelphia, December 3, 1863—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel SELFRIDGE,
Inspector-General, Fourth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Your note of this 10.30 a. m. is received. Directions will be complied with. Being in rear of other troops, I may find short commons in the country, but will try to make the best of it. I would be glad for you to communicate frequently, and let me know where I can communicate with you. Should Longstreet remain much longer in front of Knoxville he may be captured.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Sparta, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 1st, with the First Brigade, First Division, and section of Lilly's battery; the Second Brigade, First Division, with the remaining sections, arrived to-day.

The passage of Caney Fork delayed the crossing of the troops, that of Stone's River and Caney Fork, the train from Nashville, containing subsistence, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores, absolutely necessary for the equipment of the cavalry, not supplied since the campaign of the past summer and fall.

Eight men and horses of the Second Indiana Cavalry were drowned in attempting the crossing of Caney Fork during the night. The depth of the stream, its steep banks, swift current, and water freezing on the rope and boat prevented working the ferry during the whole of the night. To have attempted to cross the animals by swimming would, on account of the extreme cold, have caused the loss of many animals, which the nature of my order did not seem to require. Supplies of forage and flour are not abundant between Alexandria and this place. From here I must take sufficient to enable me to reach Kingston. Colonel Hughs, Confederate Army, is in this vicinity collecting the several bands scattered through the country for guerrilla warfare, taking refuge in the mountains. When pursued, they have been difficult to reach, but whenever the opportunity has afforded, my scouts have had the advantage of them in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

I will communicate when near Kingston.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

HUNTSVILLE, *December* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I collected all the supplies, hogs, sheep, beef-cattle, &c., from all this section of country some two weeks since, but as all these

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plantations have a great many negro women and children to feed, I have not been able to get but few more than will do my command. The corn I have not been able to collect, as there is a great deal of it, and my command has been so much scattered. I learn the rebels are taking corn across the river in vicinity of Decatur, but as I only have one regiment there, it is impossible for me to protect. Will you please let me know when the immediate necessity for so strongly picketing the river from Flint River to Crow Creek is over with, so I can withdraw them. I need them much here. Colonel Long has seven of my regiments. Will he return soon? I will have to send my wagons to Nashville to get what I want for my command. I succeeded in getting some axes to-day. I shall collect all the mechanics in this vicinity and put them at work on the Flint River bridge at once.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EN ROUTE TO SALYERSVILLE,
December 3, 1863.

General BOYLE,
Louisville:

My scouts are in Salyersville; enemy was 300 strong; 200 have gone in the direction of Mount Sterling; 500 reported above on Middle Creek. I will divide my force to guard against their escape, if gone below, and follow up. Clark, being at Ashland, could not join me, and has but few serviceable horses. I have no mounted men. This from reliable sources.

Have ordered four companies 60 miles above on Kentucky River. Do not think they can get out.

GEO. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 17. } *Philadelphia, Tenn., December* 3, 1863.

The senior commanding officer at Kingston will, after leaving a small force to garrison the place, collect all the troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and push around to Knoxville, with the right flank resting on the Holston, feeling their way cautiously, and covering the steam-boat Chattanooga.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAND JUNCTION,
December 3, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

The enemy is retreating on the Holly Springs road. Half of Hatch's men are after them and the other half are coming in.

F. HURST,
Colonel, Commanding.

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MEMPHIS, *December* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

Open communication with Mizner, and send a strong force north after Forrest, who is reported by General Tuttle to have about 500 men. If Mizner is not active, arrest him and send him in.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
La Grange:

From information just received you need not send any forces north except a patrol of observation.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* [3,] 1863.

General HURLBUT:

General Tuttle was 1 mile south of Saulsbury two or three hours ago, coming this way. No further news of the enemy.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 3, 1863.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Pocahontas, Tenn.:

Hold your command at Pocahontas in readiness to move. Look well to the south with patrols and gain all possible information. The road will be repaired immediately. Forage your command on the country. Send me by return courier report of your strength, also your losses and captures.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 3, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Have just arrived. I received your dispatch yesterday at 4 p. m. If I had got it a half hour sooner I could have attacked them last night with infantry and cavalry; as it was, Hatch attacked them at sunrise this morning and drove them before infantry got deployed. Lee, Chalmers, Forrest, Ferguson, and other generals were along. Forrest went north with 400 or 500 men, the rest went south. There is but little damage done to railroad. I should think it could be repaired in twenty-four hours. We have 30 or 40 prisoners; as many horses, &c.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

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LA GRANGE, *December* 3, 1863.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

All was going well at Corinth last night. Mizner says Loring's division of infantry are down there somewhere. I found Mizner at Pocahontas with his command. I will send garrison back to Saulsbury in the morning.

Forrest has only one battalion with him; prisoners say 500 men, but I don't think he has over half that. We will need more to watch Lee than him, for he may swing around to the west of here. I believe Grierson has a force watching them.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: You will perceive from the telegram, copy of which has been sent you, that additional force has been sent you.

As soon as you receive them, I desire you to make up a strong flying column, and clear all the country between the Hatchie and the Tennessee down as far as Jackson. You will be guided in your line of operation by what you consider the best for the service. The enemy broke our line of road at Saulsbury yesterday, but are now in retreat. I have some uncertainty as to the movements below Corinth, as there are reports of infantry moving across by New Albany. I still think there will be no serious movement other than with mounted men.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Have the railroad repaired as soon as practicable. What news from Corinth? Do you hear anything further of any infantry? What has become of Mizner's brigade of cavalry? Cover the track repairers and telegraph men as they move out.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Open road and telegraph as soon as you can. Corinth is the point to which your attention must be directed mainly, and to hold which all other points east of La Grange must be abandoned.

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Upon information of any attack in force threatened there, your garrison at Pocahontas must push on to Corinth, and you must move yourself, and that rapidly. A few days will bring forces to Columbus which will clear the upper country down to Jackson. Ascertain from prisoners and all other sources the probable strength of the enemy.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 3, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

My latest information of the position of the enemy was that he was moving from Grand Junction toward or to the south of Saulsbury. Artillery is reported as having been heard to the southeast of here about one-half hour ago.

W. H. MORGAN.

LA GRANGE, *December* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Hurst, at Grand Junction, informed me by courier about 5 this morning that the enemy was moving on him in strong force. I directed him to fall back on this place if too strong for him. Have just learned that the enemy is falling back toward Saulsbury, and that Hurst is pursuing.

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *December* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Major Whitsit, in command of detachment of Ninth and Sixth Illinois, just arrived from Saulsbury. The enemy did not capture any trains, but tore up the road for some distance, burned ties, and bent rails; but no very serious damage. Hatch skirmished with them two or three hours this morning, and they have retreated south. Will send you more definite information as soon as possible. Force reported about 2,000. Nothing heard from Tuttle or Mizner.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, December 3, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: You will send 100 men at daylight in the morning toward Bolivar to obtain all possible information of the direction taken by the force under Forrest and their intentions. They will go as far as Bolivar, if practicable.

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You will also send 100 toward Salem and Holly Springs, to return via La Fayette or Moscow, and another 100 southwest toward Early Grove and Mount Pleasant. The object is to obtain information of the whereabouts and movements of the enemy, and particularly whether any force of infantry is near us. Should any considerable force be encountered, instruct the officer to watch them and send word immediately back.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 3, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

GENERAL: If Forrest has gone north it is for the purpose of organizing the bands above. It will not require a very strong force to follow him up. The main attention should be given to the force south of you until it is ascertained that there is no heavy force of infantry south. Fit your cavalry up as fully as possible. Report losses and captures.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Your dispatch received. Hatch and his command are much fatigued and will lose no time by resting here to-night. Have ordered him to be ready to move at daylight to-morrow. Information of Forrest going north is rather indefinite. Will communicate with Mizner as soon as possible. I presume he is at Pocahontas. Can order him to send the Seventh Kansas to join Hatch at Bolivar, and with rest of his command look well south if you think best; this will give Hatch about 1,300 men. Most of the enemy have gone south, and both Tuttle and Hatch think they may move west and strike the road between here and Memphis, probably La Fayette or Collierville. I have ordered patrols south from these points.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *December* 3, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Telegram received directing me to put my force to building trestle railroad bridge over Duck River and to obey instructions from Brigadier-General Dodge in this matter. My force is only 300 men, having yesterday relieved pioneers at Smith's Station, and having two companies at Franklin, daily details to be deducted. I can work 50 soldiers and 100 negroes. I have plenty of good mechanics and 2 officers practical engineers. I shall send to Nashville at once for axes and tools, and push the work with all possible dispatch.

HENRY R. MIZNER,
Colonel Fourteenth Michigan Infantry.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 3, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Nashville:

Put force at work on bridges between Nashville and Columbia. Detain animals for General Hooker's command until further orders.

By command of General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to a subject that is giving us some trouble. Generals Buell and Rosecrans, by proclamation, both promised protection to the persons and property of law-abiding citizens in this city and State; yet I find that dwelling-houses, furniture, &c., are often taken by the Federal officials for quarters, as well as offices, turning the owners and their families out of doors.

In very hard cases I have been prompted to interfere, by a sense of duty to the Government as well as a conscientious regard for justice and right. But the discharge of this duty is an unpleasant one, as it brings me in collision with other officials in a matter which they think they are as competent to judge of as I am; and although I do not wish to shift from myself any responsibilities resting upon me, yet I ask that an order on this subject from department headquarters be made that will be more authoritative and more satisfactory to all concerned. I do not think that families should be put out of their dwelling-houses to give quarters to officers, nor that such houses, when occupied by families, should be taken for any purpose when it may be conveniently avoided. This was the rule adopted by Generals Buell and Rosecrans, and the instructions of General Rosecrans on this subject to Captain Dickson were very particular and in accordance with the views above expressed. Great hardships and sufferings will result from the course now pursued.

The writing of this paper is rendered necessary by an instance of the kind referred to, brought to my notice by Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, the particulars of which I have requested him to communicate to you on this paper.

I am, general, very respectfully,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding District of Nashville.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 289. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., December* 4, 1863.

All orders given by order of the major-general commanding the department by any officer announced as a member of his staff, including the chiefs of all staff departments—such orders concerning their own departments exclusively—will be obeyed Such orders

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will, when intended for the staff officers of commands, be sent through the commanding officers of such commands.

All orders relative to the personnel of the army will emanate from the office of the assistant adjutant-general of the department.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 4, 1863—10.15 a. m.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The enemy's cavalry retired yesterday toward Knoxville, closely followed by our cavalry. Our scouts went 7 miles beyond Maynardville. Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday at Knoxville. I have ordered a detachment of cavalry to blockade the valley road from Spring House to Bean's Station.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, *December* 4, 1863.

MY DEAR BURNSIDE: I arrived here three days since with the force of General Willcox, with the object of being as near you as possible, so as to harass Longstreet's flanks when he commences to retreat, as he must, for Sherman's force above is more than a match for him. General Grant telegraphs me that Sherman will be at Knoxville to-day or to-morrow. Three divisions of Wheeler's cavalry and Jones' division came out and drove Graham's brigade back from Maynardville to Walker's Ford on the Clinch River. There the infantry and artillery supports drove them back with loss. Yesterday it all retired to Knoxville closely followed by Colonel Graham, who is now near Maynardville. I have ordered the road from Spring House to Bean's Station to be blockaded. All the cavalry of the division is also to be on the road near Maynardville to act according to circumstances. I have sent couriers to General Granger, informing him of my position, and the favorable point for striking the flank of the retreating enemy. Ransom with his division passed down past Bean's Station yesterday morning just after daybreak, en route for Knoxville. The scouts report heavy firing at Knoxville yesterday. I hope you have given Longstreet a sound thrashing, similar to the one of Sunday morning; that was a very handsome affair. Couriers frequently arrive from Knoxville. Yesterday a party of 125 officers and men arrived. They report everything favorable and that you are confident of holding out against every attack Longstreet can make. If there is anything I can do for you more than I have done, please let me know. A thousand congratulations on your brilliant defense which has so long monopolized the attention of the country. Give my love to Parke.

Ever yours, most truly,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General of Volunteers.

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FOUR MILES FROM WALKER'S FORD, TENN,
December 4, 1863.

Col. F. W. GRAHAM, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: The following communication has just been received from the commanding general:

Brig. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX:

The commanding general directs that you make the following disposition of the forces under your command:

Move Graham's brigade of cavalry to Blain's Cross-Roads, which place they will hold, sending a detachment back toward Rutledge and Bean's Station to blockade the road.

Garrard's brigade, with the exception of the force at Needham's Ford, will join Graham at Blain's Cross-Roads. The Sixth Indiana Cavalry will be ordered from this place to Evans' Ford, and remain there until relieved by one of your infantry regiments, which you will order at once to that point.

Obstruct all the fords except Walker's and Evans', by felling trees in the river and blockading the roads leading to the fords for short distances on both sides of the river. Divide the pioneer corps so that the work of obstructing the fords may be prosecuted to the best advantage.

The cavalry force will remain at Blain's Cross-Roads while the work of blockading the road between the former and Bean's Station has been fairly commenced, and will then return to Maynardville, and if necessary to Walker's Ford. The blockading party will return to Bean's Station and Evans' Ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

The whole communication is transmitted to you that you will have full information of the object to be obtained, and you will please commence the move directed for your brigade at once. If you are short of axes for blockading the roads order your troops to procure them from the country.

Very respectfully,

HENRY BOWMAN,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Since writing the above the inclosed copy of a communication from Major-General Foster has been received, which will modify your orders. The presence of the enemy on the roads may also delay the blockading detachments until morning. You will be able to judge and do the best you can under the circumstances. Garrard's brigade may possibly cross the river to-night at one of the upper fords and move down on the other side of the river if there is a practicable road falling into the Knoxville road somewhere in your rear. I will try and send you messages informing you of Garrard's movements. Please send back the latest information you have of the enemy on the different roads, and also please state how far your headquarters will be from the river to-night.

HENRY BOWMAN,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to call your attention to the distinguished services rendered by Brig. Gen. John W. Geary in the battle of Wauhatchie and during the late operations of the army which resulted in the

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defeat and discomfiture of the rebel army under General Bragg, and to request that he be promoted to the rank of major-general. In the former my official report will acquaint you with the character of the services of this meritorious officer. During our subsequent operations they will be presented still more prominently to the Government. Of his former services in the Army of the Potomac I need not speak; they are favorably known to you and the country.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
December 4, 1863.

Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report as division officer of the day for the 3d instant:

Capt. Joseph H. Haskins, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, commanding picket of First Brigade, reports to me where had been previously seen the enemy's camp from the top of the Suck flour-mill has now disappeared; he also reports at 10.30 o'clock p. m. a move of artillery or heavy wagons and trains was heard distinctly moving toward the right; also 1 prisoner captured by a vedette of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, who was sent to headquarters; also at 1.30 o'clock this morning two rockets were seen on the hills opposite his center, and one blank shot fired. Teams and artillery moving on our right and left. Captain Gaulin, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding picket-line of the Second Brigade, also reported, as he supposed, the moving of artillery or wagons, between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. Considerable firing by the enemy in front of the Second Brigade early this morning; more quiet at 8.30.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

WM. J. BOLTON,
Major and Division Officer of the Day for the 3d instant.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Morganton, December 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you move your command in such time that the leading division shall occupy the bridge at early dawn.

General Howard will cross his troops at Davis' Ford, which will give you the bridge here at the early moment specified.

Loaded wagons must not pass the bridge until all troops are crossed over. Artillery will be passed by hand, and light ambulances with two horses can pass with their respective commands.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

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[Indorsement.]

Unless General Wood sends back notice of the time of his leaving camp here, have reveille at 3 o'clock.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

FIELD ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Little Tennessee, December 4, 1863.

I. The troops now marching for the relief of the army in Knoxville will, for the purpose of maneuver and battle, be arranged as follows:

Right wing: Fourth Army Corps, two divisions, General Granger.

Center: Fifteenth Army Corps, two divisions, General Blair.

Left wing: Eleventh Army Corps, two divisions, General Howard.

The division commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis will constitute the reserve, and will habitually be in support of the center. The cavalry under Colonel Long will act under the special orders of the commanding general.

II. The whole army will move direct on the enemy at Knoxville and fight them at the earliest possible moment. The center will cross the bridge at Morganton and move via Maryville; the left wing will follow and march by the road direct west of Baker's Creek, to Unitia, Louisville, and Little River. The right will then cross, move to the main Madisonville and Knoxville road. At Maryville all must communicate, and then march by concentric roads on Knoxville. The reserve will cross the bridge last and close up on the center.

III. As time is all important, every commander will at once place his troops convenient to the bridge, or assure himself that he can reach it the moment his turn comes. Every soldier should have all his ammunition on his person, cautioned to use it with great prudence, three days' cooked meat and bread, if to be had. If rations are not to be had, the men will cheerfully live on meal till their fellows in Knoxville are released from their imprisonment.

IV. In case of battle each commander must fight his command offensively. There must be no delay in the attack, only using the proper precaution to cover it with a good line of skirmishers, but we must be quick and prompt to attack. When the head of either column is in Knoxville then new combinations will be made.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Little Tennessee, December 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Inasmuch as General Howard's corps may not move from Loudon in time in the morning to cross the bridge at daylight, the general commanding desires you to be prepared to cross at that time

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in order to keep the bridge occupied, as the Fifteenth Corps will have all passed during the night. Should General Howard, therefore, not have reached the bridge by daylight, you will please move your command over the river at that time, and halt your column on the road already assigned it on the other side.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Five Miles East of Morganton, Dec. 4, 1863—4 o'clock.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Third Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you use every effort to procure corn and wheat, and to grind all you possibly can. We have three small mills running, but cannot supply much. Johnson's mill, 2 miles south of this, where General Sheridan is grinding, has three run of stone, and can grind all the grain you can get there.

The bridge will be done to-night, and you will be prepared to move by daylight. Longstreet is yet at Knoxville. He assaulted Burnside on Sunday and was badly whipped. I send you a letter of a mail of many letters captured this morning by General Sherman. We were all over to the river to see General Sherman this morning. Longstreet is evidently badly puzzled.

Major Beaham, of the commanding general's staff, was sent to you this morning at 4 a. m. with a dispatch; supposing you to be at Madisonville he was directed thither, and it is much feared he is captured.

Herewith I send you copy of Field Orders,* announcing order of battle and march.

Please return the letter I sent you from Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Loudon, December 4, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: A few rebel pickets have been seen this morning on the opposite side of the river. I am fixing a flat-boat to cross over a small force.

Have dispatched scouts to communicate if possible with General Burnside. A courier seems to have got through from Burnside to Colonel Byrd at Kingston.

I have repaired about fifteen rebel wagons, and can make a foot bridge in a short time at Davis' Ford. I have also sent a party to measure the depth of the water, said to be in no place more than 3 feet, and is a good ford, distant 6 miles from this place. If I cross there it will save me 10 miles' march, and there will be no loss of time.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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*See p. 330.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Little Tennessee, December 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The bridge at this place will be ready for you at day light to-morrow. The Fifteenth Corps will be passed over to-night

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPARTA, TENN.,
December 4, 1863.

Col. O. H. LA GRANGE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The colonel commanding directs that you proceed immediately with your brigade, lightly equipped, to the vicinity of Yankeetown and clear out a force of guerrillas there, estimated at about 400 or 500 in number.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Sparta, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade, Colonel La Grange, has returned from the expedition on which they were ordered by the general commanding. They went 6 miles the other side of Yankeetown, and scouting parties were sent out beyond on all the roads. No enemy was seen, and all citizens reported that but 3 had been in that vicinity to-day. The wheat was brought in. The scouts just in report all of Hughs' force at Spring Creek or Sinking Cave, 6 miles east of Livingston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Eastport, Miss.:

The following dispatch is just received at these headquarters from Major-General Grant, and is forwarded for your immediate action:

CHATTANOOGA, *December 3, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

General Hurlbut reports a large force approaching Corinth, with the probable view of seizing the place. I had previously ordered boats to Eastport to move that garrison to Hurlbut. If you can, wish you would send a messenger through to

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Eastport, instructing the commanding officer if he is not yet left to stop at Hamburg Landing, and if Corinth is still threatened to march out there until the place is relieved from danger. Should they go to Corinth the commanding officer should report to General Hurlbut for orders, and if not required to move by water, release the steamers.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *December* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have just received your dispatch and will send it through very fast. Colonel Rowett, just returned overland from Corinth, says that fourteen steamers went up to Eastport three days ago; says that one brigade had been up and went down again, met the rest at Paducah, and all returned to Eastport. The force threatening Corinth is Forrest's cavalry, five brigades, and rumor said some infantry. Your dispatch will get to Eastport to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

My couriers just in from a force sent south, and report a considerable force of the enemy moving this way. I think it a movement to cover an attack on Collierville or La Fayette, perhaps on Corinth.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *December* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The enemy are moving west on the Early Grove and Mount Pleasant road. I am sending Hatch that way via Moscow.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *December* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Couriers just in report the head of the enemy's column at Mount Pleasant moving west. Hatch is moving rapidly west on the State Line road.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
La Grange:

Your cavalry must meet and check the enemy until Morgan gets down to Moscow and Collierville. The troops at Collierville and Germantown are warned and will hold out.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUMBACK,
Collierville:

Hold your ground to the last extremity. Hatch must come up on your left soon.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 4, 1863.
(Received 9 a. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

The prisoners all say they have no infantry that they know of nearer than Canton. There is a column now 4 miles south of here. The cavalry are now skirmishing with them; said to be in force, but I don't think so. If they attack they will be whipped sure. I have sent for construction train to return here.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 4, 1863.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout just in reports three regiments, about 1,000 men, 4 miles south of here, and are now moving west; will move after them immediately.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 4, 1863.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout just in reports head of rebel column at Mount Pleasant at 9 o'clock this a. m.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Moscow:

Be on the alert—scouts well out. Telegraph any information immediately to these headquarters, and if line is cut, communicate with General Tuttle and General Grierson at La Grange.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Same to commanding officers at Germantown and Collierville.)

LA GRANGE, *December* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

There are five regiments, with artillery, in the column that threatened us this morning, and have gone west.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

If you think it advisable to move infantry, send Morgan toward Moscow. I will notify the posts at Moscow, Collierville, and Germantown.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Collierville:

Five rebel regiments, with artillery, are moving west from vicinity of La Grange; our forces following.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

(Same to commanding officers at Germantown and Moscow.)

MOSCOW, TENN.,
December 4, 1863—3.40 p. m.

General TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

The enemy are falling back toward La Fayette, on State Line road. Our men are following sharply, still fighting. Have driven them 2 miles.

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Colonel Morgan has arrived. The enemy are destroying railroad and trestles.

General Lee is in command. Chalmers and Ferguson, with from 4,000 to 5,000, are with him; probably not more than 4,000. This information is gained from prisoners. They have four pieces of heavy artillery.

Colonel Hatch is suffering intense pain, but the surgeon thinks his wound is not fatal.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade Cavalry.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 4, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

Result of scout north not satisfactory. Officer was no farther than Van Buren, 7 miles from Saulsbury. Says Forrest has three regiments and battalion, about 2,000 men, three cannon and thirty wagons. That he crossed at Bolivar on ferry. Says he is going to Jackson to stay all winter. Mizner at Saulsbury to-night, and will start for here at daylight. He will have to come on now, I suppose, and by the time he gets to Grand Junction you can be ready to give him such orders as may be thought best. You will know about affairs west by that time, unless there is a great necessity for him; then I think he ought to stay at the east end of road. Hurst, at Grand Junction, says his pickets have been fired on since dark. Don't know what he means. He is investigating it.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
December 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: I send you the following just received from a sure hand.

It may be that the figures are exaggerated somewhat, but they are substantially correct.

As soon as I can get the front cleared I will turn on these brigands. General Forrest has, I think, gone up there from Saulsbury with from 300 to 500 men.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Colonel Bell came to Gibson County with 575 men; brought 1,000 Enfields and 60,000 rounds.

Wilson has 550, Newsom has 500, Kizer has 350, Franklin has 100, and Greer has 300—to report to Bell.

Faulkner has 1,200 about Spring Creek.

They are to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, commencing as near Union City as possible. Richardson to operate on Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., December 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Immediately on receiving the order to take up the Paducah and Hickman roads, I formed a junction of the two by laying about 1 mile of track in order to run up to Mingo Station, 17 miles from Union City, and commenced from that point working both ways toward Paducah and Union City.

I have received a telegram from General Grant not to take up any more of the Paducah road until further orders.

We are now at work on the Hickman road at Peru Station and vicinity. On the Paducah road, 7 miles from Union City, were about 40 bales of cotton. I ordered them brought to Columbus, as well as about 40 more bales from State Line, and now hold them subject to your orders. My object was to prevent them from being burned or destroyed by guerrillas; that near State Line had been there some time, and a portion of it owned by Judge Williams, from near Trenton, a good and unconditional Union man.

Please give me instructions in relation to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRESHAM,
Commanding Brigade, Fourth Division:

GENERAL: The recent appearance of guerrillas on the river between Grand Gulf and Natchez, and the reported movement of rebel cavalry south through Claiborne and Jefferson Counties, render it necessary to send an expedition to disperse and capture them if possible.

You are hereby assigned to the command of the expedition for this purpose, consisting of two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and a section of artillery, and will embark on board of transports as soon as practicable, and proceed down the river.

The command will go provided with five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to the man.

On reaching Rodney, should no enemy make their appearance in any force, on either bank, or should you not be able to learn anything of them or their movements, you can disembark and proceed up through Fayette and thence around to Natchez. Re-embarking at Natchez, you can come up to the vicinity of Waterproof and scour the country thoroughly toward the Tensas and around Lake Saint Joseph. This is the general outline and instructions, which, of course, you are at liberty to modify to suit circumstances. On completing the objects of the expedition you will return to this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRESHAM,
Commanding Expedition:

GENERAL: If on your arrival at Rodney or below you learn that there is a force threatening Natchez, you will immediately proceed to that point and take command of the U. S. forces, and act as your best judgment dictates.

It is reported that Wirt Adams, with 2,500 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, has moved down to attack Natchez.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 5, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM M. WILES,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have just arrived at this point with the steamer Dunbar from a point on the river 95 miles above here—White's Creek. I was unable to proceed farther on account of low water and the size of the boat. The Paint Rock is likewise too large for navigation above here. I would respectfully recommend that the Chattanooga, being a smaller boat, be brought up and run on the river above. She is capable of carrying 75 or 100 tons to Knoxville at this stage of water and corn at a lower stage. With a double set of hands she could make the trip in five days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HENNEGAN,
Pilot, Steamer Dunbar.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 290. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, chief of staff, having been ordered to the command of the troops in New Orleans and vicinity, is hereby relieved from duty in this department.

In taking leave of Major-General Reynolds, the commanding general desires to tender him his thanks for the fidelity and ability which has characterized his discharge of the duties of chief of staff, as well as for the efficient aid and co-operation always rendered by him while they were associated together in the Fourteenth Army Corps—the latter as corps and the former as division commander.

He hopes that opportunity will be given General Reynolds to make his future career no less glorious than his past.

II. Communications for these headquarters will hereafter be addressed to Brig. Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 5, 1863.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Nashville:

We require daily 125,000 rations for this army, including Sherman's command. Have on hand 310,000 rations salt meat, 1,392,000 rations flour and bread, 766,000 rations coffee and tea, 1,642,000 sugar, 1,418,000 salt. We require daily about 170 head cattle.

A. PARKER PORTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 5*, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 4.20 a. m., 6th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Nothing has been heard from Sherman directly since the 1st. He then expected to reach Knoxville by 3d or 4th. His force is full 30,000, exclusive of cavalry. Reposing full confidence in him and his command, I feel no apprehensions for the result, except as to General Burnside's ability to hold out until he reaches him. Dispatch from General Burnside on the 30th stated that the enemy had attacked him and been repulsed with great slaughter. His supplies were then still up.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARYVILLE, *December 5*, 1863.
(Received 7th.)

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

I put my cavalry into Knoxville during the night of December 3. My head of columns are now here in communication with Knoxville. Enemy retreated last night, moving eastward. I have sent a staff officer to Burnside, and by daylight will determine what to do. Elliott is not up, but cavalry must pursue and harass the rear. We have released Knoxville and will soon decide what next. A stern chase is a long one and especially by my advance, that have now marched 500 miles.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 5, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 5.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding, &c., Cumberland Gap:

You will immediately revoke your order directing all quartermasters in your department to go to the field. The staff officers, such as paymasters, quartermasters, commissaries, and surgeons, are as-

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signed to duty by the Adjutant-General under the direction of the Secretary of War. Your order would create infinite mischief and exposure of property. If quartermasters or other staff officers are needed, you will apply for them through the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 5, 1863.
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have received your order directing me to revoke the order which I had issued to secure the immediate services of certain quartermasters and commissaries necessary to properly supply this command with rations. The order was issued under the pressure of a military necessity to accomplish what I supposed was expected of me. The task is difficult at the best, and under this embarrassment is rendered doubly so. Under the circumstances I feel that I cannot carry out fully my expeditions, and have, therefore, respectfully to ask to be relieved from the duty, if after this explanation your order be insisted on.

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Maryville, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The object of the present expedition having been accomplished, and the enemy being in retreat from Knoxville, you will please move your command to-morrow as far as Little River, going into camp at that place, and report in person to General Burnside at Knoxville for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Maryville, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The object of the present expedition being accomplished, and the enemy in retreat from Knoxville, the general desires you to hold your command in its present camp until he can decide upon future movements on consultation with General Burnside. He will ride forward to Knoxville in the morning; meanwhile you will please hold your division in readiness to return to the neighborhood of the bridge over Little Tennessee, should it be deemed advisable on consultation with General Burnside. General Granger

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is ordered to report to General Burnside for orders. The Fifteenth Corps will remain here until the general returns from Knoxville, and the Eleventh Corps will probably return to Loudon.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Maryville, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The object of the present expedition being accomplished, and the enemy being in retreat from Knoxville, the general commanding desires you to hold your command in its present camp. He will ride forward to Knoxville in the morning to consult with General Burnside. Meanwhile he desires you to get your command in good order and be prepared to move back to Loudon, should such move be agreed upon on consultation with General Burnside.

General Granger's corps is ordered to report to General Burnside, in accordance with original instructions from General Grant. The Fifteenth Corps will remain here until the general returns from Knoxville, while the general will suggest that General Davis' division return to the neighborhood of the bridge over Little Tennessee for the present.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KY.,
Munfordville, December 5, 1863.

The general commanding has learned with regret that the troops now serving in this command have, in many instances, been guilty of depredations and ungentlemanly conduct toward the citizens of this district.

It is clearly the duty of all officers to enforce the strictest discipline to prevent any ill-treatment of citizens, depredations, or willful destruction of property; and each officer will be held responsible for offenses of such nature committed by his men.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson:

THOS. W. ZOOK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOSCOW, *December 5, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

Mizner has arrived in La Grange from Ripley. Reports no force south. I have sent scouts to Bolivar.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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MOSCOW, *December* 5, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Couriers just in from near Mount Pleasant came upon rear guard of rebels, who were moving south; between 20 and 30 dead rebels found on the field. Their dead and wounded scattered along the road. They carried away six wagons loaded. Citizens say they acknowledge being badly whipped. Their loss in killed and wounded certainly over 100, probably 150. I am looking every moment for train from Corinth.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MOSCOW, TENN.,
December 5, 1863.

General TUTTLE,
La Grange:

Courier arrived from Collierville in the night. Enemy burned La Fayette, but did not capture the post. They have fallen back on Collierville. Grissom's Bridge is burnt. I have ordered Mizner to remain at Saulsbury or Grand Junction. Negro scout I sent out last night reports the enemy camped near Mount Pleasant. I am sending out what cavalry I have here to reconnoiter. An attack is feared at Collierville. Send patrols of Seventh Illinois and Second Iowa to this point. Is there any news from Corinth? I will dispatch General Hurlbut this morning.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MOSCOW, *December* 5, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Communication with Corinth all right. Colonel Mizner has again been as far south as Ripley. All quiet on that end of the line. Forrest crossed the Hatchie at Bolivar, and reported going to Jackson. No definite information with regard to his force. Enemy have burned Grissom's Bridge and La Fayette. Scout, whom I sent out last night, reports the enemy encamped near Mount Pleasant. Rail road will be in running order from here to Corinth to-day. Fight pretty sharp here yesterday; our loss 4 or 5 killed and about 20 wounded. Hatch wounded through the right lung, but doing well this morning. Fifteen dead rebels are found on the field so far; their loss much heavier than ours. The Sixth Illinois lost heavy in horses, 30 or 40 killed. I am sending patrol to Mount Pleasant to report back to Morgan at La Fayette.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MOSCOW, TENN.,
December 5, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
La Grange:

Patrols report Lee passed through Holly Springs going to Okolona. Move east with your command and dispose it so as to guard the line.

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Look well south with patrols. Report me by telegraph all news. Upon your arrival at Pocahontas report to me and await further orders.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 5, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT and
General GRIERSON:

Captain Moore, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, that you sent to Somerville to-day, is just in; says Richardson was at Somerville with 400 men getting supplies for Forrest, who is at Jackson. One of my scouts in from the south says Lee is going to Okolona as soon as he gets through. Sol. Street got to Holly Springs a day or two ago with only 10 men. Says the rest were captured near Fort Pillow. No infantry down there.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

GENERAL: From the inclosed, and my recent letter, you will see that the upper end of West Tennessee is seriously threatened. Forrest (the general), with 400 to 500 men, has got up there to organize forces. I trust you will soon receive re-enforcements, and be able to take the field.

This line has been seriously threatened during this week, and twice broken. A very sharp conflict yesterday at Moscow between Hatch's cavalry brigade and the enemy, 3,000 strong, from below.

Colonel Hatch severely wounded; the enemy driven back with heavy loss; 15 dead picked up since. We lost 4 killed, 11 wounded, and from 30 to 40 horses killed. I am organizing as rapidly as possible for a strong cavalry movement south, after which I will turn north by the time you are ready.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *December* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

Corinth all right. Loring's division reported at Okolona; shall know positively their whereabouts as soon as I can hear from there.

Roddey has headquarters at Courtland; one regiment at Courtland, one at Decatur, one at Leighton, two north of Tennessee.

General Bell, on Wednesday, was at Trenton preparing for a raid on Paducah; his force about 2,500 men. They have commenced intrenching Trenton. Mizner is at La Grange by this time. I ordered him there with a view to place him where he could be used.

Give me a synopsis of news from Grant, Meade, and Burnside.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 6, 1863—9.20 a. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

After the repulse of the enemy's cavalry at the Clinch River on the 2d, their whole force continued to hover around, endeavoring to turn our flanks and to force some of the fords. In all these efforts they were foiled and driven back in several small encounters. In addition we succeeded in blockading a portion of the valley road near Rutledge in the front of Ransom's column.

Yesterday the whole cavalry force withdrew in the direction of Knoxville. Graham's brigade followed a short distance.

To-day I unite Garrard's brigade with it and send the whole forward under Colonel Foster to hover on the enemy's rear.

It is reported that the roads in front are blockaded, and that the enemy have burned the railroad bridges at Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek. If this be so, it indicates that Longstreet is, or soon will be, retreating. Scouts report cannonading yesterday in the direction of Clinton.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 6, 1863—noon.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The cavalry scouts just returned from the vicinity of Blain's Cross-Roads report a rebel column passing all last night from Knoxville to Blain's Cross-Roads. They heard the men say that they were going to Virginia; that the Yankees had them surrounded, but that they were going to fight their way out. My scouts on the top of Clinch Mountain say large camp-fires were seen last night on the road from Blain's Cross-Roads to Rutledge. I have no doubt that Longstreet is retreating. My division of cavalry is moving on his rear through Maynardville and Blain's Cross-Roads.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 6, 1863—6 p. m.
(Received 2.15 a. m., 7th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

There seems no doubt that Longstreet is in full retreat. A deserter who came in to-day reports that he came out with the column from Knoxville on the 4th. The infantry and transportation moving up the valley on the other side of the Holston, and the cavalry from this side to cover from my attack. The talk among the soldiers was that they were going to Virginia or North Carolina. Foster's cavalry division was 4 miles this side of Maynardville at 2 p. m., when the courier left, preparing to attack the enemy's cavalry.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

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CHATTANOOGA, *December* 6, 1863—4.30 p. m.
(Received 2.10 a. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch just received from General Foster indicates beyond a doubt that Longstreet is retreating toward Virginia. I have directed him to be well followed up.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 6, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Tazewell, Tenn.:

Instruct your cavalry to follow Longstreet to the last minute. It is not necessary that they should attack the main force, but follow up the rear, hasten the retreat, pick up stragglers, and destroy the road as far east as possible. If your troops can get as far as Saltville and destroy the works there, it will be an immense loss to the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF U. S. STEAMER PAINT ROCK,
Off Chattanooga, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In accordance with your orders I proceeded with the Fourth Army Corps, under Major-General Granger's directions, up the river. I was during the first two days occupied in ferrying troops across the Hiwassee River at Kincannon's Ferry. From that point my orders were from General Granger to proceed to Kingston, Tenn. The low stage of water at White's Creek Shoals, about 20 miles below Kingston, Tenn., obstructed my intentions, and after a struggle of thirty-six hours' constant labor I abandoned all hopes, it being impossible to get across. General Granger's chief commissary of subsistence, who was aboard, ordered subsistence and ordnance stores unloaded, which was properly executed and the articles put under sufficient shelter. I addressed a communication on the subject to Colonel Byrd, First East Tennessee Infantry, commanding post at Kingston, Tenn., to which the answer came to hand yesterday. Colonel Byrd approving of the discharge of my cargo, ordered me to proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., as soon as possible. I left White's Creek Shoals at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday; was however detained by a heavy fog last night about 10 miles above this point.

Hoping, general, that my proceedings will meet with your entire approbation, I now am here awaiting your orders.

With due respect, yours,

J. C. McELROY,
Captain, Commanding Steamer.

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CAMP ON NORTH SIDE OF TENNESSEE RIVER,
Near Loudon, December 6, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I learn that the steam-boats that were coming up from Chattanooga have returned, finding a difficulty in getting over White's Creek Shoals, 15 to 20 miles below Kingston, where there is but 3 feet of water. Would it not be advisable, as these steam-boats are of so much importance to General Sherman's command, to have their supplies, which have been unloaded, I believe, on this side at the foot of the shoals, hauled (by pressed teams) to a point above the shoals, and the lightest-draught boats at Chattanooga to return, crossing the shoals empty, and load up with stores and proceeding up the river, in which there is no further obstruction of importance? I make this suggestion not knowing but what action has been already taken in this matter.

I reached Loudon with my command last night; found no troops there, General Sherman having left at 10 p. m. Friday night, and General Granger's force on Saturday morning. Granger crossed to this side and went up to Knoxville. Sherman crossed the Little Tennessee at Davis' Ford, 8 miles above Loudon, and I presume is now in Knoxville or beyond. I understood that a portion of this force had gone toward the North Carolina mountains to catch a train of several hundred wagons. I have just received an order to push on to Knoxville, all the mounted troops being required to pursue Longstreet, who is making his way toward Virginia between Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. I shall start immediately. The rebel cavalry, reported at 1,000, that was between Loudon and Kingston night before last has all disappeared, and is now all believed to be beyond Knoxville. I have ventured to communicate these facts and suggestions to you because I have an opportunity to do so by a courier just starting, and General Sherman's communications with you are no doubt very uncertain.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 18. } *Maryville, December* 6, 1863.

I. The Fourth Corps, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger commanding, will move to-morrow to Knoxville, Tenn., reporting to Major-General Burnside.

II. The Eleventh Corps, Major-General Howard commanding, will march to-morrow for Athens, Tenn., via Davis' Ford and Sweet Water. General Howard will send a guard to Charleston.

III. The Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., commanding, will march to-morrow for Tellico Plains via Morganton.

IV. The division commanded by Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis will march to-morrow via Madisonville to Columbus, on the Hiwassee.

V. All the cavalry now with this army will report to Colonel Long, and march slowly to Tellico Plains via the ford above Tellico River.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Maryville, December 6, 1863—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS,
Commanding, Loudon, Tenn.:

Longstreet has retreated pell-mell from Knoxville, and the object of the expedition being accomplished you will remain at Loudon with your command until further orders.

By command of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 6, 1863.

Statement of Capt. Lewis L. Carter, Company B, Ninth Tennessee, U. S. Army:

I received my commission in the Ninth Tennessee June 5, 1863. I have never been with my regiment, but received a commission in order to receive exchange if captured while performing my duties as scout. I was an independent scout about twelve months before I received a commission. Since I received my commission I have been scouting for Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry.

I was captured near Ringgold in a skirmish with the Sixth Georgia Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Hart, on the 12th of September; was then taken to Bragg's headquarters. I was there questioned by Colonel McKinstry, of General Bragg's staff, as to the strength of the Federal army. Upon refusing to answer any questions of that kind, General Bragg, who was lying in the tent at the time, called me a black scoundrel.

James T. Bartlett, a private of Company F, Seventeenth Indiana, was then questioned as to the strength of the Federal army. He refused to answer any questions of that nature. Colonel McKinstry said he had a way of making him answer his questions and said he would hang him if he did not answer his questions. Bartlett then said he would be hung before he would answer his questions. General Bragg then called McKinstry toward him, and said to him in a very low tone, "I do not want to hear you abuse a prisoner in that way again."

We were then kept at Bragg's headquarters until morning and sent to Resaca, Ga., and from there to Atlanta. I was abused on the cars by the railroad men and officers and soldiers of my acquaintance in the rebel army, and at Cartersville a lieutenant wanted to lay down his arms and fight me "a la rough and tumble." He called me a traitor and heaped upon me all epithets he could think of. I was lodged in the barracks at Atlanta and treated as a prisoner of war five days. On Sunday, the 19th of September, I was handcuffed and allowed no communication with any Federal prisoners. On the 23d I was called out, took my hand-cuffs off, handed me an 84-pound ball and chain, and ordered me to carry the same, under guard, to a blacksmith-shop about three blocks from the barracks. The chain was there riveted on my left leg and I was ordered to return to the barracks and carry the ball. Maj. B. F. Mosely, of the First Tennessee Infantry, received a ball and chain at the same time I did, and wore the ball and chain until he died, which was

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some time in October, I do not recollect the date. I inquired of Captain Peden, provost-marshal-general of Atlanta, why I was placed in irons; he said he could not tell me. He said he had executed the orders of Colonel Wright, commanding the post. Colonel Wright came into the barracks one day and I asked him why I was placed in irons. He said he knew nothing about my being in irons, and said he had never ordered it to be done. He came into the barracks again about two weeks afterward and asked me if I had heard anything further about my case. I told him I had not. I remained in irons until the night of the 15th of November, when I succeeded in relieving my leg of the ball and chain and made my escape over the walls. I was fired at twice while making my escape, but neither shot took effect.

While in the prison at Atlanta, I saw our prisoners robbed of overcoats, money, pocket-knives, blankets, and sometimes hats. The guard at the entrance receive orders to take all blankets, overcoats, &c., before allowing the prisoners to pass in.

I staid in Atlanta with my friends and acquaintances whom I know to be good Union men about nine days. Rifle-pits extend entirely around the city but very poor. The strongest fortifications are on the Chattahoochee River, 7 miles this side of the city. They have only two distinct lines of fortifications between the river and Atlanta; those lines are short and would not accommodate over a brigade to each line. The fortifications on the river are the best I ever saw, the ditch in front of the works being about 12 feet wide and the earth-work about the same width. They have also felled trees all around the city, a distance of about 2 miles from the outskirts of the place, which I think is the greatest obstruction.

I came into the Federal lines at Bellefonte, Ala. Left Atlanta on the 25th of November, traveled northward by the Western and Atlantic Railroad until I came to Kingston, Ga.; there I met about 100 wagons loaded with citizens and their baggage. I asked them where they were going; they said they were going south. I asked why they were moving south. They said that Bragg was retreating; said he had been badly whipped, and that his army was demoralized. I then met a squad of mounted soldiers; I asked them where they were going (they had a drove of about 1,500 horses); they said they were going to Talladega, Ala. I went on to the left of Rome to Centre, Ala. I there met a lot of stragglers, infantry and cavalry; I asked them if it was possible, if Bragg was whipped. They said he was badly whipped; had cut his horses from his artillery and left it and was making a hasty retreat. I then went to Lebanon, Ala. I then crossed Sand Mountain, and arrived at Bellefonte on the 3d of December. The general opinion of the citizens around Atlanta and through all the country which I traveled was that Bragg intended to force his way through East Tennessee and go into Kentucky.

MOSCOW, TENN., *December* 6, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

From patrols south I learn that the enemy passed through Holly Springs yesterday, going to Okolona; their rear guard left Mount Pleasant about noon. I will order Mizner to look well southeast of

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La Grange. Patrols north yesterday report Richardson with about 400 men at Somerville gathering supplies for Forrest, who is reported at Jackson.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 6, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scouts just in from Bolivar report that Forrest, Neely, and Richardson crossed the Hatchie at Bolivar with 2,000 men and two small pieces of artillery Thursday evening. They said they were going to Jackson to make a stand and hold West Tennessee; were armed with Mississippi rifles and poorly clad.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: It may now safely be assumed that the enemy are driven from the front, or at least that they no longer threaten it in any formidable numbers.

The country south of this is extremely mountainous, affording but little for the support of an army. The roads are bad at all times, and the season is so far advanced that an extensive campaign from here this winter may be looked upon as impossible. Our supplies and means of transportation would not admit of a very early campaign, if the season did.

Not feeling willing, or rather desiring to avoid keeping so large a force idle for months, I take the liberty of suggesting a plan of campaign that I think will go far toward breaking down the rebellion before spring; it will at least keep the enemy harassed and prevent that reorganization which could be effected by spring if left uninterrupted. The rainy season will soon set in. The roads will then be so bad that the enemy cannot move a large army into Tennessee.

A comparatively small force will be able to hold the present line, and thereby relieve the railroads and enable them to accumulate supplies by the time the roads become passable. With the force thus relieved, and what can be gathered from other parts of this military division, I propose, with the concurrence of higher authority, to move by way of New Orleans and Pascagoula on Mobile. I would hope to secure that place, or its investment, by the last of January. Should the enemy make an obstinate resistance at Mobile I would fortify outside and leave a garrison sufficient to hold the garrison of the town, and with the balance of the army make a campaign into the interior of Alabama, and possibly Georgia. The campaign, of course, would be suggested by the movements of the enemy. It seems to me this move would secure the entire States of Alabama and Mississippi and a part of Georgia, or force Lee to abandon Virginia and North Carolina. Without his force the en-

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emy have not got army enough to resist the army I can take. There is no necessity for me enlarging upon this, because I could say nothing in favor of it that will not suggest itself to you. Hoping an early reply by telegraph, this is respectfully submitted.

I am, general, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *December* 7, 1863.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. A. HARDIE:

The following is copy of General Foster's telegram:

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Issue an order for all quartermasters and commissaries at Lexington and Louisville and north of the Ohio River, excepting those on duty by special orders, to report to the chiefs of the respective departments for duty in the field. Please send me a statement of all the six-months regiments in this department, and the time of expiration of their enlistment. Order all officers to return to their commands unless on special duty by order of the department.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

T. SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 7, 1863—1.55 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
East Tennessee:

Quartermasters and commissaries assigned to depots for the supply of several departments or armies can be removed only by the Secretary of War or the chief of their corps. Adjutant and inspector-generals and other staff officers belonging exclusively to your command are subject to your orders.

I will write to you more particularly in regard to your telegram to the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Tazewell, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has just shown me your telegram to him in regard to quartermasters and commissaries. I have not seen your order, but am informed that it includes the quartermasters and commissaries assigned by the heads of their corps to the great depots at Louisville and Cincinnati, established for the supply of several armies and departments. Any sudden change of this kind would seriously interfere with the supplies not only for your department, but also for those of Generals Thomas, Sherman, and Schofield.

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It was for this reason, as I understand it, that the Acting Quartermaster-General protested against your order, and asked that it be countermanded.

Staff officers belonging exclusively to your army corps are directly under your command and subject to your orders, but those who are assigned to duty at general depots must be left under the orders of the heads of their own staff corps or departments. Any recommendations you may make in regard to officers assigned to duty at depots of general supply will receive due attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

TAZEWELL, TENN., *December* 7, 1863—7 a. m.
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Longstreet is in full retreat up the valley. Your orders about following with cavalry shall be carried out. My division of cavalry attacked the enemy's cavalry in one of the passes of the Clinch Mountain yesterday afternoon and are now pushing them vigorously. I have not yet heard of the approach of our cavalry from Knoxville. I have sent General Willcox with his infantry and artillery toward the mountains to attack the enemy's flank at Bean's Station. Couriers from Knoxville arrived last night. The road is clear. Sherman arrived there yesterday.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Grant.)

TAZEWELL, *December* 7, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

I have returned from the Clinch River where I expected to join a brigade of infantry and drive the enemy from the summit of Clinch Mountain, so as to play on the flanks of the retreating enemy with artillery; but the troops were so weakened by the one-quarter rations that they have had for some months that they did not get to the position in time. The cavalry have skirmished with the enemy all day. Upon my return here I find a dispatch from General Burnside desiring me to join him with my whole force. This I shall do, as my force is too small to do much by itself. General Burnside thinks Longstreet is not defeated, but is merely falling back to avoid Sherman.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will have your command ready to move at 7 o'clock this morning, with 60 rounds of ammunition per man and all the rations they can procure. No knapsacks or baggage of

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any kind will be carried, and only sufficient tents for the absolute requirements of the officers for shelter. The men will carry their shelter-tents and blankets. The transportation must not exceed three wagons per brigade, and one for each brigade and division headquarters, and only the proper quota of ambulances for the number of men who march. All officers' baggage, knapsacks, and surplus headquarters baggage must be stored and left with a guard of the convalescents and men who are unable to stand a march of two or three days.

General Ferrero will furnish a sufficient number of mule teams to move Roemer's battery—if one gun is disabled it will be left in charge of the garrison of Fort Sanders—and four guns of Buckley's battery. The remaining section of the latter will be left in charge of the garrison of Fort Sanders.

Colonel Hartranft will furnish a sufficient number of mule teams to move Gittings' and Von Sehlen's batteries. General Ferrero will leave his surplus baggage, &c., with the guard of convalescents at Fort Sanders, or may store it in some building in that vicinity. This guard with the artillerists left in the fort will form the garrison of Fort Sanders. Colonel Hartranft will store his baggage, &c., at Fort Comstock—Gittings' battery—or in some building in that vicinity, and the guard of convalescents left will form the garrison of that fort.

Lieutenant Benjamin will report for duty as chief of artillery on the staff of corps headquarters. He will transfer such men from Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, to Von Sehlen's battery, temporarily for duty, as may be sufficient to effectively man those guns, together with all the animals, or as many as may be necessary; or he will transfer all of Von Sehlen's guns and animals, with such of his men as may be necessary to render them effective, to Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, leaving Captain Von Sehlen with his command in charge of Fort Sanders and the guns there, as in his opinion it may be best, it being the intention to leave the heavy guns and one section of Buckley's battery—unmanned—at that point.

Trains will carry 40 additional rounds of ammunition per man.

The command will move out on the Morristown road, the First Division moving first. The several commands will report to these headquarters as soon as they commence to move.

By command of Brigadier-General Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Hartranft and Lieutenant Benjamin.)

TAZEWELL, *December 7*, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Since my arrival here on the 2d I have kept the small force under my command skirmishing with the enemy continually. Their force being much larger than mine, we have not been able to make much progress. The infantry and artillery started this morning for Bean's Station for the purpose of attacking the retreating columns of Longstreet. Soon as I have accomplished this I will join you at Knoxville. The cavalry under Colonel Foster have been at Blain's Cross-Roads pressing the enemy's cavalry for two days.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

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KNOXVILLE, *December 7*, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
Tazewell (or this side):

I have been in considerable doubt as to your position and movements. A courier from Colonel Foster arrived last evening and stated you were at Tazewell. Fearing you might get involved with the main force of the enemy, I started this morning a column of 8,000 or 9,000 infantry, who will move to within supporting distance of Shackelford to-day.

Sherman's forces, with the exception of Granger's corps, have started back to rejoin Grant. Granger's troops were unable to move, and the garrison here was not in a fit condition to do so, but I deemed it advisable to make a demonstration with infantry to assist you, if necessary, and to cover Sherman's backward movement. Longstreet, knowing of Sherman's arrival, will naturally think our pursuing column a heavy one. I would like you to come here as soon as may be. I shall leave here to-morrow morning. If you reach here after I leave, you had better take the cars and come up to Strawberry Plains.

Elliott, who moved from Sparta with a division of cavalry on the 29th, has not yet arrived.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PICKET STATION,
Needham's, December 7, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
Tazewell:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a courier has this moment arrived from Knoxville with an unwritten communication from General Burnside. The courier being too much exhausted to proceed, I take down the instructions and forward.

First, General Burnside wishes communication opened; second, General Sherman will arrive in Knoxville December 6, the advance guard has already arrived; third, the army of Longstreet is not defeated, but simply falling back from Knoxville to avoid Sherman.

In addition to above, I add that in obedience to orders from Col. J. W. Foster I yesterday sent a small party in the direction of Clinton to communicate with General Granger if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUDLEY SEWARD,
Major Second Ohio Cavalry, Comdg. Picket Station.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Maryville, Tenn., December 7*, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan having reported for duty as commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, will assume command thereof and enter upon his duties.

II. Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, now commanding the corps, will, with his assistant adjutant-general and personal staff, proceed to Chattanooga and turn over to General Logan the records of the corps,

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when they will be relieved from duty with the corps and report for orders to Major-General Grant, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

III. The general commanding avails himself of this opportunity to thank General Blair for the zeal, intelligence, courage, and skill, with which he has handled the corps during the eventful period he has commanded it.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

Generals SHERIDAN and WOOD:

You will move on to this point at daylight to-morrow morning with your command, leaving a sufficient number to run the mills now being engaged in your neighborhood; also wagons to bring in what flour and meal may be ground there to-morrow and next day. It is designed that we occupy this point as a garrison while General Burnside's troops pursue the retreating enemy.

By command of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

PADUCAH, *December 7, 1863.*

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the troops from Eastport will be here to-night or to-morrow. There is no convoy here for the steamer loaded with commissary stores ordered up the Tennessee. Shall I send her up?

S. G. HICKS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, *December 7, 1863—2.35 p. m.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

My attention has just been called to your General Orders, No. 157, of November 15 last. It is presumed that that order was intended to apply only to persons liable to military duty under the laws of the United States, and not to impress foreigners into our military service. This must be made clear, so that foreigners may be assured that they are in no danger of being impressed into military service. The correction should be made without delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: You will dispose your command to the best advantage in order to guard the railroad from La Grange to Corinth, making your headquarters for the present at Grand Junction. You will patrol the country both north and south of the railroad, and report all information by telegraph to these headquarters.

In accordance with the third section, Paragraph III, of General Orders, No. 2, headquarters Department of the Tennessee, of date October 25, 1863, and with instructions from Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, you will take all horses and mules which may be found in the country, and place your command in the best possible order. Animals thus taken will be receipted for by a commissioned officer, receipts not transferable and payable at the end of the war on proof of loyalty.

These receipts will be taken up and vouchers given for them by chief quartermaster of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

It is especially enjoined that you prepare your command for active service at the earliest possible moment. Forrest is north of the railroad in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn. His force is reported to be 2,000 strong, with two pieces light artillery.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

You can admit cotton to come over railroad to Memphis. Five dollars per bale may be imposed for secret-service fund.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *December 7, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Columbus:*

It is certain that Forrest is calling in all the guerrilla parties; concentrating them at Jackson and Trenton. The addition to your force will come most opportunely for a vigorous movement upon the rebels, when concentrated. Forrest has, so far as I can learn, only three pieces of artillery. I regret exceedingly that I have no battery to send you, and request you to telegraph to General Grant, requesting one to be sent. I have fifty-four guns with Steele, and cannot get them back. Advise me when you will probably be ready to move, and I will cause Grierson to move at the same time from this line.

I desire to make thorough work of these trespassers.

In relation to the cotton seized by you, all that belongs to unquestionable Union men will be delivered to them, the rest turned over to the Treasury Department.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HULRBUT,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. Q. GRESHAM,
Commanding Expedition:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 6th is just received. You acted judiciously and fully up to the spirit of your instructions in going directly to Natchez. Brigadier-General Cosby is not with Wirt Adams, or was not on Saturday, the 5th instant, though some portion of his command may be. You will until further orders remain in command of the U. S. forces at and in the vicinity of Natchez, and act in accordance with your best judgment. Keep me fully advised of everything important, and if you want any re-enforcements they can be sent you.

It may be necessary to keep the force you have, or an equal one, at Natchez for some little time, certainly as long as the enemy are in force in that section.

Direct Captain Hains to push forward the work on the defenses as rapidly as possible. Anything your command may want can be sent down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December 8, 1863.*

General GRANT:

I leave Granger at Knoxville, and with my command start to-morrow for the Hiwassee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 8, 1863—5.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Keep your troops in the valley of Upper Tennessee until it seems clear that the enemy has entirely abandoned the State. It may be possible that Longstreet may be re-enforced about Bristol and return. Two boats unloaded rations near Kingston, and more will be sent in a day or two. Two more boats will be running in a few days, when we will be able to feed your army to a great extent from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 8, 1863—6 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

May it not be possible that Lee will re-enforce Longstreet about Bristol and return to Knoxville? I have sent Sherman orders to remain in the Upper Valley until it is fully believed that it is clear of an enemy. It may prove difficult to feed a large army there for any length of time.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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WASHINGTON, *December* 8, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Do you propose to pursue Longstreet into Virginia? That line of operations is a good one if the army can be supplied on it. The matter of supplies requires careful consideration. Please give me your views in regard to such a movement.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 8, 1863—10.30 p. m.
(Received 1.30 a. m., 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The army pursuing Longstreet can only pursue as far as the country will supply them, which, I think, cannot be beyond Bristol. I tried very hard to get Willcox to push from Cumberland Gap to Abingdon and Saltville while Longstreet was at Knoxville, but could not get him off. Not knowing the feasibility of the plan I did not make the order imperative.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Sweet Water, Tenn., December 8, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: My corps is encamped at this place, except one brigade, which I pushed forward and will be near Athens to-night. It has instructions to proceed to Charleston as soon as possible. The bridge was not destroyed at last accounts, only the planking taken up.

Some rebel cavalry were at Athens last night, and a rumor is current among rebel sympathizers that Bragg has driven Hooker back to Chattanooga, and that Breckinridge is moving up this way with 40,000 men, his advance having reached Charleston already. I do not believe this, but think it worthy of your notice.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Sweet Water, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

To the Officers of this Corps:

GENTLEMEN: I did hope to be able to write nothing but hearty commendation for the conduct of this corps during this eventful campaign. I appreciate your energy and willing co-operation in military duty, but I will frankly say that acts are done and allowed to be done which are a burning shame and excite my hearty indig-

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nation. From Union men, women, and children articles of every description have been stolen, and the thieves not brought to punishment. Piteous cries and complaints come to me every day of this dreadful misconduct. I call upon you as men and as officers who have a care for our common reputation to use every exertion to put a stop to these crimes and irregularities, to punish the offenders with the utmost severity, to catch up stragglers from other corps and turn them over to the provost-marshal for punishment.

The provost-marshal makes more complaint against the Second Brigade, Third Division, than any other. Therefore I make a special appeal to the officers of this brigade.

Every regimental commander will read this circular to the officers of his regiment.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, Knoxville:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from Major-General Sherman, I have moved my troops to this point and am now encamped on the south side of the river, about 1½ miles distant.

The relief of Knoxville being the object of the expedition, of which my troops formed a part, having been accomplished and the enemy being in full retreat, with no possibility of returning, I most respectfully but most earnestly request that I be allowed to return to Chattanooga.

As is well known, we left Chattanooga with scarcely any transportation or supplies. The exigency was urgent, and we came cheerfully to the relief of our suffering and beleaguered brethren in Knoxville. We came directly after fighting a severe battle of three days' duration. We came content to do our duty with cheerfulness and alacrity. We have come here by forced marches, living upon the country as we came. Our men are many of them without shoes, blankets, overcoats, or shirts, and are entirely destitute of shelter, nay even their ordinary clothing is the light blouse and pantaloon of summer wear.

Our animals, having been starved to the last extremity almost at Chattanooga, are scarcely able to haul empty wagons.

We have fortunately been favored with fine weather during our march; had it been otherwise we could scarcely have reached here at all.

The season is at hand when the heavy rains of winter may be hourly looked for; when the roads will be rendered impassable. When this happens all our artillery and wagons must not only be abandoned, but frightful suffering must ensue among the men of my command who, even now at midday, are shivering over their camp-fires.

At Chattanooga we have some few supplies. We have the huts there which our men have constructed at great pains and time, and we have means of communication which in time may partially supply us for the winter.

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I do not care to enlarge upon our privations or trumpet the gallantry of the brave men under my command who have so cheerfully endured them. The same task would be as cheerfully undertaken again, but in view of these facts, general, I most respectfully, but most persistently and urgently, ask leave to withdraw my troops to Chattanooga while there is a chance that I can possibly do so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

TAZEWELL, *December* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received your request through Colonel Foster to move down and join you. I shall do so as soon as the provision wagons that have left the gap arrive so that we can escort them. I believe Longstreet to be in full retreat, the rear of his infantry about opposite here. The rear guard of his cavalry is between Blain's Cross-Roads and Rutledge.

Colonel Foster with the cavalry has moved to join your cavalry. I hope to see you soon.

With best regards, yours, most truly,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

TAZEWELL, *December* 8, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Knoxville:

I received your dispatches sent by courier this p. m. at 4 o'clock and have forwarded them by telegraph. The main body of Longstreet's infantry is now near Bean's Station. It will be necessary for the infantry force to remain here one day longer to prevent interruption into this part of the State from which we are now drawing forage and subsistence.

I will see you soon.

JNO. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
December 8, 1863.

Captain SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville, Ky.:

Sent three cavalry detachments from Columbia across the Cumberland. One from Glasgow to Cumberland captured one of Ferguson's thieves. Troops are now in Tennessee and have instructions to break up rebel bands in border counties.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

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MUNFORDVILLE, *December* 8, 1863.

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Columbia:

Colonel Strickland reports from Glasgow that courier just in from vicinity of Burkesville says that he met rebel forces going toward Glasgow. It is possible that they are your forces. He also says that Richardson had crossed the Cumberland, and had gone north from Edmonton to divert attention from Hamilton, Hughs & Co.

Get up all the cavalry force that you can spare, and send down Glasgow road. Get on track of rebels, kill and capture.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *December* 8, 1863.

Colonel STRICKLAND,
Glasgow:

Colonel Weatherford sent three expeditions from Columbia on yesterday or day before, crossed Cumberland River at three points. I have telegraphed him the information just received from you. Mount every man in your command, and send them out in pursuit of rebels. Keep me advised. I have directed Captain Baker, at Cave City, to send out expedition in direction of Blue Spring Grove.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

SIR: Brig. Gen. N. Kimball has reported to me from Little Rock, in obedience to telegraphic orders assigning him to Indianapolis. Since sending that I have received notice that that order has been revoked.

The general desires to visit Washington, and as I know that the President is anxious for information as to the status of the people of Arkansas, and I have no appropriate command for him at present, I have ordered him to Washington to make his personal report to the President, and to receive such orders for assignment to duty as may be determined at army headquarters.

Some time since, at the request of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, I forwarded, through Major-General Grant, a plan for movement by Davidson's cavalry division through Southeastern Arkansas, crossing the Mississippi River below Napoleon, and thence across the State of Mississippi, destroying railroads, to Columbus, Miss., and Selma, Ala.

I should be able to send with such a movement a column of about 6,000 men, directly south from Corinth, and I believe it would be the most effectual flank movement on the Georgia army that can be made. The belt of country through which it would pass is rich in corn and cattle, and the movement would cut their lines of supply, relieve Vicksburg and this line, and effectually clear Mississippi and Tennessee.

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Whether the necessities of General Steele's line require this fine body of cavalry, I am not prepared to say, but according to my best information, there can be no force below him which would require this cavalry.

The evident concentration of the rebel forces in Georgia renders this project a thing of assured success, as Davidson has about 7,000 fine cavalry and 20 pieces of artillery.

I submit the proposition to the consideration of the general commanding the army.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Yours in relation to the caution necessary to prevent an accumulation of stores and the consequent carrying on of more or less contraband trade is at hand. I have endeavored, as far as possible, to prevent this, and have given very few permits to bring down goods for sale, though repeatedly solicited to do so. I have, however, given a number of permits to persons to purchase in Memphis and other places, subject to the regulations of the Treasury Department, articles for their own family use, chiefly ladies' and children's wearing apparel. I do not permit any men's wearing apparel or boots and shoes to go out of the lines. I am satisfied, however, that there is more or less contraband trade carried on along the river, and at least one-half the wood-yards are established with a view to this and to speculate in cotton.

I do not know how much difficulty you are having in Memphis, but I am having considerable in my jurisdiction on the cotton question, and the schemes going on to evade the orders and regulations are numerous. My opinion is that one of the two things should be done, viz: Let the Government take all the cotton and pay to loyal citizens a fair price and allow no private individual to purchase through the country, or else open the doors to honest men as well as rogues, for under any restrictions which may be imposed the latter class thrive the best and have free competition.

The orders of course prohibit the buying of cotton north of Helena in this department, but permit well-disposed persons to ship to New Orleans or Memphis, for sale on their own account, such cotton as they may be the bona fide owners of, &c. Dishonest men take advantage of this to carry on their operations in various ways, one of which is to bring, or rather send, in persons to get permits to ship, who probably do not and never did own a bale of cotton, but who are ready to swear that they own it, and will bring witnesses to testify to the truth of their assertions. I detected two or three such schemes and seized the cotton. I understand Colonel McDowell is coming down as Treasury agent, with full instructions, and I am rejoiced to hear it, for I want to get rid of the business altogether.

Truly, yours,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
December 8, 1863.

Capt. J. C. DOUGLASS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: General Cosby has advanced one of his regiments (Twenty-eighth Mississippi), about 200 strong, to Champion's Hill. The patrols in our immediate front and below, appear to be from Wirt Adams' command, Logan's old brigade, headquarters near Gallatin. I inclose a paper* brought in by the flag.

The rebels have the news of Morgan's escape. Cosby's headquarters still near Bolton. Leaves are granted freely to officers in Cosby's command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *December* 9, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Tazewell, Tenn.:

Telegraph directly to General Grant in regard to your movements. Dispatches received here in regard to Sherman's movements are so conflicting that I am left in doubt whether he is advancing up the valley or returning to Chattanooga.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. Vols.,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

SIR: Your letter of the 7th November, in relation to soldiers paroled at Vicksburg, and found within the country now occupied by our army, has been referred to the Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners. The following remarks by him are approved by the Secretary of War:

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

A declaration of exchange of the prisoners paroled at Vicksburg having been announced by Mr. Ould, although not in accordance with the cartel, should protect those prisoners from being proceeded against for breach of parole when taken again. If taken at their homes or as citizens, the local commander must decide, in the first instance, upon their character.

They may be spies, purposely acting in the interest of the enemy, or they may be ignorantly within our lines; they may design to abandon the rebel service and might be favored in their purpose. The circumstances in each case must define the case, under the judgment of the commander.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commissioner, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

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KNOXVILLE, *December* 9, 1863—10.50 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

The line is already operating to Strawberry Plains, and you can communicate with me by messenger to that point. Let me know as soon as you find yourself in communication with General Foster, and report to me to-night your whereabouts, together with the condition of affairs. I hope to be well enough to leave here in the cars to-morrow morning and overtake you to-morrow night. Am glad you have moved forward, but you know a stern chase is a long one, and I would not move my command so rapidly as to get in advance of your supplies or break down your men. It is not likely you can overtake them unless they have made arrangements to concentrate above and give you battle, in which [event] you should be well prepared and concentrated. However, I leave the whole matter in your hands knowing you will do your best. Stores can be sent up on the railroad to the points you indicate. Let me hear from you frequently.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 9, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General PARKE:

Move with great caution and do not get too far up. Dispatch from General Foster just received, stating that his infantry will not leave Tazewell till to-morrow morning. He reports main body of Longstreet's infantry at or near Bean's Station. Communicate with me frequently.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
December 9, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
On Road to Rutledge:

From dispatches received from General Foster I am satisfied he has misunderstood our dispatches and is on the eve of starting with General Willcox's command for this place. I have sent Fearing out to stop him, and to send the forces back to Tazewell with a view to moving to Bean's Station in order to co-operate with you. I started Spears' brigade for Strawberry Plains to be stationed there, and Mott's brigade will have to join General White's division to-morrow morning. It would be well to be very cautious in your advance. I hope to leave here to-morrow morning to join you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

TELLICO IRON-WORKS,
December 9, 1863—3 p. m.

General HOWARD:

I have ordered General Ewing to move to Athens; also you can send for General Jeff. Davis if you think there is any chance of any part of Bragg's army coming toward us. I wish he would, as Grant

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would take advantage of it; but in the mean time I want the line of the Hiwassee held. See that Charleston is gained and the bridge held.

Provisions will be sent us to Cotton Port. Send me word promptly of any news that calls for action on my part. You know what I am about here.

You can use the cavalry I send you, but send me back word promptly of the situation of things along the Hiwassee, and any news from Chattanooga.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Tellico, December 9, 1863.

General HOWARD,
Athens:

Yours is received. I have ordered General Ewing's division to move on Athens, and will also direct Jeff. Davis the same. Secure as quick as possible the Charleston bridge. I don't believe the extent of the report you send, but I know Hooker was only ordered to stay at Ringgold four days and then return to Chattanooga. It may be that the enemy will feel up this way, and we must secure the line of the Hiwassee at once.

If you hear of Jeff. Davis, who is marching from Madisonville to Columbus, you may order him to join you at Athens. We will concentrate there, and you may dispose accordingly. Please send a messenger to Davis, especially if the facts developed to-day indicate that the enemy is coming up the valley. If so, Grant will be on his heels sure.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Athens, December 9, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have received your order regarding General Davis. All information goes to show that only cavalry has appeared on the line of the Hiwassee. An attempt was made to destroy the bridge at Charleston, but it can be repaired in one day. I have sent my pioneers to do it. I think you would not wish to bring Davis up here as things now look; nevertheless, your order is so explicit that I sent Davis a copy, with instructions to comply with it, but intimating that you might countermand the order before he had marched many miles. I have just heard from him at Columbus; that he has nearly completed a bridge at that place; that the cavalry of the enemy, not more than 1,500 strong, moved back toward Benton. Their object seems to have been to get forage and to ascertain what we might do to Longstreet.

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I hope you will communicate directly with Davis, for fear I may have misapprehended your wishes. Parties of guerrillas infest this whole country; quite a number are reported between here and Cotton Port. I fear my patrol thither may have been picked up; the distance to Cotton Port is 20 miles, and a hilly road. Shall send for the supplies when I learn they have arrived.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

NEAR ATHENS, *December* 9, 1863.

[General HOWARD:]

I have similar information. I will send to-night orders for to-morrow, and will send over to Madisonville to see what is there. I hear Longstreet is retreating via Tellico Plains.

SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near Crossville, Tenn., December 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place to-day. The train from Nashville with supplies required did not reach me at Sparta until the 7th—detained on account of rains and crossing of streams—and on that day my command moved. On the 8th a continued rain made the condition of the roads such as to delay the progress of the command. I find no forage of any consequence on or near the road, and am depending on what could be hauled from Sparta and the little collected by sending off the road. I expect to reach Kingston on the 11th, with the portion of the cavalry command with me, in good condition for service. I send by courier to Kingston to receive any communications that may there await me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, December 9, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

I think Burnside is retaining us here beyond all reason. The weather is fine and we could now return without much suffering, but the moment it rains the roads will become impassable, and great suffering must ensue among our officers and men who are without shelter, badly clad, and not half fed. Four thousand men (two brigades, Mott's and Spears') arrived here this morning, which makes Burnside's force strong enough for every emergency, and more than he can feed and clothe.

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Parke, with the bulk of the Ninth and Twenty-third Army Corps and 4,000 cavalry, is near Rutledge, in pursuit of Longstreet, who was at Bean's Station yesterday.

I don't think our troops can possibly overtake him. Foster is still at Tazewell with his infantry; what he intends to do seems uncertain.

Our steam-boats are stuck fast, 22 miles below Kingston, and no possibility of reaching them from this with wagons.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.,
December 9, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville:

Richardson, with 40 men, crossed Cumberland on the 7th, Major Martin in pursuit.

Richardson was at Gooch's Mill, on Little Barren River, at 6 p. m. yesterday. All points in my district have been notified of his movements.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Huntsville, Ala.:

You will arrest William McDowell, a violent rebel, and hold him as a hostage for Christopher Sheets, a Union man, arrested for his loyalty to the United States Government and now confined by the rebels in a loathsome jail in Southern Alabama. You will treat Mr. McDowell in the same manner that the rebels treat Mr. Sheets, and notify the commander of the nearest rebel force that such action has been taken.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *December* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

In pursuance of your instructions I pressed all the negroes in this country and put them to work on the bridges, cutting wood for railroad, ballasting up railroad, &c., so as to have it not only ready to run, but also to have material to run it with, which it is now entirely destitute of.

The recruiting officers for colored troops claim the right to open recruiting offices along my line; if this is done I lose my negroes, which at this time would be very detrimental to the service. So far I have refused to allow them to recruit. They have now received

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positive orders from the commanders of colored troops for Tennessee to come here and recruit. I don't want any trouble with them, and have assured them that when we were through with the negroes I would see that they go into the service. Unless you order otherwise, I shall continue to refuse to allow them to recruit along my line. Please advise me.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

Your action in prohibiting the recruiting of negroes from those you have pressed into service for repairing railroad and providing fuel for trains is approved. Put in arrest any one who disobeys your order.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *December* 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

My reliable scout has arrived from headquarters Okolona, with Southern papers from all quarters as late as December 6. Bragg has been superseded by Hardee. The Southern army and people are in the greatest tribulation. There is no infantry at Okolona, and none has been there.

Loring is at Canton and Grenada, in winter quarters. Our intelligence of infantry movements was all false; there was no news of Forrest or Lee there Monday night. Walker [?] has left at Okolona all his trains. They are hauling forage to that point.

He heard nothing of French's division. Forrest has with him Generals Lee, Ferguson, Ross, Richardson, and Chalmers.

I shall send you all papers received by train to-morrow. My scout says that the general impression of the people south is, that all rebel troops in Mississippi and Tennessee will be ordered to Bragg.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *December* 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have Mobile papers as late as 7th December, giving Bragg's farewell to his army, and Hardee's order assuming command. They contain dispatches of December 2, announcing the falling back of Grant behind Chickamauga and fortifying that point; that a large Federal re-enforcement for Burnside crossed the Tennessee at Cotton Port and Kingston on Friday, 27th ultimo; that our forces were in possession of Cleveland and advance at Charleston.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding District of Columbus, Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: The general commanding corps directs me to inform you that Eastport is evacuated, the regiments there having been ordered to report to you; that he desires you to push your arrangements to completion, and inform him fully, by a sure hand, when you are ready.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., December 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The troops ordered from Eastport have not yet arrived, and had not passed Paducah last night.

One regiment of cavalry has been ordered here from Indianapolis and a portion of it has arrived. I send them to the front and am making preparations to leave as soon as practicable after the arrival of the troops. I will advise you at the earliest moment that we can leave Union City for Trenton.

I have telegraphed General Grant for a battery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that an immediate report be had from Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, as to the delay in moving with his command from Alexandria.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 11, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, chief of cavalry, for the report required within.

Attention invited to the inclosed dispatch.*

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not identified.

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CHATTANOOGA, *December* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

I telegraphed General Halleck twice whilst you were besieged, asking to have General Kelley sent through to cut the railroad east of Abingdon. He replied that he had not force enough, but that Meade had been ordered to cut the road at Lynchburg, but failed. Keep Granger with you until your forces return. If you can get orders to Elliott, direct him to take the line of the Hiwassee when he is through with anything you may find for him to do, and to report his arrival there. Will it not be necessary to keep a heavier force near the eastern end of the valley than you have had heretofore? When the river rises and we get the banks more securely, I will try to send you a boat-load of supplies weekly.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

TAZEWELL, *December* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Bean's Station:

GENERAL: General Foster directs me to communicate with you, and if you advance beyond Bean's Station to join you with my infantry force; also to supply you with rations to the extent of my ability. I have sent forward 10,000 rations to General Shackelford to-day, and another train is expected to-morrow. It might be well to make a temporary depot at Bean's Station. If you have a telegraph operator we can communicate by telegraph. The line is perfect to Evans' Ford, and I have sent wire to-day to repair it to Bean's Station.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Rutledge, December 10, 1863—6.15 p. m.

General PARKE:

GENERAL: The story as to the rebels at the mill was considerably exaggerated. My men have been grinding there all day, are still there, and have orders to continue grinding till morning. Only some 40 or 50 of the enemy showed themselves. Lieutenant Fletcher only had half a dozen orderlies, and a party of the enemy crossed to try and get them. As soon as the company of infantry came up he drove them off, only 2 or 3 getting across the river; the rest took up for the Morristown road, except 3 or 4 who were run into the woods. A small party has since shown across the river, but made no attempt to disturb the party at the mill. As I found Ferrero's regiment had started, I thought it as well to cut through, as there might possibly be some attempt on the mill party. If the enemy had any spare force across the river, their remaining so long thereabouts is explained by the fact that they are running a still

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about 1½ miles back from the river. Marsh reports that Strong and Anderson, of General Foster's staff, were in Knoxville yesterday. The other brigade he met on the road with Mott's was composed of Tennessee troops, and I suppose was Spears', and Marsh says between 300 and 400 prisoners came into Knoxville yesterday, picked up in squads on the French Broad.

Yours, truly,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
December 10, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

I have just arrived at this point on the north side of the river. My advance is in sight. As directed at department headquarters, I report my arrival to you by courier.

My teams are well-nigh exhausted, and I have much difficulty in getting along. I await further orders. I am here without covering for my troops, such as tents, &c., and transportation.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

N. B.—My command consists of three small regiments and one battery. Would like to have a regiment of cavalry to scout this country, as there are small rebel parties scouting the country.

J. G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On the Road from Tellico to Athens, Dec. 10, 1863—6 a. m.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS,
At or near Columbus:

DEAR GENERAL: Yesterday morning a courier overtook me before reaching Tellico with a dispatch from General Howard, in which he gave a report of citizens, generally credited and which he deemed worthy of my notice, that Bragg was moving up a heavy column this way, and that it was already at Charleston. On this report I detached Ewing's division to him at Athens, and authorized him to call for you.

Last night I got a message from him at Athens reporting all right. One of his brigades in possession of the Charleston bridge and you at Columbus. This is as it should be, but he said he regarded my order to call for you as peremptory, and had sent it to you. I gave this order dependent on his knowledge of the truth of the report he had sent me, but I now countermand the whole order, and hope you are still at Columbus, and control the Hiwassee there. If you have marched you may go to Eastinaula and pick out any place you please between Athens and Charleston, only reporting to me at Athens your whereabouts. I have sent Long over the mountains into Georgia, and we must stay in this neighborhood till he comes back. I expect

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some provisions up and will see you get your share, but in the mean time you must look out for meat and mills. You can remain at Columbus to advantage by making the enemy believe we are going to turn Dalton by moving down the east side of the Oostenaula. As our next move will be Chattanooga to refit and resupply, I will want to know if you can cross at Columbus and march to Cleveland without coming round by the Charleston bridge. Morgan L. Smith's division will stay at Tellico to cover Long's expedition.

I will be at Athens to-day and to-morrow, and may be longer.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GILLESPIE'S LANDING,
December 10, 1863.

Colonel ASMUSSEN,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh Army Corps:

COLONEL: Two of your orderlies were here to-day making inquiries in regard to commissary stores. There are here belonging to the Fourth Army Corps about 55,000 rations, and 3 miles above here there are about 40,000 rations belonging to Sherman's corps.

There are also about forty wagon-loads of ammunition belonging to the Fourth Army Corps.

They make the inquiry to know if they can have a part of the subsistence stores for the Eleventh Army Corps. You can have them all, or all belonging to the Fourth Army Corps, upon the order of Major-General Granger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps.

We are about 20 miles below Kingston, on the north side of the river. We have flat-boats that we can ferry all over in a short time.

Please inform me where General Granger's command is at this time, and where they are bound for.

Very truly, your humble servant,

D. REMICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Tenn., December 10, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps, Athens, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication from Athens, dated last night, arrived at 12.30 this morning.

I arrived here day before yesterday at dark, and have until the arrival of your dispatch been anxiously waiting to hear from General Sherman.

About 3,000 rebel cavalry left this vicinity at our approach. No other force can be heard of nearer than the neighborhood of Dalton.

Report says the rebel cavalry have burned the bridge at Calhoun and Charleston. I hope you will find the report untrue. I am awaiting further orders from General Sherman, and in the mean time am building bridges and running the mills with good success.

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Plenty of grain and meat can be procured here. I expect General Sherman here to-day from Tellico, and then will know what I am to do next.

I have no cavalry, and can get along but illy without it.

The guerrillas are very impudent around me.

I am, very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 10, 1863.
(Received 12th.)

Major-General GRANT:

I have just arrived. Sherman has gone. General Granger is here, but impatient to return to you. Longstreet has given out that he will make a stand at Bristol. I propose to advance with all available force to attack him there. Shall I do it, and retain Granger for that purpose?

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

MUNFORDVILLE, *December* 10, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE:

Major Martin and Lieutenant Reed were pursuing Richardson when last heard from. Expedition sent across the Cumberland have had two fights; killed several; have good many prisoners. Can you inform me where I can get horses to mount Thirty-seventh Kentucky? They have but 200 serviceable horses.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel SELFRIDGE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding the Fourth Corps to the frequent complaints which are made at this office by citizens residing on the south side of the river of depredations committed by soldiers of his command. These citizens are almost unanimously devoted to the interests of the Government, and I respectfully request that measures be taken to remove all grounds for complaints on the part of loyal citizens.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General and P. M. G. of East Tennessee.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. J. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Ninth Illinois Infantry, Athens, Ala.:

COLONEL: You will send three or four squadrons from your command to Lexington, through Rogersville, to co-operate with Colonel Rowett, who leaves here at daylight to-morrow morning, December

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11, 1863, with eight squadrons, on the Lexington and Lamb's Ferry road, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Lexington, and protecting Union families who desire to obtain refuge inside our lines. Colonel Rowett will doubtless encamp at Lexington to-morrow night, December 11, 1863, at which place your force will join him, and he will then proceed to scour the country in every direction, obtaining all information possible, picking up what prisoners he can from the enemy who may be scattered throughout the country, and aiding Union families to make their escape to our lines.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

Col. R. ROWETT,
Commanding Seventh Illinois:

COLONEL: You will proceed at daylight to-morrow morning, December 11, 1863, with eight squadrons of your command, armed and equipped with 40 rounds of ammunition and four days' rations, in the direction of Lamb's Ferry, via Lexington, Ala., carrying out fully and implicitly the instructions received from the brigadier-general commanding Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

Col. M. M. BANE,
Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Third Brigade:

You will move out Colonel Miller's regiment, or the Fiftieth Illinois, or a force of mounted infantry equal to either, as early in the morning as possible, to proceed to Florence, Ala., via Lawrenceburg, Tenn., to co-operate with a force sent from this place under Colonel Rowett, who proceeds slowly toward Lexington, where he will probably encamp to-morrow night, December 11, 1863, and also a force sent out from Waynesborough. Colonel Rowett will move out from this place on the road pursued by this command when it came to Pulaski. The object of this movement is to drive out a considerable force of the enemy reported to be between Lawrenceburg and Florence. The regiment will be supplied with four days' rations of salt, sugar, bread, and coffee, and 40 rounds of ammunition per man, and will, if possible, join Colonel Rowett at Lexington to-morrow night.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

Maj. JOHN MURPHY,
Fifth Tenn. Cav., Comdg. Home Guards, Waynesborough:

You will move out with what efficient force you can spare, on the Lexington road, reporting to Colonel Rowett, Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, at Lexington, Ala., to-morrow night. If possible, your command will be supplied with four days' rations and 40 rounds of ammunition per man.

Full instructions are in the hands of Colonel Rowett, Seventh Illinois Infantry.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *December* 10, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Forrest's headquarters are at Jackson; his command is engaged in conscripting, collecting army supplies, and destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They are burning all the remaining trestles and bridges, and taking up the track and burning the ties. Newsom with his command is operating 10 miles north of Bethel on the railroad. A party of officers from Bragg's army passed between this and Eastport two days ago, going to Jackson; one of them represented himself a commissary for Bragg's army, and that he was going into West Tennessee to buy beef.

Forrest made a speech on his arrival in Jackson, in which he said he had not come into West Tennessee to make a raid; that he intended to permanently hold West Tennessee if he had to fight a battle three times a day. Rebel gas.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, *December* 10, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have a paper, captured from a rebel, that purports to be an authority from the major-general commanding the rebel forces in the State of Mississippi to the bearer to sell to the enemy cotton, the proceeds thereof to be expended in the purchase of munitions of war, and protecting all cotton brought to our lines from confiscation or destruction by rebel troops. Under this arrangement cotton is being constantly brought to our lines. I have directed it all to be seized for the benefit of the Government. There are also persons engaged as agents of these, authorized by the Treasury agent to buy cotton at Corinth, outside of our lines, buying cotton from rebels.

What shall I do with such persons and their employés?

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, December 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

SIR: At the request of several prominent citizens of this State, I address you in reference to a recent order, issued in obedience to your orders by Brigadier-General Smith, commanding the District of Columbus, Ky., under which the rails and chairs of the railroad from Paducah, Ky., to Union City, Tenn., are to be taken up and sent to Nashville.

The following objections urged against the execution of said order by the parties interested are respectfully submitted for your consideration:

First. The road (59 miles in length) is immediately needed to carry to market a very large crop of tobacco just gathered along its whole line, the more necessary in the almost total absence of horses and mules.

Second. It being the Ohio branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, as contradistinguished from the Mississippi branch of that road terminating at Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi, its present destruction seems an invidious discrimination against the trade of the Ohio River and its tributary railroads and in favor of the trade of the Mississippi and its railroad connections, a discrimination which the commanding general would certainly not willingly make.

Third. The direct and immediate effect of this act will be to greatly damage existing Ohio River and especially Indiana interests by cutting off much of the trade from an existing mail-boat line running between Evansville, Paducah, and Cairo, and of the Indiana railroad lines terminating on the Ohio at Evansville, to which, as a tributary, the Paducah railroad is of vital importance.

Fourth. That whilst most American railroads have been constructed to a great extent on foreign capital, this Paducah road has been laboriously, painfully, and slowly built by local subscriptions, taxation, and credit, thereby rendering the loss of the road a serious personal grievance to every member of the communities through which it runs.

Fifth. In view of these considerations it would seem that material for repairs of military railroads might be obtained from less objectionable sources and at rates ultimately more favorable to the country. And it is suggested that should the taking up and removal of the rails be already in progress, the military necessity may possibly be satisfied for the present with a few hundred tons, which the Government can speedily replace, and in time for the removal of the tobacco crop.

With high regards, I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 169. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 157, current series, from these headquarters, and orders based upon that, do not require the performance of enforced military duty by persons who owe allegiance to foreign friendly powers.

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The production of a consular certificate will be prima facie evidence of such foreign allegiance, and unless contradicted, by proof of allegiance transferred to the United States, will be fully respected.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 11, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General Steele reports that the rebel forces under Price and from Texas are advancing upon Little Rock. It is also reported that they are seriously threatening West Tennessee and the Mississippi River. Admiral Porter reports that Port Hudson is also threatened. Would it not be well under these circumstances to send back some troops to Hurlbut, so that the troops detached from Steele and Schofield to West Tennessee may be returned, and also instruct McPherson to assist, if necessary, General Banks' forces on the Lower Mississippi? Rebel papers received here indicate that an effort will be made to reclose the Mississippi River during the absence of your army and that of General Banks. The movement of the latter on the Rio Grande was unexpected and contrary to the advice of the Government.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, December 11, 1863—9 a. m.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Columbus:

DEAR GENERAL: I came over from Tellico yesterday and found General Howard here and Ewing arriving. General Howard showed me your note of yesterday 7 a. m., and I was much gratified that you had remained at Columbus. My orders to Howard to call you to Athens were conditional on what he reported from a rumor that the enemy had advanced from Dalton and occupied the line of Hiwassee and held the bridges, in which event a concentration would have been proposed and Athens the point; but the whole rumor was false, and I am glad you got to Columbus and acted as you did.

I sent you a letter from Tellico yesterday to the same effect, and now renew my orders to hold Columbus and report to me if it be possible to cross there en route for Spring Place or for Cleveland. My maps vary. The larger one puts Columbus on the Hiwassee below the mouth of Ocoee, whereas the Coast Survey maps put it above the mouth of Ocoee, which would make two bridges necessary. Report to me the fact. If Columbus be below the mouth of Ocoee, and if one bridge will pass you to Cleveland, I will order Morgan L. Smith to move that way with Long's cavalry.

I am doing all I can to get you some sugar, coffee, salt, and shoes, and hope I will succeed, but really, I think with abundant forage,

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meat, meal, and an open country, we are far better off than in that cursed gorge—Chattanooga. My troops are in elegant heart, ready for Atlanta or anywhere. Do all you can to keep your troops up to that standard. Howard will move to Charleston to-morrow, and will put his advance at Cleveland and will communicate with you. I expect to hear from Long in about three days, when I will make and send you specific orders. In the mean time finish your bridge, scout up the Ocoee and forward, grind all the meal you can, collect good hogs, sheep, and beeves, and generally take care of yourselves. I want all the geographical information possible for immediate and future use, especially of the river and country between Columbus, Cleveland, and Charleston.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 11, 1863.
(Received 1.15 a. m., 12th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Palmer's resignation having been accepted, is there any objection to assign General Hooker to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps? He will then have an appropriate command and I can assign troops to Generals Slocum and Howard, equalizing their corps with the others of this army.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 11, 1863.

Capt. P. BABCOCK, Jr.,
Acting Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: Learning from you that complaints have been made that the signal corps has not proved as serviceable as there was reason to hope it would, I cheerfully comply with your request to express my opinion of its usefulness. For some months after an assignment of officers of the corps was made to my headquarters not much was done, simply because there was no field for operations. During the pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, several opportunities offered for testing the usefulness of the signal system, all of which not only clearly established its practicability, but its great usefulness.

The corps was reorganized at Nashville in the fall of 1862, and commenced operations with more system than at any previous time. During the battle of Stone's River the officers of the corps with me were very efficient in conveying messages by flag. After the battle and whilst the army was encamped near Murfreesborough an opportunity was offered for thoroughly testing the usefulness of the system, and resulted in the conclusion that a signal corps was one of the essential organizations of a well-appointed army.

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Stations were established at Murfreesborough, Readyville, Triune, La Vergne, and Franklin. Triune and La Vergne were both about 12 miles from Murfreesborough. Readyville about 8 and Franklin about 4 miles from Triune. Messages could be transmitted from one station to the other with the greatest celerity and frequently communication was had between headquarters at Murfreesborough and the above-named stations by signal when there was no other means of communication but by sending a force to protect the messenger.

When Van Dorn attacked Franklin re-enforcements were directed how to move to give the greatest assistance to the garrison by message sent from Murfreesborough to Triune by signal. Repeated instances of its great usefulness occurred at Murfreesborough, also on the advance toward Bridgeport, particularly at Hoover's Gap during the engagement at that place. Before crossing the Tennessee daily information was received at headquarters of the operations of the different detachments of the army on the north side of the river and in the direction of Chattanooga through the signal line.

The corps was also equally useful after the army crossed the Tennessee and until its concentration at this place after the battle of Chickamauga.

Since our arrival here the value of the system has time and again been most clearly demonstrated by the great amount of information of the movements of the enemy, obtained and transmitted to headquarters by its aid, which could not have possibly been obtained by any other means in time to have been of use.

During the recent battle here the officers of the corps rendered most valuable service by observing and signaling information of every movement of the enemy within the range of their telescopes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, December 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: Bring down with you all the pontoon-boats at or near the Hiwassee.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Kingston or Knoxville:

If you do not reach East Tennessee in time to join in the pursuit of Longstreet, you will take up a position on the northeast side of the Hiwassee, pushing out posts as far southeast as possible, to observe the movements of the enemy. Report your position at as early a

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day as possible, and your prospects for maintaining your men and animals by procuring subsistence and forage from the country. We shall soon have steam-boats to carry your small rations as far as mouth of Hiwassee or to Cotton Port, whichever is the most convenient.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Tenn., December 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I arrived here to-day with two brigades of the First Division, the horses in good condition notwithstanding the scarcity of forage and condition of the roads. I have sent flat-boats, with the assistance of Colonel Byrd, to the islands to procure forage. Upon consultation with Colonel B., who has just returned from General Burnside's headquarters, the section of country on the south side of the Tennessee River appears to afford the best opportunity for the successful operations of cavalry. I sent from Crossville, Tenn., on the 9th by courier to communicate with you. The same night received from General Parke, chief of staff, a note sent by Mr. Ellison, stating that he was reliable and had verbal instructions for me. This note he sent forward but has not come to me, nor can I hear anything of him. I send to communicate with General Burnside, and when I can ascertain where the services of the cavalry are required am prepared to leave the train and move with rapidity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Tenn., December 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: On the 28th ultimo I received the following telegram at Alexandria, Tenn.:

Move what cavalry you have with you to Kingston, taking up Colonel Byrd's command at that place, thence south in the direction of Athens, seeking the enemy and harassing him as much as possible when found. If you cannot find him report to General Burnside at Knoxville.

Impassable streams, bad roads, and scarcity of forage have delayed me. I have two brigades, First Division of cavalry, about 2,500 men, with one battery of artillery, six pieces, all in good condition.

Colonel Byrd has suggested the south side of the Tennessee as affording the best field for the success of cavalry. I have sent flat-boats to collect forage on the islands, and should I not receive instructions from headquarters Department of the Cumberland or from

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you, will act according to the suggestions of Colonel Byrd. A note was received from you, sent to me by Mr. Ellison. He has not reported with the verbal instructions to which you refer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. 92D ILLINOIS VOLS., MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Caperton's Ferry, Ala., December 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I beg to report that my animals are fast dying off. I am assured by my farrier and those familiar with the care of animals, that it is occasioned by the want of long forage. Since leaving Decherd, 16th of August last, we have been almost entirely without forage other than grain, and it in very scant quantities. We can procure none whatever in this vicinity. If we remain here my command must soon be dismounted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. ATKINS,
Colonel Ninety-Second Illinois Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

Direct him to cross the river and encamp near General Stanley and report to him for duty.

W. D. W.

ATHENS, ALA.,
December 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The dispatches I sent for you to Eastport got there the 6th, and found all troops on board of transports, including the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, which I left to garrison the place. They had received your order by way of Paducah and construed it to take everything. That leaves no troops at Eastport. I suppose all stores went with them. They went to Hamburg the same day, and would report to Corinth for orders.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Start your command, with the exception of Granger's corps, back to their former camps by the most practicable routes. As soon as they are on the way, you can return yourself, leaving the troops to follow.

Elliott, I have just learned, did not leave Alexandria till last Friday. He will probably be in Kingston before this reaches you. If the

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enemy are any place where he can harass them, you may order such expedition as you deem best. If it is now too late to do any service, direct Elliott to take up a position on the line of the Hiwassee and await further orders.

Logan has gone to Bridgeport with two divisions that were here. I do not suppose it will be necessary to order him to where you are.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, December 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have reported to you the successful relief of General Burnside, my leaving him the two divisions, commanded by General Granger, and my return to the Hiwassee. But a dispatch I made you, and intrusted to General Howard to be carried by an officer going to Chattanooga on business, was lost by the officer from his exceeding care to keep it safe by separating it from other letters. This is just reported to me and I will send this through by some of my own men.

On the 7th I left Knoxville, and on the 8th I dispatched Colonel Long with the cavalry through the gap at Tellico Iron-Works, with orders to overtake a certain wagon train and destroy it, to make his appearance in North Georgia, and stampede the people, capture horses, mules, &c. I followed him to Tellico with Morgan L. Smith's division, which I left there in support and came here.

Jeff. C. Davis is at Columbus, on the Hiwassee, and is building a bridge; has three mills going and plenty to eat; he needs shoes, sugar, and coffee, to be happy. Howard has one brigade at Charleston, and is repairing the railroad bridge which the rebels damaged after we passed north; it must be ready now.

Howard will move to-morrow to Charleston with his corps, and advance one division to Cleveland and open communication with you. I must cover Long, but the moment he returns I can return to Chattanooga or move on Dalton. There is a good road from Columbus, or Cleveland, or Spring Place, which completely turns Dalton.

I think we should now compel Hardee to fall back of the Etowah River, giving us Rome and the Oostenaula. Of course we must fight if Hardee gives us battle, but he will not. Longstreet is off and can not do harm for a month. Lee, in Virginia, is occupied, and Hardee is alone. We know that it is all nonsense to blame Bragg; it was his army, his men that broke. Bragg, Hardee, or no man could have held his army after our combinations were made.

If you move all your army to Ringgold and Varnell's Station, and I pass along down east of the Oostenaula, we can whip Hardee in no time, and we can enter Rome. Rome, you know, is not on the main railroad, but on a side road, just where the Oostenaula and Etowah unite (I have been there), and is a great manufacturing depot.

I find this country full of mills, but have destroyed none, because we hold and may hold the country. I have about thirty cars on the railroad and have destroyed none. General Burnside requested me

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to destroy none, as he could cross a locomotive at Loudon, and use the road down as far as Hiwassee.

We have eaten and are eating up much meat, meal, flour, &c., and though we try to forage on the enemy, I fear we take much of Union people. But we try and discriminate by receipts. I sent word by Wilson to have, say, 50,000 rations of sugar, coffee, salt, and bread, sent me to Cotton Port. We can live well enough anyhow, and I won't complain if you send nothing, for the men are shining fat, but these things are asked for. Shoes are in great demand. Unless otherwise ordered, as soon as Long comes in and is rested, I will march slowly and deliberately for Cleveland and Chattanooga.

I cannot hear of Elliott and presume he is where he should be, up the Clinch, on the flank of Longstreet. I saw Burnside's troops march out in pursuit before I left. I suppose Wilson has given you a copy of Burnside's letter to me.

If you want me to destroy railroad, mills, machinery, or anything, send me word, for I am sparing all these on your verbal order to spare the railroad from Tyner's to Charleston. The bridge at Charleston could be easily fixed, leaving no break from Tyner's to Knoxville but the bridge at Loudon. Burnside has 5 locomotives and 20 cars. I have saved 30 cars between Charleston and Loudon.

I expect to hear from Long in three days. The truth is, we are flourishing up here, and in no particular hurry to come to Chattanooga. So if you want us, send the order, or if you want to push the enemy beyond Dalton, I am also "in position."

Send me orders by the party that bears this, who is an expert scout. After to-morrow, the road via Harrison and Cleveland will be safe.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Tenn., December 11, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Your dispatch from Athens (dated yesterday) arrived last night and found me where, I am glad to learn, you still desire me to be.

I arrived here the evening of the 8th, and immediately started the mills to running. My troops are well supplied with flour and meal and fresh meat. I have captured some Confederate flour and wheat and am subsisting on it. My troops are fully rationed in flour, meat, and salt for two days from this morning. There is considerable grain yet in the neighborhood and three fine mills, two of which answer my purposes. I need coffee, sugar, and will need salt in a couple of days. Please let me know when the stores you expect arrive. I can return the wagons loaded with meat and flour or cornmeal. Many of my men are shoeless.

Bragg is not moving yet, but it will be well to watch him in the direction of Red Clay. Hardee is in command of Bragg's army, B. having been removed. The rebels are not fortifying at Dalton, so say deserters.

I have bridged the Hiwassee at this place, and can move at any time. As long as we operate in this vicinity this road and its fords

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are very important. It would require all the force at Dalton to drive me back from the position I have selected.

I hear nothing of Long, but rumor says "Yankees are at Tellico." The bushwhackers are committing murders, and playing the devil generally all over the country. I have caught a few of them, but not the worst devils.

I have no cavalry or I would scour the country for them. I shall await your further orders patiently, only don't forget my share of the supplies coming.

I am, very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Tellico Plains, December 11, 1863—4 p. m.

Major SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army and Dept. of the Tennessee:

General Sherman's note just received. I have to report all quiet, and no tidings from Colonel Long. General Lightburn left yesterday on the trail, and dispatched me last night, 15 miles out, that the country was anything but productive. We are accumulating seven days' rations for the division and three days' and some forage for Colonel Long, which if the rebels provide for him will go to waste.

I shall immediately issue a general order upon the superiority of corn coffee over the miserable foreign stuff called coffee.

I shall hear from Lightburn soon, and if it is of importance I will not wait for the regular messenger, but send it immediately.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 11, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Issue orders placing General Cox in command of the forces in Kentucky to relieve General Boyle, who will report to these headquarters; also, ordering General Ammen to take command of the District of Middle Tennessee, comprising the counties lying south of the Cumberland, and between the roads leading from Carthage to Clinton, and from Point Isabella to Clinton, and the garrisons at the depots of Camp Talbott, at Point Isabella, and also at Carthage.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

MUNFORDVILLE, *December* 11, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Louisville:

I will send force to Rowena as soon as practicable. If the general will permit me to send part of Thirteenth Cavalry to Burkesville, Thirty-seventh Kentucky to Tompkinsville, and use Thirty-third

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Kentucky as I may think best, will by that means advance the line, rid the country of rebels; can also co-operate with force at Scottsville. If I move force from Glasgow to Burkesville and Rowena, and send no force to Tompkinsville, it will leave gap of 60 miles open between Scottsville and Burkesville. Answer if I can make the change.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., December* 11, 1863.

In obedience to orders from the War Department the commanding general this day resigns to Maj. Gen. John G. Foster the command of the Army of the Ohio.

On severing the tie which has united him to this gallant army he cannot express his deep personal feeling at parting from men brought near to him by their mutual experiences in the eventful scenes of the past campaign, and who have always, regardless of every privation and of every danger, cheerfully and faithfully performed their duty. Associated with many of their number from the earliest days of the war, he takes leave of this army not only as soldiers to whose heroism many a victorious battle-field bears witness, but as well-tried friends, who in the darkest hours have never failed him. With the sincerest regret he leaves the department without the opportunity of personally bidding them farewell.

To the citizen soldiers of East Tennessee, who proved their loyalty in the trenches of Knoxville, he tenders his warmest thanks.

With the highest confidence in the patriotism and skill of the distinguished officer who succeeds him, with whom he has been long and intimately connected in the field, and who will be welcomed as their leader by those who served with him in the memorable campaign in North Carolina, and by all as one identified with some of the most brilliant events of the war, he transfers to him the command, assured that under his guidance the bright record of the Army of the Ohio will never grow dim.

By command of Major-General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., December* 11, 1863.

In compliance with the orders of the War Department, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster this day assumes the command of the Army of the Ohio.

He accepts with pride a position which his predecessor has rendered illustrious.

After a long period of unbroken friendship, strengthened by the intimate relations of active service with him in a campaign which is prominent in the history of the war, he can add to the general voice his tribute to the high worth and stainless name of the recent commander of the Army of the Ohio. The work he has so ably planned

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and vigorously conducted, it will be the aim of the commanding general to complete.

For the future of this command he has no fears. The results of their past are around them, and confident with these high evidences of what he may expect from their courage and their patriotism, he assures them that to the fulfillment of their mission his utmost efforts shall not be wanting.

By command of Major-General Foster:

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
December 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

If Steele requires troops, and you can possibly relieve him, do so to the extent of your ability.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *December* 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Scouts to-day from Purdy, Eastport, and Tuscumbia Valley. Forrest is conscripting every man capable of bearing arms, and taking all negro men fit for soldiers; at the same time accumulating stores at Jackson.

A part of Roddey's command crossed the Tennessee River yesterday, above Eastport, with trains, and have gone down river to Savannah; the rest of his command remains near Tuscumbia. Nothing reported in direction of Okolona.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

GENERAL: I am not able, from present supplies, to fill your requisition for cavalry arms. I hardly think it desirable that the Tennessee regiments now in process of organization should be cavalry proper; they are wholly unfamiliar with the saber. I have ordered 1,000 Enfields sent you for immediate armament. And in fact, I am fully satisfied they will do better as mounted infantry. Forrest is accumulating men at and around Jackson, and will attempt Union City or Paducah. He must be struck soon, and I shall be ready to throw a force that way as soon as you report yourself ready to move. The prospects are that I shall abandon the Memphis and Charleston

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Railroad, and occupy the Memphis and Ohio to the intersection of the Northwestern. This, however, will depend upon General Grant and his orders. This road (the Memphis and Charleston) is a nuisance, and only kept up because of Corinth.

Very truly, yours,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

The following received last night from La Grange:

Lieutenant BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Collierville:

I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders, I sent this morning those men which have returned belonging to the first battalion, this regiment, to Somerville, under command of Major Graham. He found nothing of interest this side of Somerville, but in that place a squad of 20 or 30 under different commanders. The information, which appears reliable, is that Forrest is at Jackson, Tenn., with from 2,000 to 2,500; that R. V. Richardson is at Medon; Colonel Hicks has been engaged in driving the Hatchie Bottom and conscripting. I sent two companies as ordered, via Mason, but have no report from them yet. Major Graham brings in 3 prisoners, which will be forwarded to you to-morrow. I have a night expedition out now in the direction of Middleton and Bolivar.

EDWARD PRINCE,
Colonel Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

General Halleck informs me that the enemy threaten to close the river, and are now threatening Port Hudson. Give all the assistance you can in or out of the department. I shall start a cavalry force through Mississippi in about two weeks, to clean out the State entirely of all rebels.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., December 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request, in behalf of the signal corps of the army, an expression, in writing, addressed to the General-in-Chief of the Army, at Washington, of your views as to the value of the signal corps, its service to you during this war, and the conduct of the officers composing it. The corps is in its infancy, it is struggling for recognition and for a position in the army as an organization. Upon the opinions of the generals commanding in

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the field, at this time, depends the existence or non-existence of the corps, and only for this reason have I taken the liberty to ask that you will address the General-in-Chief upon this subject. Will you please to direct that I be furnished with a copy of your letter.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and Chief Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, *December* 12, 1863—3.22 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Major-General Palmer's resignation has not been accepted, and he is still the commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The order of the Adjutant-General accepting his resignation was issued by mistake for some other officer's, and is revoked. Immediately notify General Palmer of this.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, December 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

SIR: It is intended to cross your division over the Tennessee River to unite with the cavalry in West Tennessee, in movements against the rebel cavalry in North Alabama and Mississippi. You will therefore prepare your command immediately for such movement. Let your horses be shod, rested, and recruited. If you lack ammunition instruct your ordnance officer to draw it at once. I will be in Nashville, and will aid you all that I can in getting anything that you may need. What force in your judgment should be left to watch the crossings of the Tennessee River, and at what point should such force be stationed? Will not the mounted men of Sherman's command be sufficient for this duty? What force can you have in readiness for the movement, say in two weeks from the present? The portions of your division that are now detached can be returned to duty with you, and their places supplied from the First Division. Send me a copy of your report to Nashville, that I may be informed of the position and strength of the brigades and regiments of your command, and write stating your condition and wants fully.

Very respectfully,

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Drive Longstreet to the farthest point east you can. Retain Granger as long as may be necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *December* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Your letter of the 11th is received. Whilst I would like exceedingly to force Hardee beyond the Oostenaula, I would not deem it altogether safe to attempt it now.

There is no force here now to co-operate with you, nor the means of transportation, nor the rations to carry along. The Fourth and Eleventh Corps of General Thomas' command are absent and the two divisions of your command are at Bridgeport. I sent you orders to return as soon as possible, but of course do not want you to start until you know Long to be safe. Elliott has been ordered to take up the line of the Hiwassee; but, judging from his efforts there is no telling when he will reach there.

His orders were sent to him at Alexandria on the 26th to strike for Kingston and go in pursuit of Longstreet. On the 1st he reached Sparta with one brigade. On the 9th he reported from Crossville and said he would reach Kingston on the 11th. I hope he may succeed in coming up to time. If Long should be with you on your return, you might send him toward Dalton as far as you deem it safe for him to go, and let him destroy any railroad bridge he may pass on the Cleveland and Dalton road. After going as far as you choose to send him, he could take the most direct road to Chattanooga. I do not think it advisable to destroy mills or any property in East Tennessee except what may be required for military purposes.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, December 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

DEAR GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours* by courier-line from Washington and answer by same line.

I have heretofore reported that I left General Granger's command with General Burnside and Spears' command, with all the cavalry to arrive, all to push Longstreet on his rear, with General Foster on his flank from Cumberland Gap.

We have rumors of large captures, and though not confirmed by anything official, I think it highly probable.

Colonel Long's cavalry passed the mountains from Tellico four days ago, and I have Morgan Smith's division in support, with Lightburn's brigade well up the mountain in support. I hope he will capture a train of 300 wagons which dodged us on our way up, and produce consternation in North Georgia. Davis is at Columbus, on the Hiwassee, Howard at Charleston and Cleveland, and Ewing's division here.

I think I am bound to remain here until the cavalry returns. In the mean time we are faring well; plenty of forage and provisions, and we need only shoes and small-stores to go anywhere.

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*Of December 11.

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From yours of yesterday I suppose you will not wish to push Hardee back of the Etowah, and therefore, in the absence of other orders, when Long is back and rested, I will move slowly back to our camps at Chattanooga.

I cannot hear a word of Elliott. Had he been near Knoxville at the right time Longstreet could not have carried away a single gun or wagon; even as it is I think he will be forced to drop almost everything.

I have dispatches from Columbus and Tellico up to last night; all well.

I can only hear of fragments of men seeking to escape, and a small force of cavalry at the Council Ground, Red Clay, on the Dalton road.

I will send to Kingston the orders you indicate for General Elliott.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Tenn., December 12, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Your communication (dated yesterday, 9 a. m.) arrived yesterday afternoon, and found me over the river examining the country at the junction of Hiwassee and Ocoee. Columbus is about 3½ or 4 miles above the fork of the two streams, on the Hiwassee, and Benton is near the ford of the Ocoee.

The roads are good, and both streams can now be forded with artillery with the greatest ease.

The Ocoee is but a small stream, not more than half the size of the Hiwassee. Until it rains these streams are easily forded.

There is a fine road leading to Spring Place from Benton, and also one leading to Cleveland; in fact, all that country lying south and west of this place can be easily traversed by troops. This neighborhood is rich in corn, wheat, and meat. The rebels have taken considerable, but left quite a good supply for the people.

I have been running only two mills, all I needed; but since the receipt of your letter have started another fine one. It will grind 100 bushels per day, and the grain can be gotten in the vicinity of it for some days.

The guerrillas have been, as I stated before, playing the devil. Several have been caught, and one paid the penalty yesterday.

I have had no cavalry, but have ordered infantry to mount themselves and hunt these fiends out. Some half dozen murders have been committed since I arrived in the neighborhood.

Union and rebel citizens have combined together to assist me in catching them. These devils are composed mostly of paroled Vicksburg prisoners. I have burned out one nest of them, and one of the number killed. They hide in the mountains and slip out at opportune times to commit their outrages.

This is a very strong position to hold, being a defile; the Chilhowee Mountain protects my left flank perfectly, and there are no fords of importance between this and Charleston.

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As to my going from here to Cleveland, it can be done without difficulty, unless the enemy should make a flank movement on me from the direction of Red Clay, where his cavalry now is in some force. This, however, I do not expect. Send over some wagons, and I will give you plenty of meal and flour. Give me shoes, salt, sugar, and coffee.

I have an officer taking a sketch and notes of the country. I will be happy to give them to you when completed.

I am, very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—I hear nothing of Long, but from the way the guerrillas are flocking, I suspect he is progressing east of here.

JEF. C. DAVIS.

TELLICO, *December* 12, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Colonel Long is now going into camp here; he went about 15 miles beyond Murphy, and destroyed a few wagons, but the train had too much the start, and went as fast as he could.

He will have a message for you in a few minutes, which I will forward. I send you this information immediately on his arrival, so that you can arrange your future course. General Lightburn will be here from the mountains by 4 o'clock.

Your obedient servant,

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, December 12, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Kingston, East Tenn.:

SIR: I have a communication from General Grant of December 11, containing orders for General Elliott. After he has pushed Longstreet as far as General Burnside requires, he will drop down the valley to the Hiwassee, occupy it as a line, and report his position to General Grant at Chattanooga. The points on the Hiwassee that control it are Columbus and Charleston. I have bridges at both places, but as my orders are, after covering a movement of cavalry into Georgia, via Murphy, to return to Chattanooga, I may be gone before Elliott gets here. Please send a copy of this to General Elliott if he has passed up the valley. The cars now run from Knoxville to Loudon. No enemy hereabouts; all at and below Dalton.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy furnished for the information of General Grant.)

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DECEMBER 12, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m., 14th.)

General HALLECK:

I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 10th. General Burnside turned over the command to me yesterday, and left for Lexington by the Jacksborough and Somerset road this morning.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 12, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received Washington, 7.40 p. m., 14th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C., and
Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Longstreet is moving leisurely up the valley, foraging as he goes. There are no certain indications that he will stand a fight if we follow him in force. Our cavalry is constantly harassing his rear, supported by the infantry under General Parke which is now at Rutledge. The infantry is not in a physical condition to follow rapidly, the supplies, which are mainly obtained by foraging, being very scanty. The roads, which are bad, are fast becoming impassable for trains by reason of the rain now falling. These obstacles interfere very much with my desire to move up in force and engage Longstreet, wherever he may halt, and may render it impossible in a short time. In that case I will establish a line of intrenched infantry posts from Bull's Gap to Mulberry Gap, and with the cavalry holding the country to the Holston River, wait for a favorable occasion for making a dash at Saltville with the whole mounted force. Please notify me if this meets your approval.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from Major-General Sherman, I have moved my troops to this point, and am encamped on the south side of the river, about 1½ miles distant.

The relief of Knoxville being the object of the expedition, of which my troops formed a part, having been accomplished, and the enemy being in full retreat, with no possibility of returning, I most respectfully, but most earnestly, request that I be allowed to return to Chattanooga. As is well known, we left the place with scarcely any transportation or supplies. The exigency was urgent, and we came cheerfully to the relief of our suffering and beleaguered brethren in Knoxville. We came directly after fighting a hard battle of three days' duration. We came content to do our duty with cheerfulness and alacrity. I do not care to enlarge upon our privations or trumpet the gallantry of the brave men under my command

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who have so cheerfully endured them. The same task would be as cheerfully undertaken again. We have come here by forced marches, living upon the country as we came. Our men are, many of them, without shoes, blankets, shirts, or overcoats, and entirely destitute of shelter. Nay, even their ordinary clothing is the light blouses and pants of summer wear. Our animals having been starved to almost the last extremity in Chattanooga, are scarcely able to haul empty wagons. We have fortunately been favored with fine weather during our march. Had it been otherwise we could scarcely have reached here at all. The season is at hand when the heavy rains of winter may be hourly looked for, when the roads will be rendered impassable. When this happens all our transportation and artillery must not only be abandoned, but frightful suffering must ensue among the men, who are even now at midday shivering over their camp-fires. At Chattanooga we have some few supplies. We have the huts, which at great pains the men have constructed and which we left, and we have means of communication which in time may partially supply us for the winter, and, in view of these facts, general, I most respectfully, but most persistently and urgently, ask leave to withdraw my troops to Chattanooga while there is a chance that I can.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, December 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I beg most respectfully but most earnestly to call your immediate attention to the following considerations:

As is well known by you, the troops under my command marched immediately after a hard battle of three days' duration, from Chattanooga to Knoxville, to relieve their suffering and besieged brethren. They came hurriedly, with scarcely any transportation, no shelter, and many of them destitute of shoes, overcoats, or even shirts, for the exigency was urgent, and we expected to be detained upon this service but a few days. Not one of my officers has a change of clothing.

For more than three months these men have been living upon less than half rations. In their hurried and forced march hither they have subsisted upon the country through which they passed, and now they have but limited quantities of bread and meat. They are weak and growing feeble in consequence of all this.

Never have troops more cheerfully borne privations, but it is certain, unless they can speedily have some means of shelter, more than one-half of them must fill the hospitals, from thence only to be discharged by death.

In addition to all the deficiencies of food and clothing, the storms of winter, so long delayed, have at last evidently set in, and the prospect for men who, with all the advantages of fine weather and good fires, have not been able to keep from shivering is sufficiently deplorable. The climate, in its extreme variableness, is extremely trying to northern constitutions.

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While we are enduring these privations of food, clothing, and shelter, one-half or two-thirds of this city is occupied by the worst kind of rebels, who are only constrained by circumstances from acting as our bitterest foes. While our soldiers are enduring the furious peltings of the pitiless storm, these vipers to the Government we are trying at such cost of life and suffering to maintain are living in a state of affluence and plenty. I therefore suggest, as a fitting notice of their pseudo treason, and at the same time in some degree ameliorate the condition of our men, that these people be as closely packed together as possible, and that their houses, so vacated, be turned over to the officers and men of this command. I further suggest that the tents now in the city that are vacated or in part occupied be also turned over for the same purpose.

We are so remote from our base of supplies that many days must elapse ere any shelter or supplies can be expected; hence the immediate necessity of some measures being taken for their relief.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you the within copy of a dispatch submitted to Major-General Burnside, and to solicit your immediate attention to the statement of facts which it embodies.*

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a prompt withdrawal of the troops under my command from this place to Chattanooga. Besides the loss of transportation, artillery, and other public property, which must attend a march through these mountains after the winter rains have set in, simple justice to the men requires that they should be sent back to where they can obtain the greatly-needed supplies of clothing, subsistence, and shelter.

As for Longstreet, there is no doubt in my mind that he is making his way to Virginia as rapidly as possible, and even if he were not, it is impossible to pursue him and subsist the troops upon his track.

The steam-boats with our rations are unable to get up farther than Gillespie's Landing, 20 miles below Kingston.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
December 12, 1863.

Captain POE,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Ohio:

SIR: You will give such orders as will insure the speedy completion of all works at prominent points for defense about Knoxville. The works will be inclosed and made so as to render the place defensi-

*See, of December 8, p. 358.

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ble by the garrisons of these works alone. You will then proceed to Lexington, visiting on your way Tazewell, Cumberland Gap, Mulberry Gap, where the road crosses Powell's River, and furnish the commanding officers of these places with plans of such works as in your judgment are required for their defense.

By command of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
December 12, 1863.

General PARKE:

GENERAL: If we are to remain here more than a day or two, we will be in a bad way. We have been absent now as long as was expected, and neither officers nor men have anything but what they stand in; knapsacks, tents, and baggage ought to be brought up. I hope the general will not leave until I can see him; if he does, will you bid him good bye for me; arrange it to let me go East a month or two. Coale will make arrangements about rations.

Yours,

R. B. POTTER.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, December 12, 1863.

The troops in Knoxville and vicinity having ample facilities for collecting and preparing fuel, commanding officers of divisions and brigades will see that no fences be used for that purpose.

This order is intended to protect the crops of farmers, who will be entirely destitute during the coming winter unless it is vigorously enforced.

By command of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
December 12, 1863.

* * * * * * *

17. Brigadier-General Sturgis is hereby ordered to command the cavalry forces in the Department of the Ohio. Commanding officers of divisions, brigades, and detached regiments of cavalry will report to General Sturgis at once.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, December 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General COX:

SIR: You will proceed at once to Camp Nelson, where you will relieve General Fry in command of that post. You will reduce all

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garrisons in your district to the smallest possible number compatible with the interests of the service, for the purpose of sending a proper garrison to Camp Talbott and Carthage, which garrisons will also be employed to work on the roads between Camp Talbott and Carthage. Two regiments of cavalry will be used in scouring the country south of the Cumberland and freeing the country of guerrillas.

By command of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Collierville, Tenn., December 12, 1863.

S. L. WOODWARD,
A. A. G., Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps, Memphis:

CAPTAIN: The patrols sent yesterday morning, in accordance with orders from headquarters, reported as follows: Two companies sent from La Grange went south of Lamar. Met several persons from Holly Springs and below, and all make the same report, viz, the whole rebel force are moving south across the Tallahatchie. Patrols from this place to Mount Pleasant corroborate the above. No trace of the enemy along the Coldwater. Forrest at Jackson, 4,000 strong. Straggling parties crossing the railroad west of this place going south, crossing west of Germantown.

Patrols to Wolf River find nothing worthy of report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Citizen just reached our lines—came from Oxford—verifies the within statement in full.

BELDEN.

CORINTH, *December 12, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I learn from several sources that General Forrest has ordered all troops in West Tennessee to Jackson, and is organizing for a raid upon the railroad. All the small detachments that were around Purdy and Hamburg have gone to Jackson. The train that passed down to Savannah, I am inclined to think, took down arms and ammunition for Forrest. He has quite a force. Fifteen hundred unarmed conscripts at Jackson, and promised to arm them speedily. I also learn from a citizen from Middle Tennessee that conscripts are being sent across the Tennessee River to Forrest. My opinion is that you will have to prepare for a demonstration from Forrest, who will have at least 6,000 men, perhaps more.

We are having a steady rain to-day which will render all streams temporarily past fording. If expeditions could be projected at the same time from La Grange, Union City, and Corinth, General Forrest and his command might be effectually disposed of.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In the Field, Chattanooga, December* 12, 1863.

To obtain uniformity in the disposition of deserters from the Confederate armies, coming within this military division, the following order is published:

1. All deserters from the enemy coming within our lines will be conducted to the commander of the division or detached brigade who shall be nearest the place of surrender.

2. If such commander is satisfied that the deserters desire to quit the Confederate service, he may permit them to go to their homes if within our lines on taking the following oath:

I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves so long and so far as not yet repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court; so help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at —— this —— day of ——, 186-. .

3. Deserters from the enemy will at once be disarmed and their arms turned over to the nearest ordnance officer who will account for them.

4. Passes and rations may be given to deserters to carry them to their homes, and free passes over military railroads and on steamboats in Government employ.

5. Employment at fair wages will, when practicable, be given to deserters by officers of the quartermaster and engineer departments.

6. To avoid the danger of recapture of such deserters by the enemy, they will be exempted from military service in the armies of the United States.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *December* 13, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

We have heard nothing from General Foster for some days. Richmond papers of yesterday say that Longstreet is preparing to hold Rutledge; that his cavalry passed through Pound Gap and penetrated Kentucky to Mount Sterling, burning that place and capturing money and supplies, and that Cumberland Gap is threatened. If this be true, and Longstreet is establishing himself in East Tennessee, will it not be unsafe to withdraw Sherman's forces till the enemy is driven out of the State? The holding of East Tennessee, and the prevention of the enemy from getting supplies there, is deemed of the greatest importance. Please give this suggestion your careful attention. Moreover, as General Meade's operations have failed to produce any results, Lee may send by rail re-enforcements to Longstreet without our knowing it. This contingency must also be considered.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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CHATTANOOGA, *December* 13, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received 1.10 a. m., 14th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Does the order defining the limits of the Department of the Ohio take the S ates of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois out of this military division? If not, I would suggest General Hooker to command the district composed of these States.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *December* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

Dispatch received. Will return to Chattanooga at once.

JOHN M. PALMER.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Tenn., December 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at 8.05 a. m. of an official copy of dispatch of the 11th from the major-general commanding, and have communicated by courier its substance to Major-General Burnside, at the same time preparing to move according to the instructions received. While the command is being crossed over the Tennessee River, the First East Tennessee Cavalry have been sent to scout the country on that side of the river as far as Blount County, to clear it of some 200 or 300 rebels reported to be there in detachments of from 20 to 50. I had the honor to report by courier on the 9th from Crossville, and on my arrival at this place on the 11th; also reported to Major-General Burnside same day. The Clinch River is crossed by means of pontoon bridge, the Tennessee by means of horse ferry-boat and floating pontoon. Boats sufficient to bridge it have not been completed. From Colonel Byrd, commanding, and a resident of this place, and from loyal citizens, I learn that corn is abundant on the south side of the Tennessee from Johnson's Island to the Hiwassee; long forage, wheat, cattle, and hogs scarce. Every effort will be made to subsist the command on the country and report made as directed.

I inclose herewith report of effective force.* I have information, which I regard as reliable, that Colonel Hughs, with some 200 or 300 rebels, after being driven from Sparta and Yankeetown, has gone to Spring Creek, and that the rebels have a ferry-boat at or near Flynn's Lick, on the Cumberland, by means of which they cross and carry on a contraband trade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT.
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., and Chief of Cavalry.

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* Not found.

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HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Tenn., December 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio, Knoxville:

GENERAL: Upon my arrival here on the 11th I reported to you by courier. The note sent by Mr. Ellison was forwarded to me by him without seeing or receiving from him verbal instructions to which your note referred.

I have reported by courier from Crossville and this place to Major-General Reynolds, chief of staff, Department of the Cumberland, and await instructions. The want of pontoons over the Tennessee makes it difficult to procure forage from the islands by means of flat-boats. Subsistence stores are not to be had here. In the event of my command moving in the direction of Knoxville, is it desirable that my train should haul supplies or be left at or near this place, more convenient to forage?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Tenn., December 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio, Knoxville:

GENERAL: Since writing my letter of this date asking for instructions I have received the following from headquarters Department of the Cumberland:

If you do not reach East Tennessee in time to join the pursuit of Longstr et, you will take up a position on the northeast side of the Hiwassee, pushing outposts as far southeast as possible to observe the movement of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS.
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

I am preparing to leave to-morrow as above ordered, and request, if you deem it proper to cause a change in my movements, please advise me by courier.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Dandridge, Saturday, December 13, 1863—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General SPEARS,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, at or near New Market:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate to you that I reached Dandridge from Gatlinburg, on the road from Sevierville to the Great Smoky Mountains, this evening at 5 o'clock with my command.

The marauding party of about 100 rebel cavalry which had been infesting this neighborhood and the south side of French Broad

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River, near Evans' Ford and Flat Creek, left Dandridge day before yesterday evening, having received an order by courier from Morristown that the headquarters of their command had been removed to the mouth of Chucky Creek, on the Warm Springs road, about 12 miles from Dandridge. From all the information I can get here, I am led to believe that Martin's brigade of rebel cavalry is located near the mouth of Chucky Creek and Franklin's, and that it is possible this force may be intending to cross the mountains into North Carolina by the Asheville road through the French Broad Gap, although they may be intending to go to Greeneville by way of Warrensburg.

Will you please inform the bearer what your position and line of march are, as yours is the nearest communicating force to me, and also give him what information you can concerning the position of the rest of our army and of General Burnside's headquarters, also of the rebel infantry and cavalry.

Will you also have the goodness to transmit this dispatch to General Burnside, as I do not know where to communicate with him.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *December* 13, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just returned from the Tennessee River. Grading on Northwestern Railroad progressing. All the guerrilla bands infesting the country between the Cumberland and Duck Rivers west of this place have been routed and mostly driven beyond Tennessee River. Two of the worst leaders are disposed of—Perkins killed, and Ray and his gang captured. The latter will be tried for murder and highway robbery.

Refugees and conscripts who have crossed the Tennessee River report that Pillow and Forrest are at Jackson, West Tennessee, with 4,000 men. From 800 to 1,000 being well organized; the remainder armed with shotguns, old rifles, &c., all mounted on horses or mules.

A. C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Athens, December 13, 1863.

General HOWARD:

DEAR GENERAL: We are going to Chattanooga. Long's cavalry is back, and is moving to-day toward Charleston from Tellico. I will come down to-morrow. The pontoons to which General Grant doubtless refers are with Dresser, up the Tennessee River, near Kingston, taken up by the Dunbar. I ordered Dresser to have them at Cotton Port ready to be moved to the mouth of the Hiwassee in case the bridge was broken. There is a courier-line on the west bank of the river, and General Grant can, if notified, order

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them down. I shall leave Long's cavalry and the Fifth Ohio north of Hiwassee when we start for Chattanooga. Be ready to march for Cleveland the day after to-morrow, and afterward to your old camp at Chattanooga.

Respectfully,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, Tenn., December 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of date yesterday came last evening by courier, and the general commanding directs me to answer. Colonel Long returned from his expedition yesterday about noon, and the general has directed both him and General M. L. Smith to move to Charleston, but at their leisure. The general has dates from General Grant of the 11th, who makes no mention of any of our troops being at or near Dalton, and judges it must be a mistake what your negro reports. You will move your entire command to the south side of the Hiwassee, as the Fifteenth Army Corps will reach you probably sometime during the day to-morrow. All quiet here.

I am, with much respect, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

The general directs that General Tyndale's brigade be moved over to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
December 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday in respect to the physical condition and sufferings of your officers and men. I assure you that no one appreciates their gallantry and devotion in coming rapidly to the relief of the garrison of Knoxville more than myself. I am only waiting orders from General Grant to know what is to be done. Upon their receipt, hourly expected, immediate action can be taken to insure your prompt return to the army at Chattanooga or to move up the road to attack the enemy. All the buildings in town that could be had have been taken for hospitals, and your request concerning the quartering the troops in town cannot be complied with. I trust every effort will be made to tent the men during the short time that they must wait.

Very truly, yours,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

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DECEMBER 13, 1863.

General GRANGER:

GENERAL: Since my note of this morning I learn that some of the buildings taken for hospitals have not as yet been occupied. You can, therefore, have them at once. General Carter will designate them. I think he can accommodate about 3,000 men. Officers will be billeted on secesh families by him.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 13, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Telegram received. Will do all I can. The weather and want of supplies are serious obstacles. My arrangements for getting supplies by the roads are not yet complete, and I shall have to ask you to give me all you can by river and railroad. Have ordered the river bridge rebuilt as soon as possible. Longstreet has halted 8 miles beyond Rogersville. I cannot now move in force until I get the cars running, which will be in a few days, and also collect some rations. The state of the roads and lack of supplies may force me to take a position and wait a little time until I get in better condition.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 13, 1863—4 p. m.
(Received 9 p. m., 15th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Sherman arrived in Knoxville on the 6th, but his corps did not come farther than Maryville. He returned on the 8th, and started with his corps back to General Grant. General Granger is here with his corps, the Fourth. Brigadier-General Elliott has reported from Kingston, and I have ordered him up. The lameness of my leg, which was very much aggravated by my journey, keeps me confined for a few days. As soon as possible I shall join General Parke at Bean's Station and ascertain definitely the extent of Longstreet's retreat. The rain has commenced and the roads are very bad. I shall have the bridges at Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek put in passable condition in a day or two, so as to move the cars as far as our troops are. The weather and want of supplies are serious obstacles, but I will undertake all that the troops can sustain. It may become necessary to wait awhile before advancing in force.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *December* 13, 1863.

The exigencies of the service require that all the cavalry forces in this department should be consolidated into a separate corps. Officers in command of divisions, brigades, and detached regiments of cav-

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alry will report to General Sturgis, who has been placed in command by orders from these headquarters. General Sturgis will report directly to these headquarters.

By command of General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December* 14, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I arrived at Chattanooga a month since, and was received by General Grant with the greatest kindness. He gave me his bed, shared with me his room, gave me to ride his favorite war-horse, read to me his dispatches received and sent, accompanied me on my reviews, and I accompanied him on all his excursions and during the three days of the battle. In fact, I saw him almost every moment, except when sleeping, of the three weeks I spent in Chattanooga.

I mention these. to you otherwise very unimportant facts, to show you that I had a first-rate opportunity of judging of the man. He is a hard worker, writes his own dispatches and orders, and does his own thinking. He is modest, quiet, never swears, and seldom drinks, as he only took two drinks during the three weeks I was with him. He listens quietly to the opinions of others and then judges promptly for himself; and he is very prompt to avail himself in the field of all the errors of his enemy. He is certainly a good judge of men, and has called round him valuable counselors.

Prominent as General Grant is before the country, these remarks of mine may appear trite and uncalled for, but having been ordered to inspect his command, I thought it not improper for me to add my testimony with regard to the commander. I will also add that I am fully convinced the change of commanders was not made an hour too soon, and that if it had not been made just when it was, we should have been driven from the Valley of the Tennessee, if not from the whole State.

There is now crowded into the States of Alabama and Georgia near 2,000,000 of negroes, furnishing 400,000 fighting men, all ready, willing, and anxious to be drafted, and making much better soldiers than most of the men who require $600 and $700 to induce them to volunteer. Twenty thousand, 15,000, or even 10,000 men, marched rapidly into these States, without baggage, without artillery, subsisting on the country, carrying arms and ammunition for the negroes, and officers enough for 100,000 men, could go without serious opposition directly from Vicksburg to Charleston. The Southern heart could thus be beautifully fired and in a very short time consumed.

I think you will find that this small force can now well be spared, and I am confident it could march from the Mississippi to the Atlantic without serious opposition. A general rebellion among these crowded negroes would certainly produce great demoralization throughout the rebel army.

The corn crop is very abundant, and if we can get nothing else we can certainly live on the corn; we certainly should be able to do whatever the rebels can.

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The negroes would know every path, and as they make most of their visits in the night, we should be able to march just as well in the night as in the day.

I beg that you will telegraph me to this place authority to take charge of an expedition of this kind.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Having been requested by the chief signal officer, Department of the Tennessee, to address you a letter expressing my opinion upon the value of the signal corps, its services in my department, and the conduct of the officers composing it, I deem it my duty to say that I do not regard its separate existence as either necessary or desirable, though the officers serving with it in my command have generally been skillful, energetic, and efficient. This is particularly true of the officers who have served under my immediate observation. Many of them have rendered valuable services at different times and under different organizations. The system of signalizing might become very useful. Instead, however, of the present organization, I would suggest that several officers of the regiments of the Regular Army be instructed, and when deemed necessary, assigned to duty accordingly.

I am, general, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 14, 1863—2 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have heard nothing definite from General Foster for several days. Sherman sends me word that he hears that Longstreet has lost most of his artillery and baggage and many prisoners; not certainly known, however. Sherman has one division at Tellico Plains, one at Sparta, and Howard's corps on the Hiwassee. Granger is at Knoxville. Colonel Long has gone through the gorge at Tellico Iron-Works into Georgia in pursuit of a portion of Longstreet's force. Elliott must be in East Tennessee somewhere, with his division of cavalry, but I do not know where. His start and progress as long as heard from has been slow beyond any apparent excuse. Granger will remain where he is until all danger has passed; also Elliott. I do not think the accounts from Richmond papers can be correct, or I would have heard it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

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CHATTANOOGA, *December* 14, 1863—10.30 p. m.
(Received 11.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry—5,500 men—have been sent to General Hurlbut within a week. I am also making preparations for a heavy cavalry raid through Mississippi, to free that State entirely, if possible, from rebels. I will instruct McPherson to use his force to best advantage to keep open the Mississippi, either in or out of the department.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
No. 34. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec.* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer of this military division. will proceed without delay to New York City on business connected with the more complete organization of his department, on the transaction of which he will report in person for duty at these headquarters wherever they may be.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Athens, December 14, 1863.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division, Columbus:

GENERAL: You will please move your command to Cleveland, prepared to continue the march on Wednesday morning, December 16, toward Chattanooga. I will go to Charleston to-day and to Cleveland to-morrow.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

TAZEWELL, TENN.,
December 14, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville:

GENERAL: I have the honor of reporting that I arrived here this evening at about dark, having left Rutledge at 9 a. m. and Bean's Station at 1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock accompanied General Parke to Bean's Station, and together with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen and myself looked at the ground in that vicinity with a view to conform to your instructions. We decided that the works should partake of the nature of detached redoubts, placed in defensive relations with each

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other and the ground they were to occupy, or rather, an approximation thereto was chosen. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock will make further examination and fix their exact locality. At the crossing of the Clinch River (Evans' Ford) I found a sufficient guard, under the command of Colonel Kise. The river was rising quite rapidly, but the guard had raised and repaired the ferry-boat, which was crossing successfully, being pulled back and forth by hand upon a cable stretched from one shore to another. I think that it would be well, as a matter of security, to have another boat built there, and will so notify Colonel Babcock. I found the road from Bean's Station to Tazewell much better than I expected, and I think that it will prove a passable winter road. When I arrived here this evening it was too dark to see, but I will go over the ground early in the morning. I find that considerable has been done here, and that fortunately there is an officer here with his regiment (Colonel Jackson, One hundred and eighteenth Indiana Volunteers) who is perfectly competent to do whatever may be required in the way of construction. A stockade is now being built at Mulberry Gap, and from the description given me by General Willcox it seems to be just what your instructions contemplated for occupancy by outposts. I will next examine the crossing of Powell's River, and then will go to Cumberland Gap.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. POE,
Captain, and Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio.

TAZEWELL, *December* 14, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

GENERAL: About the time of Poe's arrival the line to Bean's Station ceased to work. It is poorly put up between Thorn Hill and the station. I have no news in addition to that sent General Foster yesterday through General Shackelford, except that about 400 cavalry are reported to have crossed the Clinch from War Gap, on the Sneedville road, and were committing depredations. This came from Mulberry Gap last night, since when I have received two dispatches from there with no additional intelligence.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

DECEMBER 14, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General PARKE:

GENERAL: As Humphrey had not got back I thought it best to stop him about 2 miles out, as there he covers two branch roads leading into Shackelford's rear. He sent word that there was a force above him on the river road. Would it not be well, as the Bean's Station road is uncovered, to send word to General Willcox? I heard that a good many wagons were between Bean's Station and the Clinch.

Yours,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Yoe's House, 6 Miles from Rutledge, Dec. 14, 1863—8.30.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Forces:

GENERAL: I have withdrawn my line to this side of the road leading to the river, 2 miles above Turley's Mill. I am thoroughly satisfied that Longstreet's command is in our front, and I think his cavalry is moving down the river. The picket from the Poor Valley road reports heavy firing over the mountain this evening in the direction of Tazewell. A dispatch came from General Foster to you; it had been opened by General Ferrero, and then addressed to you or me. I read it and sent it back immediately.

I am, general, very truly,

SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
December 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, General Thomas' Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 13th instant have just reached me. After my letter of yesterday was written orders came to me from General Grant placing both you and General Granger under my command, to remain with me until Longstreet was driven from the State. Our cavalry is now checked by the superiority of their force, and I desire you to make all possible haste in joining them. You will bring your wagon train and be able to subsist the command on the country as our cavalry are now doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of communication just received from Major-General Foster, inclosing me a copy of the telegram of Major-General Thomas of the 11th.

In accordance with General Foster's instructions my command leaves immediately for Knoxville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
December 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, General Thomas' Corps:

GENERAL: I inclose you telegram* this day received from General Thomas. Longstreet is retreating at his leisure, knowing the infe-

*See Thomas to Elliott, December 11, p. 378.

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riority of our cavalry force. I have ordered all the cavalry in this department to push on after him and desire you to join it at once, and believe the service would suffer should you fail to do so.

The command can be easily subsisted in the country where they go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Orders just received from General Grant places you under my orders until the enemy is driven off.

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following instructions govern you in the exercise of your new command, and that you give immediately your personal, undivided, and most energetic attention to their execution, viz:

First. Make all necessary repairs on roads between your main supply depot, Camp Nelson, and Cumberland Gap, via Crab Orchard and London; also between Camp Nelson and the Tennessee line via Somerset.

Second. You will be responsible for the forwarding of supplies within the limits of your district.

Third. You will establish necessary forage depots on supply routes at convenient points.

Fourth. Forage for these depots must be obtained from the surrounding country by means of energetic and responsible agents, who can be selected from the inhabitants, employed and paid by the quartermaster's department, as being most familiar with the country and its resources; or if necessary other appointments, to be made at your discretion.

Fifth. So far as practicable arrangements for hauling the forage to depots must be made with the seller; or with neighboring farmers having disposable transportation. The object of this being to economize in public transportation and wear and tear of roads. In some cases public wagons and teams may be loaned to reliable farmers, but not drivers.

Sixth. Officers of the quartermaster's department, with ample funds, must be kept moving through the country, paying promptly certificates of indebtedness against the Government for supplies purchased by your order.

Seventh. You will reduce the garrisons of all posts on the Ohio River, and others of like comparative unimportance, to the minimum number necessary, to consist of invalids as far as possible.

Eighth. Block-houses on line of railroads and other important points must be adequately garrisoned, but not in excess of actual requirements of service.

Ninth. After reorganizing and establishing the required posts and garrisons for depots, you will concentrate at Camp Nelson all

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scattered troops within your district, and have them reorganized, equipped, drilled, and disciplined.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. GOURAUD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. O. SELFRIDGE, *A. A. A. G., Fourth Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the commanding general of the corps and other higher commanders a report of Surgeon Blair, medical director of my division, on the sanitary condition of my command, based on an inspection made this morning. It is very evident from Surgeon Blair's report that, if the command be left much longer in its present exposed, unprotected, and unprovided condition, the ordinary military commanders will be relieved soon of the further care of very many of the men, as they will have been placed by Generals Rheumatism, Diarrhea, Pneumonia, and Typhoid Fever beyond the reach of further human care.

For reasons not necessary to be given in detail here, but which are well known to the higher commanders, the troops of the Fourth Army Corps—at least the Second and Third Divisions—have not been supplied with clothing since the march from Middle Tennessee in August last. Clothing was beginning to arrive at Chattanooga when we marched from there on the 28th ultimo, but we were not allowed to remain long enough to derive any advantage from this supply. After fighting a great battle, we were hurried off to the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Knoxville. We came cheerfully and with alacrity, not only as a matter of duty, but as a work of love. But the siege being raised (the enemy having retreated), and it being apparent that further active operations in this field for some time to come are impossible, we ask now that immediate and effective measures be taken to supply our wants. The men are not only destitute of clothing, but men and officers are suffering for want of sufficient protection in tents, and both are suffering from want of variety in the rations.

When we marched from Chattanooga we were allowed but one wagon to each regiment to transport baggage and shelter for the use of the line officers and men; of course, so limited an amount of transportation allowed us to bring but a very limited amount of protection.

We supposed we should be allowed to return to our supplies as soon as the siege should be raised, and I know of no other effectual remedy but to allow us to return to them at once. With the difficulties of transportation with which we are surrounded, I do not believe the whole transporting power can do more than keep the troops supplied with subsistence. The country can do little more in the way of affording supplies. The local stock of subsistence is well-nigh exhausted, even to the infliction of great want, perhaps starvation, on the inhabitants.

These evils certainly require an immediate remedy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

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[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, December 14, 1863.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters for the consideration of the commanding general.

I am aware that everything possible is being done to afford shelter, clothing, and subsistence for the troops. The statements herein made are substantially correct and afford conclusive proof of the impossibility of further offensive operations until clothing, shelter and subsistence, forage and transportation, are provided for the use of the troops and animals. We are now fighting the elements and contending with impossibilities which must decimate our already thinned ranks and defeat us without meeting the foe. Let us get ready by bringing up clothing, subsistence, and other absolute necessaries, and if the enemy chooses to close in upon us so much the better; we can then strike from our base of supplies and operations, while he is remote from his supports, base, and supplies.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Having just returned from a personal inspection of the men in this command, I have the honor to report that I find them exceedingly destitute of clothing. The entire outfit of many soldiers consists of a blouse, worn as a shirt, a pair of pants, well worn, a pair of shoes, and in some instances not even those, an oil or woolen blanket, and a hat or cap. As one of the results of this exposure, I find the men attacked with rheumatism, with diarrhea, and with fever of a typhoid character.

I deem it, therefore, my duty to bring to your notice the fact that a continuation of this exposure will, without doubt, seriously impair the efficiency of this command.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. W. BLAIR,
Medical Director, Third Division, Fourth Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 42. } *Knoxville, December* 14, 1863.

The following-named officers are announced as upon the staff of the major-general commanding the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, chief of staff.
Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, chief of cavalry.
Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, chief of artillery.
———, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. William P. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general.
Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, U. S. Army, inspector-general.

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Lieut. Col. James H. Strong, assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. Col. John W. Barriger, chief commissary of subsistence.
Capt. J. H. Dickerson, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster.
Capt. Orlando M. Poe, U. S. Army, chief engineer.
Maj. John F. Anderson, senior aide-de-camp.
Maj. Edward N. Strong, volunteer aide-de-camp.
Capt. George E. Gouraud, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Louis Fitzgerald, aide-de-camp.
Headquarters of the department at Knoxville, Tenn.
By order of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

The system of foraging having in many instances been abused by parties not authorized by the Government, the commanding general directs that no forage or subsistence for the troops be taken, except by command of the commanding officer in charge of the troops for whom the forage or subsistence is taken, when it must be done under superintendence of a competent officer, who will give proper vouchers for the same.

By order of General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Copy of letter from Governor Bramlette to the provost-marshal-general of Kentucky, and by him referred to the general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, is herewith inclosed to you.

Not having received your order referred to by the Governor, the general commanding is ignorant of its full purport, and does not know whether or not it is your intention to impress into the military service of the United States all the able-bodied citizens of Kentucky, embraced within your district.

Kentucky, however, being a loyal State and having furnished her quota of men already in the field, and being also at present engaged in perfecting measures to enforce the general conscription act within her borders, the general commanding desires that the operation of your order may be limited to such citizens in your district as have escaped from or left other States to avoid the draft at home, and to such resident citizens as may have violated military law. Loyal citizens and Union refugees from the States in rebellion should be excluded from the operation of your order. So far as Tennessee is concerned the impressment order is approved.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

ELY S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[Inclosure.]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, December 8, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL,
Provost-Marshal-General of Kentucky:

Under some order of General Hurlbut, the counties lying below the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in Kentucky, which are embraced in his military district, are being much disturbed by an arbitrary military conscription. Kentucky is your district, and if I understand it properly, conscription can only be enforced through you. If General Hurlbut proceeds to supersede you in that district, other generals and subordinates may in other districts, and our whole plans in Kentucky become utterly confused. I have letters and information from citizens and representatives from there which leave no doubt but that a regular military conscription is being carried out in that district. We want these men for our old regiments, and to be organized as agreed between the Secretary of War and myself.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 14, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, *Provost-Marshal of Kentucky:*

Your letter of the 9th instant inclosing copy of Governor Bramlette's of the 8th, relating to Major-General Hurlbut's late order affecting conscriptions in that part of his district embraced in the State of Kentucky, is just received.

Major-General Sherman commands the department embracing General Hurlbut's command, and the matter should be referred to him, or at least through him, but the general being now in East Tennessee and rather inaccessible, I will correct any abuse that may have already occurred, and give proper directions for future action.

The State of Kentucky, having civil laws, and officers to enforce them, should not be interfered with any more than any other loyal State, except where it may become necessary to maintain peace and order at a military post.

The towns of Columbus, Paducah, and Hickman have no doubt become places of refuge for disreputable persons from all parts of the country. General Hurlbut's order was intended or ought to intend to correct this evil.

Further than to collect these people, I will direct him to desist from the execution of his order in the State of Kentucky.

Actual citizens of the towns named who have committed no act against military law shall not be molested by the order.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON, *Corinth, Miss.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram in relation to Forrest and his probable course in West Tennessee, I state for your information that as I had been advised sometime before his arrival of his plan of

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operations, I applied to General Grant for re-enforcements to be sent to General Smith at Columbus. These troops are now arriving at Columbus, and General Smith has orders to move with them as soon as his force is organized through Paris and Huntingdon on Jackson.

The Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry and the Thirty-second Wisconsin, with a battery, have been moved to Moscow and attached to the cavalry division. They are now being mounted.

Their line of march will be probably through Fayette Corners on Jackson, together with a regiment or two of cavalry.

Two infantry regiments of Tuttle's command, with a battery, will move northerly from Saulsbury or perhaps by the way of Purdy, making a support for such of Mizner's cavalry as can be spared.

Forrest has about 1,100 armed men and about 2,500 unarmed.

As soon as the rivers fall, and the road is practicable, the movement will be ordered, and I do not think he will get away.

If you have conveniences for so doing, it would be well to prepare a couple of pontoons at Corinth.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *December* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

I captured a party of rebels to-day under command of Maj. Jo. Fontaine, General Roddey's adjutant. They have been on a reconnaissance along line of Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, and along line of this. They tapped the telegraph and took off a number of dispatches, and I guess got pretty well posted. Their orders were to examine thoroughly the railroad between Columbia and Nashville, and also to endeavor to capture a train loaded with prisoners from Chattanooga. They are evidently posted on weakness of force between Columbia and Nashville, and no doubt will endeavor to burn those bridges. I have a man in from Montgomery, Ala., eight days on road. All troops in Alabama picking up conscripts are ordered to Hardee. All men between sixteen and sixty are called out to replace them. Two brigades last of November went through to Bragg. This is all the force that so far has gone up. The boys met large numbers of deserters left since last fight.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Army of the Tennessee, Chattanooga:

By dispatch from General Grant I learn you are expected at Chattanooga in a few days. I, therefore, report the operations of my command since you left.

We have nearly completed road from Duck River to Elk Mount, putting in some very large structures. I have fortified most of the important points. The command north of Duck River, not commencing repairs of that part of road as expected by you, under orders of Major-General Grant, I have put heavy force of mechanics and

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laborers on that part of the work and will soon have five large bridges finished north of Duck River, and I trust Duck River bridge will be finished by the 1st of the month. I am now moving my working parties south of Elk River, and with the exception of one bridge will complete that work in first week of January, 1864. The bridge spoken of is 700 feet long and 72 feet high, a sub-trestle, and is a very heavy job. I will put upon it all the workmen I can. Everything appertaining to the road, its running department, &c., was destroyed. I am replacing everything, water-tanks and switches, and have also large working parties getting out wood.

So far as meat, bread, and forage is concerned, I have lived entirely off the country. I have had to haul my small rations from Nashville, the demand toward Chattanooga preventing the supply of cars to me. I have mounted four regiments of infantry from stock taken in this country. I have refitted my trains and artillery and am now in fine condition. The mounted infantry have been employed watching the Tennessee River and the country toward Eastport, and have captured in several skirmishes some 300 prisoners, including 21 officers. The work upon the railroad has been immense, and the running of mills, guarding trains, &c., have kept the command very busy and very healthy.

I have examined this railroad its entire length, and the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad, from its junction with this, opposite Decatur, to Huntsville. The bridges on that road are entirely destroyed but can be soon replaced. If the command is to hold this country as a protection to its most southerly point, Decatur should be held by our forces. This would also give us a fine point to operate from with our cavalry and mounted infantry. The enemy now have a considerable force there fortified with one full battery, and use it as a point to cross to annoy us. Over Elk and Duck Rivers I have constructed pontoon bridges which will soon be ready for use.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that there are now two separate commands of the Sixteenth Army Corps, using the same designation. At Corinth General Stevenson commands Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and the troops there are known as the "Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps." This is the original command of that name, both wing and division. The same designation by two commands is already causing trouble, delay, and the forwarding wrongly of papers, orders, mails, &c. The garrison at Eastport has reported to me until it was moved to Corinth. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, belonging to the Second Division, is very anxious to join the command, and I trust will be allowed to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. SHELDON,
Comdg. 18th Mo. Infty. Vols., at or near Lexington:

Proceed no farther west than Lexington without you can hear of Colonel Rowett and are satisfied that you can open communication with him. It is important that you should co-operate with Rowett

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if possible, but if you are unable to do so, you will return to this place by the road pursued by the division when coming to Pulaski. You should not have permitted your command to have become reduced, but should have taken fresh horses wherever you could have found them, and should have procured subsistence by the way by compelling farmers to furnish bread for your command. A party of home guards, under Major Murphy, was ordered to join Colonel Rowett at Lexington; should you fall in with them, they will undoubtedly inform you where Colonel Rowett's command is.

Keep me informed of any important information, and especially if there is a probability of Colonel Rowett being cut off.

By order of T. W. Sweeny, brigadier-general commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 15, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

General Dodge captured a party of rebels to-day who have been reconnoitering the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and were then reconnoitering the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Caution your troops to keep a bright lookout for such characters. They have tapped the telegraph and taken off messages.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *December* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The condition of affairs on the railroad from here to Bridgeport seems to me to demand an immediate and thorough inspection, and I respectfully recommend that orders be given to Brigadier-General Dodge to make such an examination at once, and report to you the condition of the road, the energy with which repairs are pushed forward, and the urgency of repairs, as well as the administration of the road generally, having in view the speed of trains, the frequent and unnecessary delays, the condition and police of the cars, and the matter of fares collected and accounted for. Very many cars have been run off the track and upset, and no attempt seems to have been made to get them back into service, and I think everything and everybody connected with the road need overhauling.

WM. F. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, Military Division.

COLUMBIA, *December* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

Permit me to make the following report: I started out last Friday, 11th instant, from Calliak's with 100 mounted men of the Eighteenth Missouri, Colonel Miller's regiment, under orders of General Dodge, commanding Left Wing of Sixteenth Army Corps,

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to press all able-bodied negroes, horses, and mules, leaving one team to each family, the horses and mules to be turned over to Colonel Miller, the negroes to be put in my regiment now forming at this place, and upon arriving here to-day after a five days' hard scout, Colonel Mizner, commanding the post, without any knowledge or consent of me, released 13 negroes and sent them back to their owners.

I ask, for information, what is to be done in this case?

THOS. J. DOWNEY,
Colonel Fifteenth U. S. Colored Troops.

WASHINGTON,
December 15, 1863—1.20 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

The great object to be kept in view is to expel Longstreet from East Tennessee and keep him out.

In all minor matters you will receive instructions from General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA,
December 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

As soon as you deem your position secure order the Fourth Corps to return to Chattanooga. They will return by the easiest and most practicable route, taking as much time for the march as the condition of the roads, men, and animals may make necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA,
December 15, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

Your dispatch of the 14th received, and propositions approved. Do all you can to harass the enemy. Drive him as far to the east as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE,
December 15, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

It is evident that I cannot perfect my arrangements for supplies by trains in time to meet the wants of this army for the next month. I have therefore to ask that you will order supplies of breadstuffs

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and small stores to be sent by the river, and that orders be given to get steamers over the shoals in the Tennessee River to be used for that purpose. The information from above is of such a nature, though conflicting, that I am now pushing the Fourth Corps to Blain's Cross-Roads, to meet any demonstration or advance from Longstreet and to cover and protect our trains coming from Cumberland Gap.

Should it appear that Longstreet has been re-enforced from Virginia, we will take up the most advantageous position and accept battle.

In case he is retreating or attempting to cover his movement into Carolina, we shall endeavor to punish him to the extent of our ability.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Cleveland, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: My scouts were sent yesterday in all directions. They found a part of General Davis' troops still at Benton. Connesauga River and Red Clay have also been reconnoitered. Patrols of the enemy come as far as Red Hill. The country south of Connesauga River is infested by small parties driving off the stock and hunting conscripts.

Wheeler headquarters are at Varnell's Station, Hardee's at Tilton. Ten thousand men are reported near Dalton. Troops are moved to Rome. They (rebels) fear a movement by Grant into Sugar Valley. Negroes are driven south to fortify Atlanta, Resaca, and Rome.

Respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Calhoun, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division of the Mississippi, Chattanooga:

SIR: I have to report arrival with my command at Calhoun this p. m., receiving upon arrival orders from Major-General Sherman to take post on the Hiwassee River, guarding the river and the railroad bridge which connects Calhoun with Charleston.

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry is attached temporarily to my brigade, and Captain Howland's battalion, Third U. S. Cavalry, detached from it.

My orders require that I shall open by courier communication with Major-General Grant at Chattanooga, and with Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding First Cavalry Division, at Kingston or Loudon.

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In accordance with these directions I have established with one regiment a courier-line from Calhoun to Loudon, and thence to Kingston, the officer stationed at the east end of this line to report to General Elliott.

With a second regiment I have formed a line from Calhoun to Chattanooga via Cleveland and Harrison.

A third regiment is stationed at Columbus, on the Hiwassee River, to guard the crossing at that point and the fords above the town.

A fourth regiment, stationed immediately at Calhoun, guards the town and the bridge over the Hiwassee connecting with Charleston. My headquarters I have made on the Hiwassee, above and near the town of Calhoun, and have three regiments of the command encamped immediately about me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 21. } *Charleston, December* 15, 1863.

I. The brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel Long, re-enforced by the Fifth Ohio, Colonel Heath, will take post on the Hiwassee, guarding it as a line looking toward Georgia, more especially the railroad bridge at Charleston. Colonel Long will dispose his forces to that end, and will subsist on the resources of the country till other arrangements be made.

II. The Battalion Third U. S. Cavalry will push forward and overtake the Fifteenth Army Corps at or beyond Cleveland and follow its movements.

III. Colonel Long will open communication by courier with General Grant at Chattanooga, and General Elliott at Kingston or Loudon, and as soon as re-enforced by General Elliott he will relieve the Fifth Ohio, which will then proceed to overtake the Fifteenth Army Corps, and report for duty to its commander.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 22. } *Cleveland, Tenn., December* 15, 1863.

The troops of this command will move at 7 o'clock a. m. to-morrow in the following order:

I. The Eleventh Corps, Major-General Howard commanding, by the road leading through McDaniel's Gap.

II. The two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, the Fourth Division in the advance, by the road through Julian's Gap.

III. The division commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis following the Eleventh Corps.

Commanding officers of the troops named will report by staff officer to the commanding general at Ooltewah, after the heads of col-

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umns have passed the gaps. The columns will be kept well closed up, with good rear guards, and care taken that no stragglers are left behind.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 107. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE OHIO, *December* 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

5. Major-General Granger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, will move at once with all his available force to Blain's Cross-Roads. He will take as much artillery as he can furnish horses for, giving the guns and caissons 4 horses each. Should he think advisable, will use the railroad as far as possible to transport the troops to Strawberry Plains.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT.
Chief of Cavalry, Kingston, Tenn.:

Your communication from Kingston of the 13th received at 9 a. m. this day. The major-general commanding directs that for the present you establish your headquarters at Athens and post pickets at Calhoun, Columbus, and Tellico Plains, and notify these headquarters at what point on the river you wish your provisions landed, and they will be sent you. The general also wishes your views as to the propriety of posting yourself at Tellico Plains. Although it would give you a greater distance to haul your supplies of provisions, it might give you a better section in which to forage, and you would hold a greater extent of country. Inclosed herewith I send you a copy of orders* making change in the cavalry. Please send down the First Tennessee Regiment as soon as possible, as it is much needed in our front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kingston, December 15, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

Company E of my old regiment that is now down at White's Creek informs me that a body of about 40 rebels made an attempt to cross the river near where they are stationed. They fired into the

* Transferring First Tennessee Cavalry from First Brigade, First Division, to Third Brigade of same division, and Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry from Third Brigade, First Division, to First Brigade, First Division.

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rebels and took about 14 of them prisoners. About 12 of them succeeded in crossing to the south bank of the Tennessee. They were armed with Colt revolvers and axes. The prisoners say that John Morgan was among those that crossed the river and made their escape.

Respectfully,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE FORCES,
Yoe's House, December 15, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Advance Forces:

GENERAL: I have just arrived here, and after consultation with General Shackelford, we have concluded it will be better to take up as good a position as we can find about midway between here and Rutledge, where we will be within supporting distance of the other troops, this position being untenable. General Shackelford is firmly convinced that Longstreet is in our front, and under such circumstances I do not think it prudent to get my artillery so far from support. We will order the trains back beyond Rutledge as soon as my troops are out of the way. Let us hear from you with instructions as often as practicable. I hope this will be satisfactory.

I am, general, yours, truly,

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE FORCES,
Half Mile in Advance of Godwin's House,
December 15, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Comdg. U. S. Forces in Advance, Rutledge:

GENERAL: I have established a line here at Godwin's house, and fortified with rails, but since daylight we discovered a better position half a mile to the front. Am just moving out to fortify there. Report just in says the enemy are pressing us pretty hard on the left of our picket front, 2 miles from here. Have ordered the picket re-enforced, and to contest the ground stubbornly till we can establish our new line. I would suggest that the Ninth Corps move out in this direction to some good line of defense, and establish themselves, as we are doing, so that they will be in position to come to our relief or cover our retreat should that become necessary. If we can get our new line established, we shall be able to develop their strength beyond question before we are compelled to fall back. Even if we advance, it will be well to have these semi-fortified positions to fall back upon in case of disaster.

I am, general, yours, truly,

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
December 15, 1863—4.30 a..m.

Major-General PARKE:

I have the honor to inform you that a courier dispatched to General Willcox with a dispatch from me has just returned, and reports having been fired upon by infantry on top of Clinch Mountain, apparently moving in direction of Clinch River. I have directed Colonel Biddle to send forward the dispatch by some route leading from the road in rear of us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The courier went by road leaving Bean's Station road 2 miles in my front.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Second Division:

You will proceed to Blain's Cross-Roads and assume command of all the troops at Strawberry Plains, at Blain's Cross-Roads, and vicinity, together with all the troops that may arrive from Knoxville by railroad, and concentrate them at or near Blain's Cross-Roads in such manner as may seem most judicious.

By command of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Knoxville, Tenn., December* 15, 1863.

Major-General Sheridan (and Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood) will move at once with all his available force to Blain's Cross-Roads. He will take as much artillery as he can furnish horses for, giving each gun and caisson 8 horses.

Ammunition to make the number of rounds 60 per man will be supplied from here.

Should he think it advisable he will use the railroad as far as possible to transport the troops to Strawberry Plains.

At least three days' rations will be carried in the haversacks of the men and as many more as possible in the wagons.

By command of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Rutledge, Tenn., December* 15, 1863.

Pursuant to General Field Orders, No. 41, from headquarters of the department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Cavalry Corps, which will include all the cavalry of the department except that under Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Rutledge, Tenn., December* 15, 1863.

The undersigned, having assumed command of the Cavalry Corps of this army, announces his staff as follows:

Capt. W. C. Rawolle, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. C. H. Hale, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. B. Sturgis, aide-de-camp; Capt. George G. Lott, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. S. Grier, aide-de-camp, and as such will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The other staff officers of the corps will remain unchanged until further orders.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *December* 15, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

Arrived here to-day all well. No news from the States yet. Met General Cox near Williamsburg last night on his way. We had a hard march across the mountains, but brought all through safe. Will telegraph as soon as I derive any information.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus:

GENERAL: Roddey, with his command, crossed the Tennessee River above Eastport on the 10th and 11th December, intending to go down the river and recross to Forrest at Jackson. Notify Admiral Porter.

It is important that you move as soon as practicable, taking the ridge between the Big Sandy and the head of the Obion and Forked Deer Creek, through Huntingdon, on Jackson. This will clear the water-courses and bring you within striking distance of Jackson on hard ground.

I have just received a howitzer battery (mountain), and will send it to you to-morrow. You must find the animals; the rest will be complete.

Orders have gone to McPherson to send you a field battery; but we can hardly wait so long. Your Tennesseeans will make good guides, at least.

Yours,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK.
Cairo, December 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Division of the Miss., Chattanooga:

DEAR GENERAL: If I have not sooner congratulated you on your splendid victory at Chattanooga, it was not because I did not share

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in the joy of your triumph, for you have no greater well wisher than myself.

I congratulate you now with all my heart, and now that you have finished that business so well, I must tell you that the guerrillas are kicking up the mischief on the river, especially about Natchez, and down about Red River. Dick Taylor has come in with 4,000 men and twenty-two pieces of artillery, and has planted them behind the levee to great advantage. He don't trouble the gun-boats, which have driven him away twice, but the transports get badly cut up, even when they are convoyed. Natchez is threatened by a large force, and I think they must have had a hard fight there three or four days ago, as our dispatch-boat, just arrived to-day, reports heavy firing after she left there on the way up. Banks has left the country about Red River without any troops, and the rebels have it all their own way. Can't you send to our assistance some of your good fellows? The Red River may be blocked again if we don't look out. The troops arrived at Natchez as the transports left, bound to the mouth of Red River, but they were stopped at Natchez owing to the troubles there.

The Von Phul has just arrived, with 40 shot-holes in her; captain and clerk killed; some of the light clads are badly cut up, but held their own. The whole party can be bagged with 4,000 troops.

Wishing you continued success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The following is from Richmond papers of 14th:

BRISTOL, *December* 12, 1863.

The news from the front is decidedly encouraging. Our cavalry are still at Morristown, and the enemy is retiring since Longstreet placed Cumberland Gap in his front instead of his rear. Longstreet's, Ransom's, and Vance's commands had consolidated, and perfect confidence is fe t that he will hold the country. Vaughn's command has also succeeded in joining the main body. Direct information from Longstreet has been received. He was at Bean's Station, 56 miles from Knoxville, on the 8th.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major and Asst. Supt. of U. S. Military Telegraph.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 16, 1863.
(Received 4.30 p. m., 18th.)

Col. D. C. MCCALLUM,
Superintendent of Military Railroads:

Railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga needs extensive repairs. A bridge between this place and Bridgeport, 800 feet long and 18 feet high, is to be trestled. Many engines and cars off tracks to be restored. All the construction corps could be most profitably em-

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ployed upon this road, with its full organization and equipment and tools. I desire to have sent to Bridgeport whatever portion of it can be spared from the Eastern Department. The road is 150 miles in length, and is in bad condition throughout. Labor is very scarce here, especially skilled laborers. The transfer would be temporary.

M. C. MEIGS.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: On my arrival here I found the inclosed report of cavalry serving in the District of Kentucky* awaiting me. I have telegraphed for a similar report of the mounted infantry, and will forward a copy as soon as I receive it, accompanied by a recommendation as to the movements of such commands as can be spared from the district to participate in the contemplated movement of our cavalry in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. I have already informed General Crook of what is designed, and this morning I received a telegram from him, a copy of which I inclose,* and request that the concentration of his command may be ordered immediately, if practicable. The ordnance he requires is already drawn and will go forward to-day.

There are on hand here and ready to issue about 500 cavalry horses. These I will have drawn and sent forward immediately, and in addition to those already supplied, I think they will be sufficient. General Hurlbut should be actively engaged in preparing his cavalry, and I would request that he be instructed accordingly.

When our preparations are a little further advanced a steam-boat, suitable for ferrying the command over the Tennessee River, should be ordered to Eastport for that purpose, properly convoyed. This boat can take up supplies of rations and forage.

May I ask that any important information relating to the cavalry may be forwarded to me by mail or telegraph?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 292. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Easton, quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with his assignment by the War Department, is announced as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Lieut. Col. A. P. Porter, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to Major-General Thomas, in obedience to

* Not found.

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orders from the War Department, is announced as chief commissary of the Army of the Cumberland, to date from November 26, 1863.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 6. } *Ooltewah, Tenn., December* 16, 1863.

I. The several divisions composing this army in the field will continue the march early to-morrow in the order in which they now are to Chattanooga, the Eleventh Corps, Major-General Howard commanding, and the division commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis crossing the Chickamauga by the stone bridge or any other to the east of it, and the divisions of the Fifteenth Corps by the pontoons near the mouth of the Chickamauga. The several commanders on reaching Chattanooga will rejoin the commands to which they belonged prior to the battle of Chattanooga.

II. In thus dissolving the army which fought the left wing of the battle of Chattanooga and afterward compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, the general commanding hereby thanks all officers and men for the promptness with which all orders were obeyed, more especially for the cheerfulness exhibited under privations of the severest kind. Without tents, without rations, with insufficient clothing, almost without shoes in midwinter, this army sprang with a generous impulse and marched to Knoxville, a distance of 120 miles, over the worst of roads, and relieved from danger 12,000 of our fellow-soldiers besieged by a dangerous enemy, and returned only after General Burnside had asked for partial re-enforcements, and that the remainder should return to the more important strategic field of Chattanooga. That all officers and soldiers who have participated in the hardships of this march may feel that their labors have been appreciated, the general commanding hereby makes public the letter he received at Knoxville at the hands of General Burnside, and he takes this method of conveying to this army the thanks which General Burnside so manfully tendered on the part of himself and of his brave garrison:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, December 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I desire to express to you and your command my most hearty thanks and gratitude for your promptness in coming to our relief during the siege of Knoxville, and I am satisfied your approach served to raise the siege.

The emergency having passed, I do not deem for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of General Granger necessary for operations in this section, and inasmuch as General Grant has weakened the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering the position of General Thomas less secure, I deem it advisable that all of the troops now here, save those commanded by General Granger, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces in front of Bragg's army. In behalf of my command I desire again to thank you and your command for the kindness you have done us.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN.,
December 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General SPEARS:

GENERAL: General Wagner arrived here last night with his brigade; now leaving to go to Blain's Cross-Roads. General Sheridan arrived this morning with another brigade. He says he is ordered to take charge or command of all the forces about here. I do not know what he is going to do. Palmer and the forces at Mossy Creek started for this point at 2.30 this morning, so he telegraphed. He expresses no alarm now.

Yours, truly,

D. C. TREWHITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Strawberry Plains, December 16, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

General Spears is at Blain's Cross-Roads, also Colonel Mott. Colonel Wagner, of my division, left here this morning for the same point. Colonel Harker will move out in a few minutes. There is no news here this morning. Colonel Palmer has been ordered here from Mossy Creek.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Strawberry Plains, December 16, 1863.

[General JOHN G. PARKE:]

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning with two brigades, and am now moving out to join you at Blain's Cross Roads. General Hazen is marching direct from Knoxville, and will also reach you to-day. Write to me all the news and your own impressions from your best information as to whether the enemy are making an advance or if it is a mere cavalry demonstration. General Elliott will move up the French Broad this morning with his cavalry division, so that by to-morrow or next day that flank will be well covered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

TAZEWELL, *December* 16, 1863—5.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 6.45 p. m. yesterday received at 3 p. m. to-day. I sent you a dispatch this morning, inclosing others, both to you and General Foster, which were written night before last, but the first courier failed to get through. I hope you will receive those sent to-day. I have answered General Foster affirma-

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tively in regard to the Twenty-third Corps, and replied fully to all dispatches received. I directed the courier who carried the dispatches to take a road which would take him in a little below Rutledge. A deserter from Longstreet's army reports that his brigade moved farther down from below Rogersville a few miles on Sunday. I fear you have had his whole army on your hands to-day. The enemy are at Thorn Hill in considerable force, and they are reported at other points between the river and the mountains. Please send me as early intelligence as possible. Success to you. The disposition of the troops between the river and Cumberland Gap will depend upon the information I may receive.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Flat Creek, December 16, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Comdg. Fourth Corps,*
Or, in case General Granger has not arrived, to
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have arrived here with the First and Third Brigades of my division. The Third Brigade, which marched in advance of the two, is coming into camp. It will be quite dark by the time the First Brigade (General Willich) is in. The Second (General Hazen's) Brigade, which marched yesterday, is encamped a mile in advance. As the two brigades which have marched with me to-day have made a long march to-day, having marched from camp, 1½ miles south of Knoxville, crossing the Holston River, I deem it better to halt here and allow the troops to close up well, rather than go on this evening to the cross-roads, reported to be 2 miles distant. I am here in easy supporting distance of the troops encamped at the cross-roads. Orders can reach me here in a very short time, if it is desired in the night that I should move up. If I do not receive other orders between this and morning, I will move with the First and Third Brigades to where my Second Brigade is encamped, and wait for further instructions, or so soon as the junction is made will report to the major-general commanding the corps in person.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, Comdg. Third Div., Fourth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Armstrong's Ford, December 16, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The First Brigade, First Division, with section of artillery, is encamped here. On my arrival I found upon examination that the ford is good but too deep for artillery or wagons, being 4 feet 6 inches and river rising, the banks on both sides bad. I have the Second Brigade, First Division, camped at forks of road, and

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unless the river falls to-night will move the whole command at daybreak by the road on this side of the river to Strawberry Plains, thence to New Market.

I am, general, very respectfully,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 196. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December* 16, 1863.

So much of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky as lie south of the Cumberland River and between the roads leading from Carthage, Tenn., to Clinton, Tenn., and from Clinton, Tenn., to Point Isabel, Ky., including the garrisons at the depots of Camp Talbott, at Point Isabel, and also at Carthage, is hereby constituted a district of this department, to be known as the District of Middle Tennessee.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Middle Tennessee, with headquarters at Camp Talbott.

By command of Major-General Foster:

W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Comdg. District of Middle Tennessee:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to give you the following instructions with regard to the prosecution of repairs upon the roads in the district under your command: It is designed to establish two depots for supplies upon the Cumberland River, one at Point Isabel, at the mouth of the Big South Fork, the other at Carthage. The roads leading from these points to Knoxville are to be placed in such state of repair that supplies sufficient for the needs of the Army of the Ohio can be transported during the winter.

Both of these roads will lead to Knoxville by the way of Clinton. General Boyle has already commenced erecting warehouses at Point Isabel, and has 200 or 300 negro laborers employed in repairing the road from Somerset to the river. The road from Point Isabel to Clinton requires to be first completed, and next the road from Carthage to Clinton.

Major Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, has been directed to construct field-works at each of these depots for their proper defense, and General Boyle has been ordered to furnish suitable garrisons. Depots will be established at proper distances along the roads. These depots will be supplied as far as possible with grain and forage from the surrounding country. Quartermasters will be detailed at these points, who will be furnished with funds to purchase supplies. The general commanding is confident that under your direction these works will be speedily completed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

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HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Union City, Tenn., December 16, 1863.
(Received 19th.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The artillery and transportation have not yet arrived from Saint Louis. I will be able to leave by the 21st instant (Monday) if it should arrive as late as Saturday.

It is now raining hard, and the roads and bottoms will be in such a condition as to make our progress slow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

GENERAL: I think from all I can learn that a movement is probable on Fort Pillow soon. From the lay of the land it is easily accessible from Jackson and Brownsville, while in the present stage of water in the Hatchie it is almost an impossibility for my troops to get there from the railroad without going by way of Bolivar.

If you have any spare infantry it would be prudent to drop a regiment of new troops down by boat to Fort Pillow, and if no necessity shall arise for their being used there it will relieve the Fifty-second Indiana, so that they can be put into active service with your column.

It may be advisable for you to drop your column down to Fort Pillow and move from that point, although I consider the inland movement the best. This, however, I leave for you to determine.

I have no doubt that unless soon attacked and crushed Forrest will gather a formidable force and be of serious injury on the river, depending of course for his effectiveness upon what artillery he can raise.

I have no infantry to send from this place, or I should do so promptly. My infantry force is exceedingly light at Memphis.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
C. S. Army:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication by flag of truce of 13th December.

I shall take pleasure in forwarding it at once to Nashville, and in certifying to its genuineness as received by me.

In reply to so much of your letter as refers to the unnecessary wrongs and injuries inflicted on non-combatants, I regret that the discipline of both armies has not been equal to the task of wholly suppressing these outrages.

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As you are well aware as a cavalry officer, detached bodies of men on distant service frequently commit these wrongs. It is, for example, reported to me that two women, residing in McNairy County, have been shot by the command of one Wilson because their husbands were in the Union service. If I obtain any accurate information of the parties, I shall forward their names to you for that speedy justice which you promise.

My orders are positive, forbidding pillaging of any kind or any interference with non-combatants, except so far as may be necessary to subsist men and horses in case they are removed from their sources of supply, and the impressment of animals for military purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. LEFT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS.
No. 40. } *Pulaski, Tenn., December* 16, 1863.

I. In accordance with the orders of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Perry Nicks, of Lewis County, Tenn., having been damaged by guerrillas, citizens, &c., to the amount of $800, it is hereby ordered that an assessment to that amount be made upon the known rebels of that county, and collected in money, cotton, or stock, and turned over to Mr. Nicks. A full account and report of the transaction under this order will be made to these headquarters. Major Murphy, of Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, is requested to carry out this order.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Sherman's command has just returned from East Tennessee. There are left there now, besides the force Burnside had, Granger with about 11,000 infantry and artillery and Elliott's division of cavalry.

This will be as much force as can be subsisted for the present, and I think abundantly sufficient to keep the enemy from making any inroad, and possibly to drive him entirely out. The rains have already set in, making it almost impossible to subsist the army at any distance from steam-boat landings or railroad depots. To avoid all trouble and to economize transportation over the railroad, I have ordered Sherman to Bellefonte. He will there be able to supply all his forage from the country and nearly all his bread and meat. All the cavalry will be so disposed as to draw forage and most of their rations from the country. By this means and with the use of the Nashville and Decatur road, which I hope will be ready by February 1, I expect to be able to accumulate a large magazine of supplies

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here by spring. We now have three steamers running, and will have two more in a few days. Still two others are in progress of construction. By the means of these boats and such portions of the railroad as can be used, I will endeavor to accumulate supplies in East Tennessee to enable me to fight a battle there with a large army if the spring movements of the enemy should make it necessary.

If Longstreet is not driven from the valley entirely and the road destroyed east of Abingdon, I do not think it unlikely that the last great battle of the war will be fought in East Tennessee. Reports of deserters and citizens show the army of Bragg to be too much demoralized and reduced by desertion to do anything this winter. I will get everything in order here in a few days and go to Nashville and Louisville, and, if there is still a chance of doing anything against Longstreet, to the scene of operations there. I feel deeply interested in moving the enemy beyond Saltville this winter, so as to be able to select my own campaign in the spring instead of having the enemy dictate it for me.

I am, general, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, December 17, 1863.

Col. ELI LONG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division:

Orders have been forwarded to Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding First Cavalry Division, to relieve you as soon as practicable. The moment, therefore, that you are so relieved you will move with your whole command toward Chattanooga, reporting in advance to Major-General Thomas the fact of your being relieved, and for further orders, always keeping your command in readiness to move in any direction that may be indicated to you.

In the mean time you will employ yourself in collecting for the use of the army all the quartermaster and commissary stores you can find in your vicinity, leaving to each family enough to subsist them, and giving certificates of the quantity of property so taken.

When relieved you will please transmit to General Elliott these instructions for his guidance.

Small commissary stores will be sent from this place for your command as soon as practicable.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

ELY S. PARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 17, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City, Ill.:

Can you send two or three light-draught gun-boats over the shoals, if the water gets up sufficiently high to do so, to be used in the Upper Tennessee; they will be of immense service here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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CHATTANOOGA, *December* 17, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Nashville:

The following dispatch is just received from General Dodge:

One of the scouts has just come in from Jackson, Tenn. He went with Forrest from Mississippi up there, and says General Forrest with 3,500 to 4,000 men is now there and collecting what force he can, and thinks he will go into Kentucky, and also says he will try and cross Tennessee River. Scout left Jackson on Thursday.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

In your move try and rake this force clean before going farther south. Dodge will probably be in Nashville to-morrow. Learn from him all the particulars you can. To make your force what it should be call on Bowers to order up all the available cavalry from Kentucky to such point as you determine to cross the Tennessee River at. If you can get force enough, and can get on the enemy once, never drop him while there is a chance of taking one. From the country that supports this class of the enemy take all that you want in the shape of horseflesh, provisions, and all that goes to support war. Leave no formidable enemy in Tennessee when you go into Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December* 17, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Have the orders been given for the concentration of General Crook's division?

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec.* 17, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, will move that portion of his command now encamped in Lookout Valley, except such as may be necessary to protect and guard the railroad, and distribute the troops along the Tennessee River between the Suck and Bridgeport at such points as he may determine.

II. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Department of the Tennessee, will immediately take that portion of his command now in the field and proceed to some convenient point on the Tennessee River west of Bridgeport, and there encamp until the railroad from Nashville to Decatur has been completed. Upon the completion of the road or on receipt of orders all of the force will be moved to Decatur, or as near there as may be convenient, excepting only such troops as may be employed in guarding lines of communication, and there remain until further orders.

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General Sherman will collect all the quartermaster and commissary stores in the district through which he passes, not only for the subsistence of his command but for storage, and no receipt for property taken will be given except to loyal citizens.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Chattanooga, December* 17, 1863.

I. All the officers and troops belonging to the Army of the Tennessee, now serving in the country near Bridgeport and Chattanooga, will move by easy marches to the neighborhood of Bellefonte and Larkinsville—headquarters at Bellefonte.

II. The two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps now at Chattanooga will take charge of the pontoons designed for a bridge across the Tennessee, and will move them down the river to Mud Creek, a few miles above Bellefonte (stopping at Bridgeport long enough to organize their trains and have the troops paid); part of the divisions manning the boats, and the balance moving by land. The divisions will establish their camps near the boats safely moored up Mud Creek. Each of the divisions will take charge of thirty of the pontoons and the First Battalion Thirteenth U. S. Infantry will take charge of ten.

III. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this order, and will select camps for the several divisions with a view to an easy collection of forage and provisions.

IV. All the forage and provisions in that region of country will be collected and stored under the direction of division and brigade quartermasters and commissaries. Such as may be taken from loyal owners will be paid for by formal vouchers, but when taken from rebels or disloyal owners no compensation will be made.

V. The chief quartermaster and commissary of the Department of the Tennessee will make all arrangements for the supply of the troops of all clothing and stores not yielded by the country.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 17, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

The Eleventh Army Corps will return to Lookout Valley as soon as expedition to East Tennessee is completed.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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NASHVILLE, *December* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Scouts report that John H. Morgan, with 6 of his officers, was at the 8-mile post on the Livingston and Sparta road going toward Sequatchie Valley last Friday night. He refused to allow some of his former command to accompany him for fear of being discovered before passing our line.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

I will try to send you stores to Loudon. You must get them from there by rail. Collect all the stores you can in East Tennessee this winter. A great battle may be fought in East Tennessee next spring, and stores must be collected for the subsistence of a large army. We are building boats here which will enable me, I hope, to send many stores from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Keep General Granger's force as long as it may be necessary to do so, but order them back when you feel your position perfectly secure. If you find it necessary for the efficiency of his command, relieve him from duty and order him to Cincinnati to report to me by letter, and place Sheridan in command of his corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 17, 1863.
(Received 12 m.)

General ELLIOTT:

Your report received. Move up and attack Wheeler's cavalry vigorously as agreed on. If you cannot cross the river then join Sturgis and operate with him. He being senior will, of course, command while operating together.

Communicate with him frequently across the river if you succeed in moving up on the east side.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 17, 1863—10.15 a. m.

General J. G. PARKE,
Blain's Cross-Roads:

Shovels, picks, and axes will be forwarded on the train to Strawberry Plains. Ten thousand rations for Wood's division also sent

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by train now leaving, having two of Wood's regiments on board. A steamer with supplies arrived last night at Loudon. Shall send first for the ammunition at Kingston and then for more supplies. Shoes and coats for Granger's men brought up. Am clothing his men here and will forward them and the remainder of shoes to Strawberry Plains. I think the subject of rations is very much more favorable. Shall start at 12 m. for Strawberry Plains, and perhaps join you to-night. Get ready to give Mr. Longstreet a drubbing if he comes down.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 17, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

There are several fords on the Holston above you. I will send a list of fords in half an hour. It is important to unite your command on the south side of the Holston, if possible, and to push up rapidly to engage the enemy's cavalry. You may strike their train. However, if Sturgis has a matured plan of operating, please follow it.

J. G FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 17, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

Your dispatch received. Act in conjunction with Sturgis. The object is to whip Wheeler and act on Longstreet's flank. It will be better to move up at once. You will doubtless find fords.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[DECEMBER] 17, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 12.40 is received. It is about as we expected. I will make no change, however, in my present arrangements unless you desire it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
December 17, 1863—4.10 p. m.

General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Division, Cavalry Corps:

Since the accompanying dispatch was written by General Sturgis, at my request, General Granger and I have concluded that in the event of your not being able to cross the river at once, move your

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whole command to Nance's Ford, about 7 or 8 miles above Strawberry Plains. It is reported that it is now in possession of the enemy's cavalry.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Minot's House, 2 Miles North of Blain's Cross-Roads,
December 17, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Strawberry Plains, Tenn:

GENERAL: Since writing you last I have received instructions from General Parke requiring you to move up to Nance's Ford on the Holston. You will please to execute this movement without delay. I have a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry picketing along Richland Creek, connecting the main line of battle with Spears' brigade at Stone's Mill, also extending from Spears' right along the creek to the Holston River. I have also a brigade of cavalry at Stone's Mill, which has reported to Brigadier-General Spears for the purpose of watching the river road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Strawberry Plains, December 17, 1863—8.30 p.m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Blain's Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: The guide you sent me I have sent to cross the brigade at McKinney's Ford at daybreak, at once if river is rising, and join me on the road to Nance's Ford. I leave at daybreak to-morrow. McKinney's Ford is represented to be barely fordable. To cross the battery with the boat here would take twenty-four hours. The piece and its horses could not be crossed together. A rope cannot be stretched with the means at hand, nor is the boat large enough to be taken over by rope; oars have to be used. I have reported this to General Foster.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Strawberry Plains, December 17, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

General Parke's order, reiterated by General Sturgis, directs me to go to Nance's Ford. I have a guide to cross the brigade at Mc-

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Kinney's Ford from south side of the Holston, to join me on the road to Nance's Ford. The enemy is reported to hold the latter ford. The road is said to be bad, but I will be on it as soon as it is light enough to see.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 17, 1863—9 p. m.

General ELLIOTT,
Strawberry Plains:

Dispatch received. You speak of going to Nance's Ford. Are you not mistaken about its being a ford? I was informed that it was a ferry, and so referred to it in my last dispatch.

J. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL PARKE,
Near Blain's Cross-Roads, December 17, 1863.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland,
Strawberry Plains:

GENERAL: Your letter is just received, and General Parke has read it. We both regret very much that you are so greatly embarrassed for want of means to cross the river.

The general, desires, however, that you avail yourself of every resource that may be at hand, such as boats, scows, &c., and leave no effort unmade to accomplish the crossing if possible. In case you cannot cross where you are, he desires you to move farther up, letting the brigade already over keep pace with you. The general is anxious that your instructions be carried out, but if after all it prove impracticable, you will please report your situation again to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 18, 1863—9.30 a. m.
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Sherman has returned. Granger and Elliott in pursuit of Longstreet. I go to-morrow to Nashville. If appearances do not improve, I will go to Knoxville in person about the 27th. I want before starting to organize and start a heavy cavalry force to move against Forrest, who seems to be collecting in West Tennessee to interrupt our communications.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I shall start on the steamer to-day for Nashville. Will probably be gone until the 26th instant. I will instruct my adjutant-general to refer all matter requiring immediate action to you, and request that you will act in all matters, particularly in supplying anything wanted by Foster, without waiting to hear from me.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: General Grant directs that the steamer Chattanooga be immediately loaded with assorted ammunition, hospital stores, sugar, and coffee, and sent back to Loudon. Also as soon as she has discharged her cargo that she be instructed to move all the stores previously sent from here and left at Kingston and below to the same point, for the use of General Foster's command. After having done this work to return here without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Huntsville, Ala.:

The following dispatch received:

General Elliott is ordered to relieve Colonel Long and Colonel Long is to report for further orders to General Thomas. You will send to General Crook such orders as you wish to effect a concentration.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

You will, therefore, concentrate your whole command at Huntsville, except Colonel Long's brigade, at the very earliest practicable moment. You will have to cross Elk River at the crossing of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and if that is a more convenient point of rendezvous, collect your command there. Two regiments of mounted infantry from General Dodge's command will be added to you, and I will try and send one or two cavalry regiments from this point.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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HUNTSVILLE, *December* 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I have received orders from General Smith, chief of cavalry, to concentrate my entire force at this point, except Long's brigade. Not knowing the whereabouts of the Third Indiana and Tenth Ohio, will you please have them ordered here at once.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *December* 18, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have telegraphed Crook to concentrate his command, except Long's brigade, at Huntsville immediately. He will have to cross Elk River at the crossing of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. He can then reach Savannah much easier than Eastport, and Dodge thinks we had better cross there. If General Wilson can be spared I very much desire that he should proceed to West Tennessee to push forward the movement in that quarter. Forrest will gather up all the conscripts, deserters, and stock that he can and escape as soon as possible into Mississippi. If he is permitted to do so, Dodge will spare us two regiments of mounted infantry temporarily. If we can have two or three covered barges for ferrying purposes on the Tennessee, they will aid greatly. I believe they can be had at Paducah.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Chief of Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have experienced great difficulty in getting detachments of cavalry supplied with arms and accouterments. There is not in store in the ordnance department here a single saber-belt or holster. There are scarcely any cavalry arms, and those we have are of such inferior character as to be next to worthless. The Starr pistol, for instance, is entirely too delicate. It becomes altogether unserviceable with any amount of care we are able to secure for it. It matters not what should be, we have to deal with what is, and make it as much better as possible. The arms supplied to the cavalry of this division are so various in character that scarcely a single regiment is uniformly armed, and many of them have arms of three or four different calibers, making it difficult, if not impossible, to keep them properly supplied with ammunition. Cannot some arrangement be made to secure for our cavalry at the West a larger proportion of arms of standard character, such as Sharps carbines and Colt revolvers. I would also suggest that ordnance stores for our cavalry should be accumulated at points convenient for issue to the cavalry in the several departments constituting the military division, such as Lexington, Ky., and Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.

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On my arrival here I found detachments that had been off duty two months, awaiting arms and equipments. I know there is great difficulty in getting an adequate supply, and I report these facts and make the above suggestions not through any disposition to find fault, but simply to aid in remedying the evils pointed at.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, December 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division, Chattanooga:

DEAR GENERAL: In our recent short but most useful campaign it was my good fortune to have attached to me the corps of General Howard and the division commanded by yourself. I now desire to thank you personally and officially for the handsome manner in which you and your command have borne yourselves throughout. You led in the pursuit of Bragg's army on the route designated for my command, and I admired the skill with which you handled the division at Chickamauga, and more especially in the short and sharp encounter at nightfall near Graysville.

When General Grant called on us unexpectedly and without due preparation to march to Knoxville for the relief of General Burnside, you and your officers devoted yourselves to the work like soldiers and patriots, marching through cold and mud without a murmur, trusting to accident for shelter and subsistence.

During the whole march, wherever I encountered your command, I found all its officers at their proper places and the men in admirable order. This is the true test, and I pronounce your division one of the best ordered in the service. I wish you all honor and success in your course, and shall deem myself most fortunate if the incidents of war bring us together again.

Be kind enough to say to General Morgan, General Beatty, and Colonel McCook, your brigade commanders, that I have publicly and privately commended their brigades, and that I stand prepared at all times to assist them in whatever way lies in my power.

I again thank you personally and beg to subscribe myself,

Your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, December 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: As the events of the war brought us together and have as suddenly parted us, I cannot deny myself the pleasure it gives me to express to you the deep personal respect I entertain for you. I had known you by reputation, but it needed the opportunity our short campaign gave me to appreciate one who mingled so gracefully and perfectly the polished Christian gentleman and the prompt, zealous, and gallant soldier.

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I am not in the habit of flattering, but I have deemed it my duty to express to General Grant and others in whom I confide not only the satisfaction but the great pleasure I experienced in being associated with you in our late short but most fruitful campaign.

Not only did you do all that circumstances required, but you did it in a spirit of cheerfulness that was reflected in the conduct and behavior of your whole command.

I beg you will convey to General Schurz, Colonel Buschbeck, and to all your officers the assurance of my official and personal respect.

Should fortune bring us together again in any capacity I will deem myself most fortunate, and should it ever be in my power to serve you, I beg you will unhesitatingly call on me as a friend.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
December 18, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

The object is to get your whole command on the other side of the river and push on toward Morristown, attacking the enemy and finding out his intentions. If you cannot get your battery over go without it; there should be no time lost. General Sturgis will join you as soon as possible with as much of his force as possible. I will not venture to dictate the point of crossing, but from your report I am led to believe that McKinney's Ford is good. Be as expeditious as possible.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Richland Creek Bridge, December 18, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: My command has reached this point, one brigade fording at McKinney's; ford reported good, about 3 feet deep. General Spears represents the enemy in strong force, cavalry and infantry, or dismounted cavalry, three-fourths of a mile in his front, with battery one-fourth of a mile from the road to Nance's Ferry and commanding it. There is said to be a ford below Strawberry Plains, although deep; if so, the trains are exposed to attack from that direction if the enemy's cavalry is above on the south side of Holston. The question of subsistence is becoming a serious one, unless the resources of this locality are greater than appearances indicate. Can you give me any relief while my scouts are foraging? Is it desired that I should feel the enemy in connection with a reconnaissance just ordered by General Spears, or endeavor to obtain possession of Nance's Ferry? Having sent the guide sent me to cross the brigade at McKinney's Ford, I was delayed in procuring one for this road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Minot's House, Maynardville Road, December 18, 1863.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note is just received and I would suggest that you satisfy yourself by a reconnaissance as to whether or not the enemy commands Nance's Ford. I regret to say that it is impossible to give you any aid in provisions, as we are entirely dependent on the country for what we can pick up from day to day. From all I can learn your troops will, on the south side the Holston, find ample supplies from the country, and those on this side will have to gather what they can. On Sunday last there was a cavalry force of the enemy near Morristown, reported at 3,500 strong. Since that, however, we have heard nothing of them.

I am, general, respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

1.30.

Since this was received here General Foster has arrived and written you in reference to the move.

J. G. P.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

As the troops of this corps will in a great measure be obliged to depend upon the country for subsistence and supplies, individual foraging is strictly prohibited, as it only leads to pillaging and plunder, and to economize the resources at hand, the following regulations are established:

Foraging details will hereafter be made by brigades and placed under the command of an energetic and intelligent officer, who will provide himself beforehand with blank receipts, filling in the name of the party from whom provisions and forage are taken; also stating the quantity. Individuals to whom these receipts are given will present them to the brigade quartermaster or commissaries (as the case may be), who will give in place of them the proper vouchers, certifying that the supplies will be accounted for in their returns of the current month, so that the holders may experience no difficulty in making the collection from the disbursing officers in Knoxville. In questionable cases as to the individual's loyalty the receipts will be referred to the division commissary or quartermaster, who will indorse the result of their investigations and direct the brigade commissary or quartermaster to give vouchers accordingly. Supplies and forage collected in this manner will be immediately turned over to the brigade commissary or quartermaster, who will make a pro rata distribution of the same to their respective commands on the regular returns and requisitions, and the surplus, if any, carried in the teams. While it is advisable to have supplies and provisions, it is important that only so much be pressed as is absolutely necessary for the commands. Officers in command of foraging parties will use their discretion in leaving sufficient supplies for the main-

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tenance of families upon whom requisition is made. Division and brigade commanders are directed to see that this order is literally carried out.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *December* 18, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

It is represented that your General Orders, No. 157, conflict with the law and orders of the War Department in regard to the enrollment and draft in Kentucky. It is complained of by Governor Bramlette and the provost-marshal-general. It should be modified accordingly.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CORINTH, *December* 18, 1863.
(Received 19th.)

General GRIERSON:

My scouts brought in 18 men conscripted for the rebel army tonight. From one of them, who left Jackson Tuesday evening, 15th, I learn that there were but few troops at Jackson. He saw but one regiment, and no bustle, stir, or anything to indicate the presence of a large number. He heard of many, but saw few. Forrest was there. Conscripts were brought in daily for examination. He met Newsom, Bell, and Wilson with, he thinks, 2,000 men, many unarmed, near Jackson, on 13th. They were going to Tupelo for arms. He saw no artillery or entrenching going on, and can tell nothing of the actual strength or designs of the enemy.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CORINTH, *December* 18, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

On Tuesday Forrest sent all his unarmed conscripts under protection of a column of his cavalry to Pontotoc to be armed; they passed near and through Purdy on Tuesday, traveling all night; they passed east of this post, arriving 15 miles south of Iuka Wednesday morning.

Yesterday the escort returned to Jackson, Tenn., the unarmed men going on to Pontotoc; they number about 2,000. They stated they were to get arms and ammunition at Pontotoc, and were then immediately to rejoin Forrest at Jackson; they were all mounted and their stock in good condition.

Part of Roddey's command yesterday were on the other side of the Tennessee River driving cattle and hogs in direction of Eastport; they were just below Savannah. The beef and hogs were for Bragg's army.

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You certainly entirely underestimate Forrest's strength. I am most outrageously imposed upon by my scouts if his force does not approximate 5,000.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith was to start from Columbus to-day with about 4,000 men via Union City, Dresden, and Huntingdon on Jackson to attack Forrest.

I learn that 1,500 of Forrest's mounted men went through to Pontotoc via Purdy for arms on 16th.

Mower's march is as well to intercept their return as to prevent Forrest from running off between Corinth and the river.

It will probably not be necessary for this force to move to Jackson. If Smith comes down as strong as I think he will, he will not need help. If he does your detachment will be on hand to assist. Grierson's column moving through Bolivar has pontoons, and will cross the Hatchie anywhere; yours will turn it.

Let Mower open communications with Smith.

If the enemy is balked on these two lines of retreat he will go toward Brownsville and the Mississippi. Grierson or Smith either will be sufficient, and your own column can drop back to the railroad in that event.

I wish this to be done vigorously, and upon your suggestion have named Mower, who is the ranking officer, but if he comes up with Grierson I know he will consult him and defer to his superior knowledge of the ground.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 324. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. 1. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding cavalry division, will move his available force in two columns, one from Corinth via Purdy on Jackson, the other from La Grange via Bolivar on the same place. The Corinth column will be commanded by Colonel Mizner and will be supported by two regiments and a battery detached from General Tuttle's division under command of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, who will on joining the cavalry column take command; junction to be made at Purdy. Brigadier-General Grierson in person will take charge of the column directed on Bolivar, which will be supported by Morgan's brigade, which will move with ten days' rations and at least 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Communication will be opened between these columns as speedily and kept up as constantly as possible.

2. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle will cause the infantry and artillery selected by him to move by rail to Pocahontas, Chewalla, or Cor-

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inth, as the road may be best, to Purdy; taking at least 100 rounds of ammunition per man and ten days' light rations; no tents.

3. General Grierson's column from Moscow will move to La Grange by common roads, and General Tuttle's infantry and artillery by rail from La Grange as early as possible Sunday morning, December 20. The movement from the line of the railroad to Bolivar and Purdy to be made as rapidly as possible.

4. In case of junction of the two columns the senior officer present will take command.

5. The enemy will be attacked wherever found and vigorously pursued in whatever direction he may retreat.

6. Pillaging and straggling will be rigidly repressed, and violence, house-burning, or other gross outrage punished by drum-head court-martial. The troops must not unnecessarily injure peaceable citizens, but will take horses, mules, and forage, and, if necessary, provisions, giving vouchers, "not transferable, payable on proof of loyalty." None but commissioned officers will take such articles, of which they shall keep a record. Receipts or vouchers will be signed officially and state the command for and by which the articles are taken.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, *December* 18, 1863.

General U. S. GRANT:

I have already ordered Captain Shirk to get the gun-boats over the shoals the moment he can do so.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 19, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

The Secretary of War directs that you instruct the commanding officers at Stevenson and Nashville to furnish the necessary supplies of food, clothing, and shelter to destitute women and children coming within our lines. Separate abstracts will be kept of the issue made in each department and proper returns made to the heads of departments in this city.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 562. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December* 19, 1863.

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33. Col. D. C. McCallum, additional aide-de-camp, Superintendent of Military Railroads, will immediately proceed to Chattanooga,

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Tenn., with such portion of his constructing forces as can be spared from the front, and report in person to Brigadier-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *December* 19, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have seen enough of my official papers from the Mississippi to satisfy me I should be there. I propose, first, General Logan to take the Fifteenth Corps, as already arranged. Second, that Dodge's entire command, re-enforced by all that can be spared from Corinth, move at once rapidly to Florence, Tuscumbia, Russellville, and Glasgow, Miss.; there cross Tombigbee and break up that railroad all the way back to Corinth, and then resume his place near Decatur. Third, that I proceed to Memphis, after a very short visit to Ohio, and organize a force to go up Yazoo River and attack Grenada from the south; that McPherson be allowed to manage things on the lower river according to his own judgment, subordinate to the general plan. Fourth, that the gun-boats patrol the Tennessee very closely, and let General Walker [?] rampage at pleasure in West Tennessee until the people are sick and tired of him, when the cavalry, as already ordered, can get on his heels and chase him to the wall.

I deem General W. Sooy Smith too mistrustful of himself for a leader against Forrest; Mower is the better man for this duty. All this could be accomplished and I be back to lead this army in the field before the plan of grand campaign is determined. I will come to Nashville on to-morrow by train and merely telegraph this in advance that you may be prepared to answer. I will bring my report of past events in field. I shall leave my adjutant-general here with officers of the general staff to transact business until our meet again.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 19, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Grant's Staff, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Steamers should not leave Paducah until our preparations are further advanced. They should carry up 20,000 rations of provisions and as many of forage, and, if possible, two covered barges each. General Crook gives a very discouraging account of the condition of his division, and it may take longer than it was anticipated to supply indispensable articles.

Sorry you cannot go along.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
General Grant's Staff, Chattanooga:

Please cause the following regiments to report to me here immediately, for orders to join in our movements: Second Tennessee (Lebanon), Third Tennessee Cavalry, Fifth Kentucky, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry; last three regiments now at Nashville. Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, at Murfreesborough, and the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, now on the Northwestern Railroad, should also be placed subject to my orders.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga, Tenn., December 19, 1863.

General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

It becomes my duty to report to the general commanding the condition of many families in this valley who have fathers and brothers in the Union Army. They are absolutely starving. This morning a widow with five children at home to support, and her only grown son in the Union Army, came to my quarters begging for food, stating she had eaten nothing for three days. From the ravenous avidity with which she devoured food set before her, all credited her tale. I relieved her wants, but my power as a brigade commander is very limited, and I call the commanding general's attention to the subject, feeling confident that his humanity will suggest some plan of relief. The obligation of the Government becomes the stronger when we remember their unflinching loyalty, and that the shameful actions of our foragers have taken them from a position of comparative affluence to penury.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[First indorsement.]

DECEMBER 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the action of the department commander.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Chattanooga, December 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with the suggestion that what is true of the neighborhood of Colonel McCook's camp may be said of all the country around Chattanooga. Humanity demands that something be done for these people.

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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DECEMBER 19, 1863.

Col. J. G. PARKHURST:

The rebel General Hardee is strengthening his position and fortifying between Tunnel Hill and Dalton, and also at Resaca, near Oostenaula River, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and also at the river near the Allatoona Mountains. This last place is a very formidable position for the rebels, as the river is near where the railroad passes through the mountains. These mountains will be hard to pass through, as they are all cut up with sharp hills and deep ravines, and but few pass-ways through them, and these pass-ways being a good piece apart on our left, from 10 to 20 miles apart, and not much better on the right. I am reliably informed that they intend to make a stand at this point, as they think they cannot be flanked in these mountains. The Georgia militia are now on Hardee's left at Dirt Town, this side of Rome. Wheeler's cavalry are at Judge Kinian's place, sometimes called Blue Springs. Their scouts came out as far as Ringgold, Ga., and up in Tennessee 10 or 12 miles of Harrison, and could at any time make a raid in on the river and cut off our forage trains and destroy our steam-boats passing the river, and if it be true, as reported, that the rebel General Morgan has got through our lines, we may look for this.

Respectfully, yours,

A. G. W. PUCKETT.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS, *December* 19, 1863.

General GRANT:

I forgot to include the want of axes and tools in my dispatch* of this morning. We are entirely destitute, and need them very much. Please send as soon as possible 1,000 axes, 1,000 shovels and spades, 100 augers, different sizes; 20 cross-cut saws, 12 broad-axes, 100 kegs spikes and large nails, 6 coils large rope for bridges. These should come up in the boats to Loudon.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, December 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I regret the necessity of calling the attention of the major-general commanding the department to the frequent complaints on the part of citizens of the lawless conduct of troops serving in this department. Horses, forage, provisions, and not unfrequently household effects are taken by wholly unauthorized persons, leaving no receipt or voucher of any sort. Many of the citizens thus troubled are as loyal and patriotic as the soldiers of the United States Army, and, in some cases, they have been stripped of their all by men wearing the garb of Federal soldiers. I respectfully request the general commanding to issue stringent orders on the subject of procuring animals, forage, and other supplies, making a few examples of lawless stragglers, which will arrest this widely prevalent evil, and thus redeem our cause from the odium which

*See Part I, p. 284.

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must, of necessity, unless it is checked, be attached to it, even in the minds of our own friends.

One particular source of evil is due to the absence of proper instructions, or the character of those given, to parties sent out for forage. More serious complaints are probably made against wagoners and wagon-masters than any other class of Government employés. Robbery, theft, fraud, and open outrageous violation of all law seems to characterize their conduct in every part of the country. In behalf of a people who have suffered more than those of any other portion of the United States for their devotion to the Government, I appeal to the commanding general to introduce and enforce such regulations as will insure to them the protection they have a right to expect from an army which is here for the express purpose of restoring to them the enjoyment of those rights of which they have been so long deprived.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of E. Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Blain's Cross-Roads, 22 Miles from Knoxville,
December 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The sufferings and privations now being undergone by our troops are most cruel, I assure you. We have been now nearly a month without tents and clothing, and from the limited quantity of our transportation—only one wagon to a regiment—and being obliged to live upon the country, our rations have been very irregular and limited.

We are now bivouacking at this place, 22 miles east of Knoxville, in the mud and rain, and many of the command are falling sick with pneumonia, diarrhea, &c. Our officers are destitute of clothing and cooking utensils, being unable to procure them at Knoxville. A small supply of clothing and shoes has arrived, about one-third of what is needed.

The stock of medicines and stationery in Knoxville is entirely exhausted. Our books and records having been left behind, we are unable to make any returns. If it is determined that we remain here this winter, I respectfully request that the First Division of this corps be sent up to join us, and with them can be sent our transportation, baggage, camp and garrison equipage, to which they can act as escort.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN.,
December 19, 1863.

Col. E. M. MCCOOK,
Commanding First Division Cavalry:

I have the honor to report that none of the enemy have passed down the east side of the Holston River. There are 60 of the rebel

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cavalry at New Market and 150 more some 8 miles above, and in the country 300, running four grist-mills, supplying their army. The mills are in the neighborhood of New Market, 8 miles from Strawberry Plains. Six hundred of the First East Tennessee Mounted Infantry are occupying Dandridge. There is an abundance of forage on the east side of the river.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. MILLER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scouts.

MEMPHIS, *December* 19, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

Dispatch of 11th received to-day. Steele has asked for no troops, and I think does not need any. Price is on Red River, much reduced. Recruiting going on vigorously in Arkansas. Forrest is at Jackson; forces estimated about 4,000. Grierson moves to-morrow on Purdy and Bolivar, and Smith from Columbus on Monday. Forrest must fight or run. Roads dreadful from rain. I think we shall cure Forrest of his ambition to command West Tennessee.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, December 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

Let your command move quietly to La Grange to-morrow, or at least Morgan's brigade, so as to be at La Grange by night and ready to move as soon as we learn definitely of Smith's movement.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Order Mizner to be ready to move out from Corinth as soon as infantry comes up.

S. A. H.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
December 19, 1863.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Corinth, Miss.:

You will hold the effective force of your command in readiness to move at a short notice. Keep on hand ten days' rations, prepare light transportation, and at least 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Col. W. H. Morgan and commanding officer Second Cavalry Brigade.)

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MEMPHIS, TENN.,
December 19, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Moscow, Tenn.:

The movement is postponed for a few days. Hold your command in readiness, however, to move at short notice. I will send Captain Larkin to Moscow.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
December 19, 1863.

Lieutenant BELDEN,
Collierville, Tenn.:

The movement is postponed for a few days. Hold everything in readiness, however, and order patrols from La Grange early to-morrow toward Somerville and Bolivar.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
December 19, 1863.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Corinth, Miss.:

You will move in the morning under General Mower's orders. The movement of the rest of the command is postponed for a day or two.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

General A. J. Smith will not move from Columbus before Monday. You will, however, move your infantry upon Purdy to-morrow morning via Corinth, which is the best way, in accordance with written orders sent you to-day. Grierson will move up slowly on La Grange to-morrow. You will telegraph to General Webster for sufficient trains to move the two regiments and batteries and their train. Start to-morrow morning.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Chattanooga:

Your dispatch of the 12th just received. A. J. Smith starts on 21st from Columbus on Jackson, where Forrest is with 4,000 men. I move two columns—one to Purdy, one to Bolivar—to cut off their retreat.

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I can give you 3,000 first-rate cavalry, and if horses come, 4,000, with sufficient artillery.

I suggest that you cross at Tuscumbia and move on Aberdeen or Okolona. My column will join you at either place, or any other you may appoint. I will sustain them by a brigade of infantry to Pontotoc. After junction, move rapidly on Columbus, Miss., destroy railroads thoroughly, cross to Grenada and sweep everything on that road back to Panola.

This movement, if timed with a dash from McPherson toward Canton, will be eminently successful. Grierson is here ready to go. If you want more force, draw the Seventh and Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry from Dodge, if he can spare them.

There is plenty of corn in the belt across from Okolona and below; very little above.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copy of a letter which I have received, giving some information in relation to rebel plans, preparations making for carrying them out, &c. There is no doubt the rebels have the gun-boats and rams which the writer describes, as I have information from other sources corroborating it, though I do not think those at Selma and Montgomery are in as great a state of forwardness as he represents. The writer is a young man of about eighteen years of age, has numerous relatives in Washington, as well as in the rebel service. He was a volunteer aide-de-camp on Brigadier-General Shoup's staff during the siege of Vicksburg, and has acted in various capacities in the rebel service, though never sworn in.

His statement that the enemy intend to make an effort to recapture New Orleans I give for what it is worth. The rebel foundries and machine-shops at Selma are large, and being worked to their utmost capacity. They have recently been making 7-inch rifled guns, Brooke pattern, and are also making 6-inch rifled guns of the Brooke and Blakely pattern. Most likely these heavy guns are intended for their rams and gun-boats.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gens. H. W. Halleck, N. P. Banks, and W. T. Sherman, and Admiral D. D. Porter.)

[Inclosure.]

VICKSBURG, MISS.,
December 18, 1863.

General McPHERSON:

SIR: During the last twelve months I have been a traveling agent for the Confederate States. While acting in this capacity I have enjoyed abundant opportunities to view the various preparations

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they made to attack the Federal arms, and likewise to discover a great many of their future plans.

One of them is a plan for the capture of New Orleans in the ensuing spring. Admiral Buchanan, who is now commanding at Mobile, has succeeded, during the last year, in building a considerable fleet. It consists of the following vessels: The Tennessee, a gun-boat and ram, carrying six guns (two Brooke and four Blakely) and is calculated to run 16 knots an hour. There is likewise another vessel building at Selma, which will be completed by the 1st of March, and is said to be even stronger than the Tennessee, being destined to carry ten guns. There is likewise completed the Baltic, a ram and gun-boat, carrying four guns; very slow. The Tuscaloosa ditto. The Gaines, the Powhatan, and another vessel, each a very powerful wooden ram, carrying a magnificent armament, and very fast. Besides these there are two vessels in the Tombigbee to be 4-inch iron-plated. One, beside the above mentioned, in process of completion, at Selma, and another at Montgomery. All these vessels are to be finished by the ensuing spring.

It is Admiral Buchanan's intention to move with this fleet and break the blockade at Mobile, and move around to New Orleans, take the city by surprise, assisted by a land force under Generals R. Taylor and Johnston. There is, besides these, a fleet to move down the Red River and engage the attention of the boats thereabouts stationed.

General, I respectfully submit the above to your consideration.

Your obedient servant,

EUGENE HILL.

CAIRO, *December* 19, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Colonel Parsons has just left me. I will order the gun-boats to carry out his wishes. Nothing is delayed.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

NASHVILLE, *December* 20, 1863.

General J. H. WILSON:

I send you dispatches just received from Foster. Tell General Thomas to have the clothing, camp equipage, ordnance stores, &c., called for,* forwarded as rapidly as possible, with the two new boats nearly ready. We must send these things.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December* 20, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER,
Blain's Cross-Roads:

I will send you the articles called for as fast as possible. Supplies from the country must be collected as rapidly as possible, and every

*See Part I, pp. 284, 447.

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effort made to drive Longstreet from the valley. It is not practicable to send Granger's other division to you now. If you require more force can it not be taken from your command in Kentucky?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 20, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Blain's Cross-Roads.

The cavalry are crossing the river at Strawberry Plains in boats. The general commanding does not think it would be well to make the change you propose in the disposition of the cavalry. The enemy are collecting forage and running the mills on the south side of the Holston, and it is necessary to put a stop to these operations.

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sawyer's House, December 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army in Field:

GENERAL: A band of rebel soldiers, about 60 men, came, as is supposed, from Powder Spring Gap last night, passed down Flat Creek Valley, crossed the road to Maynardville, and went down as far as Graveston, within 12 miles of Knoxville, and returned before daylight this morning. It was reported this morning that they had captured one of my courier-posts, but this is not true. I have heard of no damage done by the raid, although the mail from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville barely escaped. I have sent another scout over the road to-day. I called at your headquarters to-day in your absence to suggest the propriety of the better securing the communication both from Blain's Cross-Roads and Knoxville to Tazewell, by moving the Second Brigade of my division, now encamped near here, to the point where the road coming out of Flat Creek Valley crosses the road from Blain's Cross-Roads to Tazewell and Maynardville. The brigade at that point would be about 5 miles from the cross-roads, and 4 miles from infantry support, but it would be in much better position to watch the valleys on the north side of Clinch Mountain, and prevent such raids as that of last night. If you approve the movement I will order it to be made in the morning.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Division.

NASHVILLE, *December* 20, 1863—2.15 p. m.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatches just received from General Foster say that Longstreet will probably attempt to hold the east end of the valley.* Our troops

*See Part I, p. 285.

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require many articles of clothing, ordnance stores, &c., which I must get through by way of Chattanooga. Guerrillas are growing troublesome on the Tennessee. I can attend to all these matters better from here than from Chattanooga, and will remain unless I go in person to Knoxville. I will send Sherman down the Mississippi. I will write you the plans at present determined upon.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 20, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

A. Weston, representing himself as employed by N. P. Banks for State Department, is here in close keeping; says since 19th September has traveled all over Southern Confederacy, and is now direct from Richmond, Atlanta, and Rome; estimates rebel loss in recent battles 18,000 or 20,000, including deserters and wounded. Longstreet had when he went to Knoxville from 12,000 to 14,000 infantry, 3,000 to 4,000 cavalry. Whole cavalry force for Bragg's army does not exceed 9,000. Bragg's entire strength to-day 70,000—a large estimate. Entire rebel strength, including every man and home guard east of Mississippi, 200,000. Says Bragg is to be chief of staff to General Johnston. Joe Johnston has not arrived yet. Rebels, he says, posted from Tunnel Hill to Dalton, Ga. Home guards and Georgia troops guarding bridges from there to Atlanta. Thinks Bragg's troops are disaffected and one-third of them would not fight. People of Northern Georgia loyal, and throughout the South begin to hear them say, we have no appearance of peace twelve months, even if the Confederacy should succeed. This man proposes to open a daily line of scouts to Bragg through Ducktown and Murray County or to burn Hightower bridge.

Foster telegraphed this morning for axes, shovels, and various tools. Sent request to Thomas. If he cannot supply them, will get Quartermaster-General to order them at once. C. A. Dana arrived in Washington, but has seen no one yet.

Halleck telegraphs:

WASHINGTON,
December 17, 1863.

General GRANT:

Your letter of the 7th just received and will on first opportunity be brought to attention of the Secretary of War. The first object to be accomplished now is the expulsion of the enemy from East Tennessee and the repair and security of the lines of supply for our troops there. Next, to secure the points of access to the enemy to East and Middle Tennessee. I agree with you that all troops not required for these purposes and for cleaning out West Tennessee and the Mississippi, can operate with greater advantage during the winter in the south. From present appearances General Banks will need all the assistance you can give him just now on the Lower Mississippi and in Louisiana, as I telegraphed a few days ago. I will answer your letter more fully as soon as I learn the wishes of the War Department and the President.

H. W. HALLECK.

President United States telegraphs the following:

WASHINGTON,
December 19, 1863.

General GRANT:

The Indiana delegation in Congress, or at least a large part of them, are very anxious that General Milroy shall enter active service again, and I share in this

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feeling. He is not a difficult man to satisfy, sincerity and courage being his strong traits. Believing in our cause and wanting to fight for it, is the whole matter with him.

Could you without embarrassment assign him a place, if directed to report to you?

A. LINCOLN,
President.

Seems to me we have quite a number of brigadiers competent for any place General Milroy could possibly be assigned. Everything here goes smoothly.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *December* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

I have ordered General Crook to assemble his command at Huntsville and proceed to Prospect, with a view of operating against Forrest.

General Sherman has been directed to supply the places now garrisoned by Crook with infantry.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER
Commanding Nashville:

The following dispatch received. You will carry the order into effect.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

[See Canby to Thomas, 2.40 p. m., December 19, 1863, p. 444.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 24. } *Nashville, Tenn., December* 20, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., to take command of all troops now being raised in the State of Indiana, as fast as they are turned over to the United States Government.

He will locate them in proper camps, organize them into brigades and divisions, and prepare them for the field as rapidly as practicable.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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NASHVILLE,
December 20. 1863—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Huntsville:

Move your command at the earliest possible moment to Prospect, and cross it over the Elk River, leaving a small garrison at such points as you deem necessary, with orders to follow and join as soon as relieved by other troops. March your dismounted men and we will endeavor to furnish horses to mount them. I hope to be able to add eight or ten regiments to your command to supply the place of those detached.

These regiments will move to Columbia immediately and join you at some convenient point. Advise me promptly of your movements.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 25. } *Bridgeport, Ala., December* 20, 1863.

[Extract.]

I. The Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, is hereby transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and will be known as the Third Division of that corps.

II. The Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle commanding, is hereby transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps.*

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
December 20, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville:

The high water in the Holston having rendered it impossible to push upon the enemy's left flank with the cavalry for some days, much valuable time will be lost in waiting for the waters to recede. I would suggest that the cavalry be pushed up on the enemy's right flank so as to turn Rutledge, Bean's Station, Rogersville, &c. If pushed it can always fall back in the direction of Tazewell and Cumberland Gap.

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*As the First Division of that corps.

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TAZEWELL, *December* 20, 1863—9.15 a. m.

General JOHN G. FOSTER:

GENERAL: I regret to report that this command will be crippled in its movements for want of bread by the use of mills at Powell's River. The troops are barely able to subsist from day to day in this neighborhood. Command will be concentrated at Walker's Ford this afternoon. Supply trains not yet arrived at Cumberland Gap.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 112. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE OHIO, *December* 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Brigadier-General Cox having reported to the commanding officer of this department for duty, by order of the Secretary of War, is hereby assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and will proceed at once to report to Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke, at Blain's Cross-Roads.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Foster:

JNO. F. ANDERSON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *December* 21, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

I have had detailed conversations with the President, the Secretary of War, and General Halleck with respect to your project of a campaign in Alabama. It meets the full approval of them all in every respect, not only because it keeps your army active during the otherwise useless weather of the winter, but because it appears to them well conceived and as certain of producing the desired effect as any plan can be. "If it succeeds," said Secretary of War, "Bragg's army become prisoners of war without our having trouble of providing for them." You would be authorized to proceed immediately with its execution but for the anxiety which seems to exist respecting East Tennessee. If Longstreet were expelled from that country you could start for Mobile at once. I suppose General Halleck will communicate with you fully on this subject.

I judge from my conversation with him that he does not understand clearly how an army large enough to make Longstreet's dislodgment certain can be supplied while operating against Rogersville and Bristol, and accordingly I presume that, first, as soon as it is settled that he must be left in that region you will be allowed to proceed south with the main body of your forces, leaving, of course, a sufficient number of troops to observe Longstreet and prevent his getting hold of Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, or any other controlling point now in our hands.

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To my suggestion that the surest means of getting the rebels altogether out of East Tennessee is to be found in the Army of the Potomac, the reply is, that that is true, but from that army nothing is to be hoped under its present commander. This naturally led to your second proposition, namely, that either Sherman or W. F. Smith should be put in command of that army. To this the answer is such as to leave but little doubt in my mind that the second of these officers will be appointed to that post. Both Secretary of War and General Halleck said to me that as long as a fortnight before my arrival they had come to the conclusion that when a change should be made General W. F. Smith would be the best person to try.

Some doubts which they seemed to have respecting his disposition and personal character I think I was able to clear up. Secretary of War has also directed me to inform him that he is to be promoted on the first vacancy. President, Secretary of War, and General Halleck agree with you in thinking that it would be, on the whole, much better to select him than Sherman. As yet, however, nothing has been decided upon, and you will understand that I have somewhat exceeded my instructions from the Secretary of War in his communication, especially in the second branch of it, but it seems to me necessary that you should know all these particulars. I leave for New York to-night to remain until after New Year's.

C. A. DANA.

WASHINGTON, *December* 21, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

As I understand from your dispatch of the 7th, and from conversations with Mr. Dana, you propose, first, to expel the enemy from East Tennessee, and to provide against his return into the valley; second, to either force the rebels farther back into Georgia, or to provide against their return by that line into Tennessee; third, to clean out West Tennessee, and, fourth, to move a force down the Mississippi and operate against Mobile. The importance of these objects is considered to be in the order above stated. It is thought that the fourth should not be definitely determined upon until the other three are accomplished, or their accomplishment made reasonably certain. Moreover, circumstances may be such by the time that your spare forces reach Port Hudson or New Orleans as to require their services west of the Mississippi; if so, the latter part of the plan would be somewhat varied or its execution delayed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *December* 21, 1863.

General ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Colonel Donaldson, I presume, will require at least 4,000 artillery and ambulance horses to fill all requisitions on him between this

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and spring. I have directed the chief of cavalry to make requisition on the Cavalry Bureau for horses required in that branch of service.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, December 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

Having relieved Chattanooga and Knoxville, the Army of the Tennessee is now along the Tennessee River below Bridgeport, headquarters near Huntsville. In person I will go home (Lancaster, Ohio) for Christmas, and will then come via Cairo to Memphis. I will have month's leisure to work on the river. I want you to hold 5,000 men ready for me for an expedition. I may have to break up Corinth and that road. Send me by January 1 (care of Admiral Porter) a full return of all the troops in your district.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, December 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, Bridgeport:

DEAR GENERAL: I got here last night, stay over to-day, and go to Louisville to-morrow. I have seen General Grant, and General Dodge is also here. I think I can see the drift of events for a short time ahead, and you should know them. I will go home for Christmas (the first for more than twenty years), but on the 2d of January will start for Cairo, and in concert with Admiral Porter must do something to check the boldness of our enemy in attacking boats on the Mississippi.

To secure the safety of the navigation of the Mississippi River I would slay millions. On that point I am not only insane, but mad. Fortunately, the great West is with me there. I think I see one or two quick blows that will astonish the natives of the South, and will convince them that, though to stand behind a big cotton-wood and shoot at a passing boat is good sport and safe, it may still reach and kill their friends and families hundreds of miles off. For every bullet shot at a steam-boat, I would shoot a thousand 30-pounder Parrotts into even helpless towns on Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, or wherever a boat can float or soldier march. Well, I think in all January and part of February I can do something in this line.

In the mean time, Dodge will go on in concert with the contractor in putting the Nashville and Decatur road in order. You will have to take that from Stevenson to Decatur, so timing your work that you will be done as soon as he. We will then have a triangle of railroad, Nashville the apex and the base along the Tennessee. You are to repair and hold this base, gather forage and supplies, and be ready for the next great move. A part of this contemplates

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crossing the Tennessee, for which you have seventy pontoons. Let Jenney have a saw-mill and get out balks and chesses for that length of bridge. Keep the boats well guarded in any creek above Guntersville—as near as possible to one of your divisions. Keep your corps stationed by divisions, and if detachments are called for let them go out from the nearest division.

General Grant tells me he has already ordered a brigade to Huntsville. Send a whole division, and instead of keeping the corps between Paint Rock and Stevenson let it stretch down to Huntsville or even Athens, but so arranged that concentration is easy. The enemy, however, cannot cross the Tennessee save in squads. Grant may want you some time to feign on Rome; if so, the proper way will be to cross at Guntersville a division, very lightly equipped, to move out on the old Huntsville and Rome road toward the Coosa, near Gaylesville, but of this you can judge as soon as you see the country. I would like my headquarters army in the field at Huntsville, with Thirteenth Regulars and Third U. S. Cavalry as headquarters guard.

Remember, the Fifth Ohio Cavalry belongs to you. I left it temporarily on Hiwassee, with orders to join you as soon as Colonel Long's brigade was re-enforced, but unless you watch them the regiment will be gobbled. If weather continues good I advise you to slip the corps down to their positions as soon as possible, for we are liable to have rain and very bad roads in winter. Athens, Huntsville, Paint Rock, and Larkinsville would be a good distribution for the four divisions, with outposts forward on the Tennessee at fords and ferries.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., December 21, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Cairo:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I have succeeded in relieving Chattanooga and Knoxville, and have left my army on the Tennessee, below Bridgeport, ready for the next move; but as some time will be consumed in the preliminary preparations, I propose to avail myself of a short respite and go home (Lancaster, Ohio) for Christmas, but will come to Cairo about January 3 to confer with you and concert some plan to stop the firing on our transports on the great river.

I want to visit Paducah for a few hours; then go to Memphis to regulate matters, and then for work. I think a short time will enable us to make a combined movement up Yazoo River to, say, Yazoo City or Tchula, where a land force moving inland could reach the Grenada road and make a finished job of it and of Grenada also. I did this last summer, but in an effort to save locomotives and cars for the Memphis road we made a mistake, and did only partially what should have been done effectually. Grenada and its road destroyed, Memphis would no longer be threatened from that quarter. Then I think I would send a force across to Monroe and the Ouachita, levying a contribution to pay the damages to boats on the river. Then, if you will, I will take all the force I can collect at

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Memphis and Vicksburg and go up the Red River as high as Shreveport, and make that rich country pay in gold or cotton for all depredations on our river commerce.

Please think of these things, and if you agree with me collect information as to boats burned, fired on, &c., that we may let people remote from the river see that we hold them responsible for the acts of Dick Taylor and kindred spirits. I must be back so as to command the army in the field in all February, so no time can be lost. Forrest (at Jackson, Tenn.) is not hurting us. We are not interested in the fate of the people he is harassing. I propose to strike at large armies and large interests, and let the smaller ones work out their salvation. Should you wish to communicate with me telegraph at Lancaster, Ohio.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 26. } *Bridgeport, December* 21, 1863.

I. So much of Special Orders, No. 23, from these headquarters, December 17, 1863, as directs that the First Battalion, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, take charge of ten of the pontoon-boats is modified in this respect, viz: The boats will be turned over at this point for the use of the balance of the Fifteenth Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Captain Baylor, ordnance officer, will ship the greater part of the ordnance stores called for by General Foster to-morrow. It will be necessary to have about one car each day from Nashville to Bridgeport to keep up the supply of ordnance stores for this post and Knoxville. We have no clothing or camp equipage here. Have ordered supply for Foster to be sent forward, and will ship to him immediately on its arrival in about four days.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Second Cavalry Division, Huntsville, Ala.:

Troops have been ordered from General Logan's command, and are on the way.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bridgeport, Ala., December 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

Colonel Alexander, of Third Division, with five regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry, started at daylight this morning without camp equipage, &c., to Huntsville, with instructions to get through as soon as possible.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 21, 1863—6 p. m.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, Page's Mill:

COLONEL: Your dispatch received. Report of scouts quite satisfactory. General Parke is anxious that you should be able to get a view from the heights of Clinch Mountain, in the vicinity of Powder Spring Gap, either above or below, and ascertain, if possible, the situation of the enemy's camp in the direction of Rutledge. It is reported that the main part of Longstreet's army is between Bean's Station and Rutledge, but the general has no certain intelligence of it. If at night you could have some officer of good judgment get a sight of their camp-fires, or a good view of their location with a glass at day, it would be highly acceptable to the general. He is anxious to know the position of the enemy's infantry and its estimated strength.

The general will expect your brigade to keep Flat Creek and Bull Run Valleys clear of the enemy, and protect the communications between Tazewell and Maynardville, watching the country as far as Clinch River. General Willcox, who is at Tazewell, has been ordered to place a force of infantry at Walker's Ford, on Clinch River. It would be well for you to keep in communication with that force.

You should watch Powder Spring Gap closely; if it is not too strongly held you might be able to get possession of it.

The enemy will be likely to attempt to send scouting parties out during the night.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Colonel, Commanding Second Division.

You will see that you have taken such a position for your camp that the enemy cannot get in your rear and cut you off from the infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
No. 36. } *Near Blain's Cross-Roads, December* 21, 1863.

In compliance with orders from department headquarters, the brigadier-general commanding hereby relinquishes and turns over to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

On taking leave of the officers and soldiers of this corps, the general returns to them his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the prompt and faithful manner in which they have discharged their every duty, and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all orders have

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been obeyed since they have been under his command. The siege of Knoxville, the series of battles recently fought in its vicinity, and the memorable East Tennessee campaign, will occupy a permanent and prominent place in the annals of the great rebellion, and will be forever cherished in the recollection of a loyal and a redeemed people. It is a source of pride for the general to know that in all these exciting scenes, and more particularly the late engagements at Huff's Ferry, Campbell's Station, and in front of the beleaguered city of Knoxville, the troops of his command bore such a conspicuous and honorable part. Bravely and without murmuring have they confronted dangers and submitted to privations and exposure to which soldiers have seldom been subjected during the war. To the officers of the Twenty-third Army Corps, whose efficient service, uniform courtesy, and gentlemanly conduct have endeared them to the general commanding, he acknowledges his obligations and tenders his thanks. The assurance that fraternity of feeling and unity of action have characterized their mutual intercourse for two and a half months, affords to the general the greatest pleasure. General Cox comes not to us without a reputation and a name as an accomplished soldier. He has served with distinction since the commencement of the war, and cannot fail to exercise command with ability and to the satisfaction of all. With the best and warmest wishes for the future success of the gallant Twenty-third Army Corps, and its officers and men, the general bids them an affectionate farewell.

By command of Brigadier-General Manson:

REUBEN C. KISE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Near Blain's Cross-Roads, December* 21, 1863.

In compliance with paragraph 2, Special Field Orders, No. 112, current series, from headquarters Department of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

The following staff officers are announced and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Maj. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. Edwin D. Saunders, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. J. T. Sterling, acting assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. Theodore Cox, aide-de-camp.

The other officers of the corps staff now on duty will continue to act until further orders.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *December* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

I am pushing forward everything possible for you with all rapidity. As soon as all things are complete in the rear (which I think will be by the 26th), I shall start from here and go to Knoxville.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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KNOXVILLE, *December* 21, 1863—11 p. m.

General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. yesterday is received. I am using every effort to collect supplies, and have ordered forward every available man in Kentucky. I applied to General Halleck for my old division of the Ninth Corps, one brigade of which is available at Newport News, Va., but have received no answer. I regret that I have no cipher in which to communicate fully with you. If you are to return to Chattanooga soon, I think it will be better to see it out before I move on the enemy.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., December 21, 1863.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: My forage trains have for the two days last past found it impossible to procure a sufficient supply, and report a great scarcity of forage in the surrounding country.

I have the honor to report this fact, and suggest that a movement, either in advance, on the flank or in retrograde, will be necessary in order that the command may be supplied with the necessary forage.

From the best information I can gather there is nothing this side of Bull's Gap, and the only forage to be obtained is on the south side of the Holston River. I would therefore suggest that my command be ordered to that side of the river, so that we may obtain the forage and subsistence to be afforded by the country to supply our men and animals. I have been induced to offer these suggestions in consideration of the importance of keeping the men and animals of the command in as good condition as possible under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
December 21, 1863.

General BOYLE:

Send forward all the force that can possibly be spared as fast as possible. I need them, and Kentucky can be defended here. Send only such mounted men as are already mounted and likely to be efficient. Send every man of the infantry and artillery regiments that can be marched and gotten.

You had better send them via Somerset with their own trains, containing such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary. They will also be a protection to supply trains; but not waiting for them.

Hurry forward as fast as their own baggage-wagons can be got along. Captain Dickerson will send forward all available artillery and cavalry horses at once. Please to expedite the movement of re-enforcements by all means in your power.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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LOUISVILLE, *December* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I ordered the Third Kentucky Cavalry and Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry to report to General W. S. Smith at Nashville, as you ordered. I ought to state that the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry is a twelve-months' regiment raised under recent act of Congress to raise 20,000 troops in Kentucky to serve in the State, unless the President orders them out, as will be seen in General Orders, No. 40, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

J. T. BOYLE.
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
December 21, 1863.

Lieutenant BELDEN,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Order the effective force of the Sixth Illinois to move to Collierville this afternoon. Start the whole brigade to La Grange early on Tuesday morning with ten days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, to be carried in ambulances and light wagons.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 21, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

My information from the south is that Chalmers is in camp 8 miles east of Holly Springs, with the force that came up a few weeks ago, and that they have been expecting to move every day for a week. I think I have prepared them to think we are about moving down there with a heavy force; still, they may not believe it, and possibly may make a demonstration. I will watch them the best I can.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., December 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventeenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I will start to-day at 2 o'clock with Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second Illinois and Twelfth Wisconsin, four pieces of artillery, and 200 cavalry for Fayette. I understand Wirt Adams is in the neighborhood of Fayette, and I will attack him to-morrow morning if he stands. I hear he is waiting for an opportunity to move down to Rodney and fire into transports. I leave Colonel Johnson here with 500 white troops and the colored regiments. Will get back in the shortest possible time.

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Harrison is somewhere in rear of Waterproof, on Saint Joseph. Will write you as soon as I return from Fayette. I have written to General Ellet, at Rodney, and requested him to co-operate.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., December 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General ELLET,
Commanding Marine Brigade:

GENERAL: I will start to-day at 2 o'clock with three regiments of infantry, four pieces of artillery, and 200 cavalry for Fayette. Will be at Fayette by 7 or 8 to-morrow morning, and attack Wirt Adams if he stands. Would be glad to have your co-operation from Rodney.

I am, general, very respectfully,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *December 22, 1863—7.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

A rebel on the river below Palmyra reported to Captain Abel, of steamer Piketon, that Forrest with 7,000 cavalry was on the Tennessee seeking a crossing to operate on the Cumberland, and that 500 guerrillas about 4 miles back of Palmyra had assembled to help him.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, December 22, 1863.

Colonel HICKS,
Fortieth Illinois, Commanding Post, Paducah:

COLONEL: Captain Hudson, of General Grant's staff, accompanies ordnance stores designed for a cavalry command which I design throwing across the Tennessee River. Please let the boats ordered to be held subject to my orders report to him. There should be at least two large covered barges for ferrying purposes, if it is possible to procure them.

A gun-boat will have to convoy the steam-boat, and perhaps, if practicable, it will be well to place the ammunition on board the gun-boat. Success to you. You will always have my best wishes.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 22, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Tullahoma:

Geary's whole division will be sent you to be posted at Bridgeport and Stevenson. Please send list of stations, and what troops to put at them, that they may be designated in orders.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Stevenson, Ala., December 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have just returned from a reconnaissance of the different roads leading toward Huntsville. Raccoon Creek, where the main road strikes it, is 400 feet wide and 15 feet deep, caused by back water from the Tennessee River; it would take four days to bridge it. The northern road appears to me more practicable. There is a bridge across the main fork of Raccoon Creek; the road in the bottom is, however, very bad, but I am having it corduroyed and the bridges repaired. This will take all day to-day, and your instructions being not to hurry, I propose remaining here and putting the roads and bridges in as good condition as possible in order that troops following may have the benefit of my delay here. The road from Bridgeport to Stevenson is horrible.

Trusting my action will be approved by the major-general commanding the army corps, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Strawberry Plains, December 22, 1863.

General STURGIS:

GENERAL: The river at McKinney's Ford is reported 2 feet higher than when the brigade crossed on the 19th. Five prisoners have been brought in from the other side, representing Martin's, Armstrong's, and Morgan's divisions, and of Morgan's, Dibrell's, and Russell's brigades. They say they have two corps of cavalry, that Longstreet has 40,000 men in all; that he has been re-enforced by one division from Virginia; they gave Rutledge and Smith's Mills as the stations of their cavalry. About 20 of an Alabama regiment crossed on flats at Smith's Mills; say they have 10,000 cavalry in all, but very much scattered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

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TAZEWELL, *December* 22, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Blain's Cross-Roads:

GENERAL: I arrived here about noon from Walker's Ford. All the information from Mulberry Gap and from deserters from the rebel army unites in the report that a rebel cavalry force has passed up the Clinch, but where it crossed or even whether it has crossed at all is unknown. So far they have not pressed in toward our trains. It may be that they have only crossed at the points heretofore reported for forage. Colonel Love has just arrived with a small cavalry force, which, I think, will be sufficient to guard the roads leading in between Clinch and Powell's Rivers from above. There is a battalion between Cumberland Gap and Jonesville, which reports the enemy moving down that road in some force, but I do not think it can be a large force, but a scouting party looking after the battalion which I sent from the gap toward Stickleyville last week, and which whipped the enemy in that quarter. I am much obliged to you, my dear general, for the information contained in your dispatch of yesterday morning, just received, and would thank you to forward this to General Foster, and if not too much trouble, a copy to General Sturgis.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
Commanding near Walker's Ford:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you on the 20th instant, stating that General Cox had arrived and, being senior brigadier-general, had been assigned, at his own request, to the command of the Twenty-third Corps. I also stated that the expected movement of our army had been delayed, and that the commanding general wished you to concentrate your forces at Tazewell. The commanding general now directs that you take up such a position near Maynardville as will cover the road to Wheeler's Gap, and still avoid the possibility of being cut off by a large force coming from the direction of Powder Spring Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
December 22, 1863—midnight.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

I wish you to move a strong scout up to Powder Spring Gap to-morrow morning, 23d, starting at 8 o'clock. An infantry force will move up this valley, and I have no doubt you will be able to drive the rebels out without difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

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If Colonel Foster has returned please communicate this note to him. The object of this move is mainly a demonstration, and it may result in the enemy's evacuating the gap, which is desirable. Should you find that he holds it too strong for you to engage, I do not wish it done, but in connection with the infantry force I have no doubt we can get possession of the gap.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
Columbia, Ky., December 22, 1863.

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have at last succeeded in alarming the rebels, south of the Cumberland River. My orders to scouting parties sent over the river to take no prisoners has had a good effect. Communication from rebel Colonel Hughs complains of my order, and says that I should not hold him responsible for the conduct of Ferguson, Richardson, and Hamilton, and the cause of his now being in Tennessee is that he cannot get out. I think I will demand his surrender. I have information to-day that Hughs has issued a proclamation that he would kill every man belonging to guerrilla bands who were in the habit of making raids into Kentucky. His command fought some other rebel command, killing and wounding 30 of their number. Quite a number of rebel deserters are making application to return to their loyalty. Judge Sam. Bowles, Cy. Hutchison, and others, are making application to take the oath, give bond, and remain at home; they seem, from the tone of their letters, to be entirely penitent and are willing to assist in putting an end to disturbances in our State. What shall I do with them? Must citizens and deserters accept terms of the President's proclamation and amnesty? If so, send me instructions, form of oath, and bond, also necessary blanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *December 22,* 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Mr. A. B. Goodhue has reported here to take charge of railroads under orders from Mr. Anderson. Shall General Webster be relieved? I do not like these civilian railroad men.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *December 22,* 1863.

General GRIERSON:

I am just informed that Chalmers is in readiness to strike and cripple the road and fall on rear of any force sent against Forrest; also that there are several secret ferries on the Hatchie above and below Bolivar, by which they hope to cross readily from either side

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and combine. Spread your cavalry well on the Hatchie and hold Morgan quiet either at La Grange or within a short march of it until you hear of Smith's advance, and be ready to act in either direction. Inform General Tuttle and keep communication through Corinth to the troops at Purdy. It is, I think, certain that Roddey has not crossed the Tennessee, but has been driven back by our troops on east side.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 22, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Command has all arrived here. I will move at daylight in the morning. Tuttle reports Chalmers certainly at Holly Springs day before yesterday. Mower is at Purdy.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 22, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I leave 100 men at Grand Junction, 100 at La Grange, and 60 at La Fayette, with a picket at Grissom's Bridge. My force is about 2,800 men, including Hurst. Have you any news from Smith?

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 22, 1863—9 a. m.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Second Iowa, Sixth and Ninth Illinois Cavalry are on the road to La Grange, 1,050 strong, with eight guns.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 328. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 22, 1863.

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III. Pursuant to instructions from the General-in-Chief U. S. Army, all action, under General Orders, No. 157, current series, from these headquarters, in so much of the State of Kentucky as is included in the Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby suspended, and persons drafted under the above orders will be released from enrollment and service.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding District of Columbus, will enter into correspondence with His Excellency Governor Bramlette,

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and will extend all required assistance to the authorities of the State of Kentucky and to officers of the provost-marshal-general's department in enforcing the regular draft in Kentucky.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 19th instant, and I will have everything ready to cooperate with you. The rebel cavalry are becoming very annoying at some points along the river, and keep a portion of my force actively engaged between Grand Gulf and Natchez. I hear Wirt Adams, with about 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery, is on the east side of the river, and Harrison, with about 800 men, on the west side. Gresham, in command of our forces at Natchez, has tried several times to get a fight out of them, but they invariably keep out of the way, unless they have about four to one. Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades of cavalry are still in our front, and Loring's division of infantry at Canton, and French's at Brandon, which latter place is, or is to be soon, the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Polk. Johnston has gone to take command of Bragg's army; at least, I have this from pretty reliable sources. He started on Friday or Saturday last.

Colonel Osband, who is at Skipwith's Landing, reported three days ago that Forrest, with 1,400 men (cavalry), was crossing the Sunflower at Buck's Ferry, east of Greenville, for the purpose of making a demonstration on the river. Two boats came down this morning without bringing any additional information. I am inclined to think the report is false or very much exaggerated.

Truly, yours,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, December 22, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 11th instant has just been received. The steamer Hannibal came up from New Orleans this morning and reports everything quiet. That efforts have been made, and undoubtedly will continue to be made, by the rebels to render the navigation of the Mississippi River useless for commercial purposes, I am well aware. So far they have accomplished very little. A portion of Dick Taylor's force, which was firing into boats from the west bank of the river near Morganz appears to have left. Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, with about 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery, is between Fayette and Gallatin, and a portion of Har-

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rison's command is on the west side of the river back of Lake Saint Joseph. They are evidently trying to act in concert, and the presumption is that Adams has some ammunition which he is trying to get over. This we gather from captured dispatches and the fact that he has a train of about fifty covered wagons, which he keeps with him. Gresham is at Natchez with four regiments of infantry (white troops), one regiment of cavalry, six pieces of light artillery, and two regiments of colored troops, and the Marine Brigade is cruising between Grand Gulf and Natchez, with directions to act in concert with the force at the latter place.

Gresham has tried several times to get a fight out of Adams, but he keeps out of the way. If he does not succeed in getting a fight out of him, I think he will effectually prevent him from getting anything across the river.

Colonel Osband, at Skipwith's Landing, reported three days ago that 1,400 men, under Forrest, were crossing the Sunflower at Buck's Ferry, east of Greenville, for the purpose of making a demonstration on the river, but boats came down from there this morning without bringing any information, so that I am inclined to think the report false or very much exaggerated. I find it necessary to keep boats enough at the levee all the time to move a brigade, and in case the enemy does come to the river at any point within my jurisdiction, will endeavor to dislodge them quickly.

Yours, truly,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *December* 23, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Reports have just reached here that General Averell has destroyed the depot, locomotives, trains, &c., at Salem, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He may be able to injure the road so as to prevent any supplies or re-enforcements being sent to Longstreet. I am directed to call your attention particularly to Longstreet's army. Fears are expressed that Foster and Willcox are not able to cope with it, and unless it is driven out of Tennessee new raids will be made into Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, *December* 23, 1863.
(Received 12.10 a. m., 24th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Dispatch from Foster just received gives no particulars of the situation in East Tennessee. Longstreet, I presume, has not left the State. As soon as I can get some necessary munitions forwarded to Knoxville, I will go there in person.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am now collecting as large a cavalry force as can be spared at Savannah, Tenn., to cross the Tennessee River and co-operate with the cavalry from Hurlbut's command in clearing out entirely the forces now collecting in West Tennessee under Forrest. It is the design that this cavalry, after finishing the work they first start upon, shall push south through East Mississippi and destroy the Mobile road as far south as they can. Sherman goes to Memphis and Vicksburg in person, and will have Grenada visited and such other points on the Mississippi Central road as may require it. He will also take effectual measures to secure the quiet and safe navigation of the Mississippi.

I instructed McPherson to pay no attention to department or district limits in his operations against parties threatening the security of river navigation. It was not my desire to move against Mobile until the ends suggested in your dispatch are all secured. I want East Tennessee as far as Bristol free from any threat from a rebel force. I want West Tennessee and the State of Mississippi so visited that large armies cannot traverse there this winter, and would like to see the army in front of Chattanooga pushed farther south. This latter, however, I do not now expect to accomplish. The roads about Chattanooga have become perfectly impassable. This, however, obviates to a great extent the necessity for driving the enemy farther back at that point.

My advices from East Tennessee are not satisfactory. General Foster telegraphs me, however, that having no cipher he cannot telegraph particulars as he otherwise would. If Longstreet retains his present position until the 28th, I shall leave Chattanooga on that day for Knoxville and the scene of operations in East Tennessee.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *December* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

A considerable cavalry force is being collected opposite Florence, and there is a move on foot of some kind in connection with Forrest. Three regiments from Hardee went through Somerville to join that force.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

1. Major-General Rousseau, commanding District of Nashville, will make such disposition as to have patrols of at least 3 men pass over each point of the railroad between this city and Murfrees-

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borough as nearly as may be once in two hours, both by day and night. The duties of these patrols will be to arrest any person tampering with the road, to remove any obstacles and warn trains of all danger, and in case of accident to give assistance to the conductor in charge of the train.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *December* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

The road has failed me for the last three days, in consequence of accidents; forage is short in front; sent 4,000 sacks to-day. Torpedo taken up last week on the road, which fortunately did not explode, but one of our best engines thrown off the track yesterday near Decherd by rail being taken out. The road is not sufficiently patrolled, and especially between this point and Murfreesborough; men from station to station should meet every two hours.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 23, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Direct patrols along the railroad to be more vigilant and meet between posts every two hours; accidents are getting numerous; one of our best engines thrown off track yesterday night near Decherd by rail being taken out. Torpedo taken up last week, which fortunately did not explode.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Harrison, December 23, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: Mr. B. N. Hale, a citizen and resident of Ooltewah, is here properly vouched for as a Union man and reliable; says that the rebels are in force at Parker's Gap, 12 miles distant from this place. He saw the party that attacked this post yesterday on their way to the gap, and they told the citizens that they were going to return and give this place hell (I use the language given). From the impressions received from other quarters taken in connection with the above, I fear it is true.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. ROBBINS,
Major, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

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Statement of W. J. Lawton, scout.

I left here on the 17th instant, and traveled in company with Major Stafford about 25 miles in the direction of La Fayette, Ga. I crossed the Blue Bird Gap in Pigeon Mountain. I then crossed the Broomtown Valley road and crossed Shinbone Mountains. I then traveled directly toward Rome, leaving Dirt Town to the left. I went to within 5 miles of Rome, to a cross-road (name not recollected), at which point I gained the information I wanted, and turned to the left and went toward Calhoun.

I learned reliably that there were a part of three regiments of cavalry, numbering about 1,000, at Rome, and about 1,000 infantry, being a part of one brigade. They are gathering in all the quartermaster and commissary stores they can at Rome. Do not know positively whether they are shipping from that point or not. I learned from an intelligent-looking old man, who had just returned from a visit to his sons in Hardee's army, that General Bragg had returned to the army with 15,000 troops as re-enforcements, but that Bragg himself would not be first in command. It was understood that Longstreet would be first, Hardee second, and Bragg third in command. He told me that a part of Breckinridge's division and two or three other brigades were between Tunnel Hill and Ringgold. They have four or five batteries, and are building breast-works. He said the most of the cavalry was on their right, in the direction of Cleveland. He said the largest portion of their army was back at Cassville, where they would make a stand if pressed. Nearly all of their artillery was moved to the rear, supposed to be at Cassville.

He said that his son (who is an officer) said that all the officers said that they would not make a stand this side of Cassville, because the Federals have too large an army for them to fight, only when they could have a strong position. The army is pretty well supplied with flour and meal, and have some beef, but no bacon. Soldiers are very poorly clad. He was lamenting because the army was so low-spirited and demoralized, and said they had lost all hope of ever gaining their independence. I told him I thought they were foolish, for I intended to fight as long as I could get a man to help me. He said that Vice-President Stephens had promised to bring clothing and subsistence for the army from France.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 23, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 344. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec.* 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XV. The First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, will proceed without delay to Bridgeport, Ala., the Second Brigade of the same division to Tantalon, Tenn. The headquarters of the division will be established at Bridgeport, from which place Briga-

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dier-General Geary, its commanding officer, will report by letter to Major-General Slocum, commanding Twelfth Army Corps, the arrival of the brigades at the places designated.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
In the Field, Chattanooga, December 23, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

Be good enough to direct your chief quartermaster in the field to send me by courier a statement of your available means of transportation, and the route over which your army has been supplied heretofore.

I understand that General Burnside hauled all supplies from the rear, from Danville via Cumberland Gap. The Nashville and Bridgeport Railroad is insufficient to supply the army and depot at Chattanooga, and when any stores or supplies are sent to you by this route it is at present done at the cost of starvation to our animals or short rations to our men; therefore, it is important to keep open for a time land routes from the rear to Knoxville.

Whenever the railroads via Bridgeport and Decatur are not only repaired but rebuilt, we shall be able by them and by steam-boats to supply East Tennessee. Until this is done whatever transportation you have heretofore used to bring up supplies should be kept in use for that purpose.

At this season perhaps pack-mules would do better than wagons, yet the road is represented as being tolerably good from Sligo or Caney Fork to Kingston, distance less than 100 miles. To Sligo at present there is navigation.

When the Caney Fork falls the land route from Carthage or from Celina should be used.

Trains should move in large convoys, well guarded, and supplied with axes, spades, and picks, one to each wagon. A judicious officer commanding the convoy could make the road practicable for his trains, provided he did not move during rains or immediately thereafter. We are doing all that is possible to repair railroads, but the Nashville and Chattanooga road will not be reliable until entirely reconstructed. Trains are off the track every day. We are building steam-boats, and expect you to build at Kingston the hulls for three boats to be sent to Bridgeport, to receive engines. The Chattanooga, a very light boat of about 100 tons, can be used principally between this place and Loudon, whenever you have railroad communication, but the supplies she takes you are so much of real necessity taken from the stores of this army.

Both routes from Nashville are needed for efficient service at present. If it be decided to employ pack-mules, and I do not believe such a decision would be wise, there are pack-saddles in depot at Saint Louis. I think it better, however, if possible, to send your trains to Sligo under escort, with orders to repair the roads on their way, and to telegraph Nashville to send supplies by steamer to that place.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

(Copy to Col. J. L. Donaldson December 24, 1863.)

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HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Blain's Cross-Roads, December 23, 1863.

Colonel FOSTER,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL. It appears from the reconnaissance of to-day that the enemy's cavalry have retired from Powder Spring Gap, and also from Massengale's Mill, on Buffalo Creek. Those at the latter place have crossed the Holston, and it is important to know what has become of the balance, and also of the infantry. This is also reported as having crossed the river in the direction of Morristown. I wish you to move up Colonel Capron's brigade on the Rutledge road, extending reconnaissance to Bean's Station, and beyond, and also over to the river road and fords of the Holston, above the mouth of Buffalo Creek. All small parties of the enemy will be driven off, but it is not intended to bring on a serious fight; the main object is to ascertain the movement and, if possible, the position of the enemy. All the way up communication will be opened with General Spears at Massengale's Mill, and he must be notified of the presence or approach of the enemy, as well as their headquarters. Report all important information as soon as possible to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., December 23, 1863.

Capt. W. P. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major-General Grant has ordered me to send Third and Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry to Nashville. This leaves small force to protect the border, and the Forty-eighth Kentucky have only 200 old arms. Have made requisitions repeatedly, and do not get the arms.

Major-General Foster orders me to send all troops I can spare, without delay, to Knoxville. I have ordered Ninety-first Indiana and Hawes' battery, Seventh Rhode Island, and Fiftieth Ohio, and two regiments of East Tennessee.

Will you order arms to be supplied to the Tennessee regiments at Camp Nelson?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December 23, 1863—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

You must obtain drivers for the teams. If quartermasters fail to obtain them by offering high prices, you must impress negroes or detail soldiers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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MEMPHIS, *December* 23, 1863.

General GRIERSON,
La Grange:

There is a rumor that Forrest is starting south. I have not heard from Smith, but he undoubtedly has moved. Close watch must be kept that he does not slip by you on some of the roads.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 23, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Patrols 16 miles south hear nothing of the enemy. A battalion will camp at Lamar to-night and move farther south to-morrow morning. Hurst is crossing the Hatchie en route from Pocahontas to Big Hill, and will join Mizner immediately. Have informed him of the rebel force between Corinth and Purdy.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 23, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Morgan is at Grand Junction. In view of the threatened attack on the road, I would suggest that a train be sent to that point sufficient to carry his command to any point it might be used.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 23, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I have sent 500 men to Bolivar to watch all crossings on Hatchie. Have sent 200 south to feel of Chalmers. Have ordered Hurst to leave 100 men at Saulsbury and move the rest via Pocahontas to Purdy to join Mizner. Hold the rest of my force here.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. Q. GRESHAM,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, suggesting the propriety of levying an assessment upon certain of the wealthy rebel families of Natchez to compensate Messrs. Merrill, Marshall, and Morton for

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their losses by the rebels in their recent demonstration against this place. I do not consider it advisable to do so at present.

It will be establishing a precedent, and there are hundreds of loyal men who have suffered in the same manner who will urge their claims for compensation. These gentlemen can have recourse to the Government, which will undoubtedly adopt some just and uniform plan to compensate all loyal men for their losses sustained by the war.

I would not hesitate, however, to levy a tax upon wealthy rebels to relieve the wants and pressing necessities of Union refugees who are driven from their homes to seek an asylum within our lines, and if the gentlemen referred to have lost everything, and are reduced to the necessity of seeking assistance from the Federal authorities, you can levy a tax for their benefit, but I do not understand such to be their condition. Mrs. Marshall writes me that she has some cotton which she is anxious to get to market. You can assist her to do so, if it can be done without prejudice to the military service.

You can say to Mr. Nutt that I am expecting a quartermaster shortly with funds to purchase forage, and that we will pay him for what corn we take of his. In relation to opening a store, he will have to file his application with the Treasury agent, J. Adair McDowell, at this place, and obtain a permit, and I will approve it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December* 24, 1863.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will go to Knoxville in person immediately. If Longstreet is not driven from Tennessee soil, it shall not be my fault.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
December 24, 1863.

General GRANT:

The enemy is still in force; no engagement yet. A movement is in progress which will bring on a partial one soon. I will telegraph more fully to-day in cipher.*

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
December 24, 1863—12 m.

General PARKE,
Blain's Cross-Roads:

It will be necessary to send two brigades to this place to work on the bridge, and throw up the works to defend it and the ford. Colonel Chandler, who is now here and doing well, belongs to Willich's

*See Part I, p. 285.

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brigade, Wood's division. Perhaps it will be best to send this brigade. For the work on the field-works you can send a strong brigade from the Twenty-third Corps, or if upon consultation it be judged better, you can send the whole of the Twenty-third Corps, as this will now, in all probability, be our line of operations. One division of some corps will have to be kept to watch Flat Creek. The two brigades are wanted here as soon as possible. Sturgis has sent in 16 prisoners, who are now being questioned. Will send you the news this eve. Suggest to Colonel Foster that the dismounted men would do good work on fortification.

J. G. FOSTER.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
December 24, 1863—2.30 p. m.

General PARKE,
Blain's Cross-Roads:

The prisoners report nothing very new. They say that Ransom crossed at Dyer's Ford night before last to the north side of the Holston, going in the direction of Bean's Station; that General Longstreet's headquarters were at Bean's Station on Sunday; that two of his divisions were en route to Morristown; that the cavalry was all about in various directions, some at Morristown, at the mouth of Chucky, toward Dandridge, &c.; that Longstreet intended to fortify somewhere, as at Bull's Gap or Morristown. Could get nothing about the railroad above. Nothing about re-enforcements. Try and send down some shovels and twenty axes. Colonel Babcock will tell you the necessity. I am going to Knoxville.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

TAZEWELL, *December* 24, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

Your order to move from Walker's Ford to Maynardville was not received till last night. The troops are on their way back to Walker's Ford. I will communicate with you from there.

Very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR WALKER'S FORD,
December 24, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

GENERAL: The troops have crossed Walker's Ford and have encamped 2 miles this side. I have sent a courier to General Parke. Will move up in the morning to within 2 miles of Maynardville, where the road from Blain's Cross-Roads to Rutledge comes in, and take advantage of the halt to bring up stores and ammunition left in consequence by the wagons being out for forage. There are four regiments and two batteries, but if you need the troops they can march farther.

I am, general, very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

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NEAR WALKER'S FORD,
December 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:

GENERAL: Owing to the delay of the arrival of General Foster's orders, the troops for Maynardville went back to Tazewell and have just returned, and are now encamped on the south side of the Clinch, about 2 miles from the ford. Will come up in the morning to where the Blain's cross-road branches off. The courier who takes this will remain at your headquarters until morning, and I would thank you to send the latest information, together with any change in your headquarters. My original orders were to take position near Maynardville and keep up communication with you. I will report my position to General Foster in the morning. Your dispatch reached me at Walker's Ford, requesting me to send scouts on Clinch Mountain. I sent the necessary orders to Tazewell. I will send the Ninth Corps officers on to-morrow. It was unnecessary for General Ferrero to apply for them. They have only been delayed by the exigencies of the service. I am much obliged to you for them.

Very respectfully, &c.,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brigadier-General.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS, *December* 24, 1863.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Major-General FOSTER:

Accompanying I send you copy of a dispatch* just received from General Sturgis. On receipt of your dispatch this morning I ordered Colonel Capron, instead of moving his brigade up the Rutledge road, to cross the river and join Sturgis at New Market. He is now on the way. I sent also to General Willcox, and directed him to return the brigade of Colonel Wolford that had gone in that direction. I have just sent to Colonel Foster, and directed him to make the same disposition of his dismounted men as General Sturgis had indicated for Colonel Wolford, and to join General Sturgis without delay. I have directed Colonel Biddle to reconnoiter toward Bean's Station and up the river road beyond General Spears' position at Massengale's Mill, and to communicate all information acquired to General Spears. I have as yet no report from him.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN G. PARKE.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, FIRST EAST TENNESSEE BRIGADE,
Massengale's Mill, December 24, 1863.

Major-General PARKE:

GENERAL: I received yours of December 23, 10 p. m. I shall proceed in conformity to the instructions contained therein, provided I can find anything to grind. I am of the opinion, however, that there is no grain in the country near this place. Upon inquiry I may be mistaken; I hope I shall be. We have two good mills here. All your instructions shall be carried out as speedily as possible, and a map of the roads drawn by a competent officer and forwarded to you at

* Not found as an inclosure.

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the earliest practicable moment. The enemy, when last heard from on yesterday (2 o'clock p. m.), had not succeeded in crossing the river, but a portion remain on this side, about 6 miles above here. This I learn from a citizen who passed them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Blain's Cross-Roads, December 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding is very desirous that the railway bridge at Strawberry Plains be pushed to a speedy completion. Colonel Chandler, of Willich's brigade, Wood's division, is now engaged upon this work and is doing well, but needs more assistance, and the general commanding suggests that this brigade be moved to that point for this purpose. Will you, therefore, please direct that this brigade be moved to-morrow morning to Strawberry Plains with instructions that such details and assistance will be furnished as will complete the work? The commanding general also directs that the working parties be furnished with at least twenty axes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
December 24, 1863.

General Wood will comply with these instructions and give the necessary orders for carrying them into effect.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Please return this communication.

G. G.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Blain's Cross-Roads, December 24, 1863.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding the department you will please direct a strong brigade to move to-morrow to Strawberry Plains for the purpose of constructing earth-works for the defense of the railway bridge and the ford in that vicinity. The works for covering the bridge will be located on the other side of the river and the sites marked by Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, assistant inspector-general of the Ninth Corps, who will give the nec-

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essary instructions in reference to details for working parties. All the intrenching tools and axes that can be spared should be sent with the brigade.

Will you please direct the commanding officer of the brigade to report at these headquarters on his way down for such further instructions as may be necessary?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kingston, Tenn., December 24, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER:

GENERAL: I am able to advise you that I have the pontoon bridge about ready to place across the Tennessee River at this point, but inasmuch as between this and the last of January will be the time a heavy flood usually occurs in our river, I would suggest the propriety of not laying the bridge down until after the winter flood. At the same time, as soon as we are furnished with rope for cables, the bridge can be laid across on short notice in case of emergency.

I will be ready to commence the work on the three steam-boat hulls next week if the nails are furnished by that time.

I would inquire in reference to Lieut. G. H. Clemens, who was ordered here on duty as quartermaster, and sent by me to Knoxville on the 19th instant on important business connected with this post, since which time I have heard nothing from and fear that some accident may have befallen him.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: I have just been informed at department headquarters that there is no danger at all of dispatches being captured between here and Knoxville, and I can, therefore, give numbers in this. A 8 o'clock this morning I sent a train loaded as follows (with the number of men stated below as a guard), under command of Colonel Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, for Knoxville. He will report to you as soon as he arrives there.

Second Division:		
Wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipage	30	
Wagons loaded with commissary stores	45	
Wagons loaded with forage	5	
		80
Third Division:		
Wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipage	25	
Wagons loaded with commissary stores	26	
Wagons loaded with forage	4	
		55
Total		135

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Number of officers and men accompanying train under command of Colonel Laiboldt:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Second Division:			
First Brigade	24	495	519
Second Brigade	29	859	888
Third Brigade	24	474	698
Total			2,105
Third Division:			
First Brigade	35	614	649
Second Brigade	16	409	425
Third Brigade	18	387	405
Total			1,479
Grand total			3,584

I do not know whether you want these men with you, as I know nothing at all about the condition of affairs at Knoxville. I supposed, however, the more men you had there the better, if you can feed them, and, therefore, I suggested to General Whipple the propriety of sending these men to you, and sending them as a guard to a train when I found I could not get the camp and garrison equipage you wanted on a boat. The number of convalescents left in the camps of the two divisions here are as follows:

Command.	Officers.	Men.
Second Division:		
First Brigade	2	85
Second Brigade	1	163
Third Brigade	3	107
Third Division:		
First Brigade	7	195
Second Brigade	10	208
Third Brigade	4	129
Total	27	884

You had better send some instructions to Colonel Laiboldt at Loudon. Please tell Colonel Remick that I saw Colonel Porter, chief commissary of subsistence, to-day, and that I will do everything in my power to send up rations. The Chattanooga has not yet returned.

Truly, your friend,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 24, 1863.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Brigade at Rossville, Ga.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you postpone your expedition to Rome for the present and devote your attention to the rebel cavalry which is infesting the road from here to Cleveland via Harrison, and the country thereabouts. There is a regiment of the enemy's cavalry reported at Ooltewah and the inhabitants in that region are all leaving their homes in consequence.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 345. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec.* 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. The Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, will proceed without delay to Stevenson, Ala.

Brigadier-General Geary, commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, will report by letter to Major-General Slocum, commanding Twelfth Army Corps, the arrival of the brigade at Stevenson.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. McMICHAEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 24, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Nashville, Tenn.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that reports have reached the Department that much sickness is prevailing among the troops under Major-General Foster at Knoxville, and the Secretary directs that, if your inspection is concluded at Nashville, you proceed immediately to Knoxville, Tenn., and make inspection of the troops and hospitals there and at Cumberland Gap, and that if any supplies be needed you make immediate report by telegraph. You will also report by telegraph from Cumberland Gap when your duties are completed, and wait further orders there.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *December* 24, 1863.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City, Ill.:

Will you have the kindness to direct a gunboat (No. 12) to convoy steamer Masonic Gem, now at Paducah, to Savannah?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: When in Nashville I met General Sherman, who desired me to write you, giving position of forces, &c. He stated that you had been ordered to build the Huntsville road, to connect with me near the junction. I have nearly completed this road, with the exception of three heavy bridges, and will have it running by the 1st of February.

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The work between Huntsville and the junction is light, one bridge, the Limestone, being the only one of importance. You will find all the bridges out, but will have no trouble in rebuilding, as common trestles are sufficient. For Limestone, a permanent bridge will be made in Chicago, and put in after the temporary one you build is finished and the road running. My troops are scattered from Columbia to the junction, last command being in Athens, and telegraph finished to that point. The country your troops will occupy from Huntsville west is very rich, full of forage and meat. Thus far I have subsisted my command entirely off of the country except coffee, sugar, and salt, which I have from Nashville. All my old regiments are re-enlisting, and in a few days I shall be very weak, hardly enough left to protect railroad. I never witnessed such an excitement among old soldiers to re-enlist. Entire regiments have done so in a body. The Seventh, Ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-sixth Regiments Illinois Infantry are all going in.

South of us Roddey has near 3,500 men. It is rumored he is concentrating near Florence for some move in connection with Forrest. At Decatur they have a battery, &c.

I shall be ready at any time to respond to any request from you in my power, and will endeavor to keep you posted of movements in my front.

I still have great admiration for our old Army of the Tennessee, and view with great pride the late unsurpassed achievements of the old Fifteenth Army Corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 24, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Force sent north reached Bolivar last evening; sent back 5 prisoners this morning; destroyed two flats at Bolivar. Will patrol the Hatchie to-day as far as point south of Brownsville. Flag of truce from Brownsville came in this evening apparently to exchange prisoners; of course, we know the real object and will endeavor to profit by it. They are here to-night as they cannot get past our patrols. Couriers from expedition south report nothing except scouting parties this side of the Tallahatchie. Expedition south returns via Saulsbury. Between this and midnight, I will forward any further information.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Information which I deem reliable leads me to believe that the rebels contemplate trying to surprise and cut off the post

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[at] Red Bone Church, east of Warrenton. You will, therefore, send two regiments of infantry to that post as soon as possible under the command of a good colonel, who will on his arrival take command of all the forces at the post. There is good camping-ground in the vicinity, and should it be found necessary to keep the force there for a few days the camp and garrison equipage can be sent down. A guide will be furnished from headquarters to conduct the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
December 24, 1863.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our road can transport, with two days' notice in advance, 8,000 men per day. They will have to take other cars at Lexington for Louisville. Louisville and Nashville same gauge as ours. We cannot concentrate our cars at Louisville owing to difference of gauge between Louisville and Lexington. Time from Covington to Louisville twelve hours.

R. P. BOWLER,
President.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 296. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., December* 25, 1863.

It is ordered that a national cemetery be founded at this place in commemoration of the battles of Chattanooga, fought November 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, and to provide a proper resting-place for the remains of the brave men who fell upon the fields fought over upon those days, and for the remains of such as may hereafter give up their lives in this region in defending their country against treason and rebellion.

The ground selected for the cemetery is the hill lying beyond the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in a southeasterly direction from the town.

It is proposed to erect a monument upon the summit of the hill, of such materials as are to be obtained in this vicinity, which, like all the work upon the cemetery, shall be exclusively done by the troops of the Army of the Cumberland.

Plans for the monument are invited to be sent in to these headquarters.

When the ground is prepared notice will be given, and all interments of soldiers will thereafter be made in the cemetery, and all now buried in and around the town removed to that place.

By command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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NASHVILLE, *December* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. FOSTER,
Knoxville:

Ammunition has left Chattanooga for you. Averell succeeded in making a raid on Longstreet at Salem and destroyed much of the road, some locomotives and cars, three large depots, and an immense amount of stores. This will give you great advantage.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 25, 1863.
(Received 5.10 p, m., 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The exigencies of the service and the necessity of subsisting as far as possible on the country have forced and still oblige the officers of this army to take supplies wherever they can be found. In some cases no receipts have been given, and in many cases the receipts are not in proper form. I am trying to remedy this by providing funds for the quartermasters and commissaries, and also in furnishing proper receipts in blank and in sufficient quantities to the troops thrown out in front. In the mean time a large amount of claims are before me for my action, the holders of them needy people, who have in some cases been stripped of their subsistence, and should be paid as soon as possible to prevent suffering. I respectfully request that you will give me authority to order the payment of all such accounts as I am satisfied from proper investigation are proper and just.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 25, 1863.

General GRANT:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Ordered General Boyle to have arrangements made for a depot at Carthage and Point Isabel, at the mouth of the Big South Fork. I don't know what he has done at Carthage, but at Point Isabel everything is ready, I believe, for the receipt of stores. I prefer to have the boats supply Point Isabel first if they can get up there, if not to unload at Carthage, and notify General Boyle to have a guard there.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
New Market, December 25, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Since writing you last I am convinced that nearly all of the enemy's cavalry is on our right on the roads from Morristown and Mossy Creek to Dandridge. I would suggest that you send me a brigade of infantry with one battery to this place to prevent their

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cavalry from coming in on this road and getting in on our side. I am too weak to detach any force for this purpose when I advance, and unless the infantry is sent over to hold these roads, it is my opinion that whichever way I move the enemy's cavalry can get between me and the river; with this force of infantry our movements will be greatly facilitated. I have ordered two brigades to feel the enemy at Mossy Creek, where they hold a good position, and the remainder of my force I am obliged to have on the Dandridge road to look after the enemy's cavalry this side of Dandridge. With regard to crossing I would say that the infantry can come over at any of the fords as the river is so low.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

P. S.—The enemy developed two batteries with their cavalry yesterday, and I have but five pieces in all; one was spiked and abandoned by breaking the axle-tree. Colonel Campbell has sent accurate returns of his losses; he had 7 killed, 27 wounded, and 27 missing.

S. D. S.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS,
December 25, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville:

General Sturgis reports enemy's cavalry, all of it, on his right on roads from Morristown and Mossy Creek to Dandridge, so that he fears to move as it will allow them to attack his rear, &c. He has requested a brigade of infantry and a battery to be sent to New Market to support him and cover his movements. I have ordered Mott's command to move there immediately, and have ordered General Cox to send another to take its place at Strawberry Plains.

General Sturgis has but two of his brigades to feel the enemy toward Mossy Creek; the remainder of his force he holds in hand to watch toward Dandridge.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
New Market, December 25, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:

GENERAL: You have been so very kind and prompt in attending to all my requests that I feel a delicacy in asking anything more, but I know you will consider the necessity as sufficient apology. There is, perhaps, no one thing or person I so much need as a good topographical officer, one who is active enough to collect information concerning roads, water-courses, &c., and industrious enough to make his information available. Have you such a one to spare? I fear Foster will think we are slow in getting to Morristown, but it is necessary to move cautiously, for the enemy's cavalry is princi-

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pally on our right flank and in large force. If I should find both infantry and cavalry at Morristown, there is no doubt but the mass of their cavalry will pour into my rear from the Dandridge and other roads, and place me in a delicate situation, and my force is not strong enough (in comparison) to warrant me in detaching sufficient to watch these roads.

Please let me know how far your troops occupy toward Bean's Station, as it might be necessary for me to fall back toward some of the upper fords if too hard pressed.

Yours, truly,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
December 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to say that he has ordered Colonel Mott's brigade to New Market to support General Sturgis, and that you will please send another brigade immediately to Strawberry Plains to supply its place. Colonel Mott will not wait for its arrival.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 25, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General BOYLE:

Your dispatch is received. In addition to the three-years' men I want you to order down all men capable of marching and fighting who have three months to serve.

In order to give your personal attention to these matters you should be habitually at Camp Nelson as headquarters.

The requisite garrison for Camp Nelson, Point Isabel, and Carthage will be obtained from the new Tennessee and Kentucky regiments in process of organization.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

RUTLEDGE, TENN.,
December 25, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the reconnaissance of which I am in command arrived at this place at 4.30 p. m. yesterday. On my way up I sent Captain Smith and 20 men to strike across to Dyer's Ferry and vicinity, scouting up as far as Spring Creek campground; if he found no enemy there, to communicate with Brigadier-General Spears. I sent Captain Welch with a squad of men forward to Bean's Station, to return this a. m. Captain Stephens, with 20 men, I sent to Turley's Mills, at Maze's Ford, on the Morristown road,

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with instructions to scout from there to above Carmichael's Ford. Lieutenant Bales, with 8 men, proceeded to Easley's Ferry. All of these officers have instructions, if they found any of the enemy, to report immediately to me by courier. No courier having arrived, added to the best information I can get, I am led to believe that this side of the river is entirely free from the enemy and that their main force is now at Russellville and Morristown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BIDDLE,
Colonel Sixth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

DEAR SIR: My command is stretched from Columbia to Decatur rebuilding this railroad, and have built some very large and important bridges. We are not troubled much with guerrillas; have had a few fights with mounted infantry, in which we have captured 342 prisoners, including 32 officers. All my old regiments have re-enlisted and are going home. I have not got more than three regiments but what will re-enlist three-fourths or more of their veterans. It runs through the command like wild-fire. The Ohio brigade are all in and will go in a body. The Second Iowa have already gone.

I desire that a reorganization of my command should be made. Major-General Sherman said he would have you issue the order, making a large division and assigning me the command. This will place General Sweeny in command of his old brigade—the First. Please issue the orders as soon as convenient after General Sherman's arrival.

My force for sixty days will be very small.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December 25, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

The force which fought the enemy last night fell back on Somerville. I have ordered them to move east and southeast toward Van Buren. I have also sent 300 men and four pieces of artillery north to New Castle. I have 160 men now at Van Buren patrolling toward Middleburg and Bolivar; will keep patrols going all night. From all information, I think Forrest's whole force is crossing at Estenaula and will attempt to cross the road between here and Pocahontas. I think it would be well to have all the telegraph operators up to-night. All quiet south.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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LA GRANGE, *December* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Forrest crossed a part of his force at Estenaula yesterday about 3 o'clock p. m. My force, 500 strong, met him and drove him back to the river. The enemy re-enforced and held their own until dark, when both parties drew off. I am watching them on all roads. Courier just arrived; left my force at 10 o'clock last night; the enemy were pressing us. I have sent out re-enforcements. The roads south of Collierville and Moscow need watching. I have sent small patrols that way.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 25, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

Is this Forrest's main force? If so, Mower must be ordered back to Corinth. The telegraph is cut east of Pocahontas, so that I think they have divided. They evidently mean to effect a crossing and get below the road; and, if so, will not attempt to cross Wolf and Coldwater both, but may be expected, I think, to pass east of La Grange. I shall order bridges in rear of Collierville and Germantown destroyed and watched, and will hold 400 to 500 ready to move up to Germantown or Collierville.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., December 25, 1863—5 p. m.

Col. EDWARD PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Somerville, Tenn.:

COLONEL: Your dispatch by Lieutenant Maxwell is just received. Your opinion as to the enemy trying to cross between here and Pocahontas is, I think, correct. You will move your command immediately toward New Castle and from thence to Middleburg; or, if that should be impracticable, you will move southeast toward Van Buren. You must keep between this line of railroad and the enemy, and upon no condition allow them to pass you. I do not wish you to fight a superior force, but merely hold them in check, and keep me advised, that the infantry may be disposed in such a manner as to meet them and support you. In case you are hard pressed, you will fall back on Grand Junction or Saulsbury. I think Saulsbury will be the better point. They may attempt to cross the road still farther east, near Middleton.

Major Burgh, with the Ninth Illinois, 300 strong, and four pieces of artillery, left here at 9 o'clock a. m. to join you via New Castle. You will endeavor to communicate with him.

A battalion of the Second Iowa; 160 strong, is at Van Buren. Communicate with him also. Hold your command well in hand, and communicate with me often by couriers.

Major Burgh is ordered to report to you.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

Col. E. PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

I send you the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Burgh. I have Morgan's brigade at Grand Junction, with train of cars to move in any direction.

I have sent a battalion of the Second Iowa, 160 strong, from Saulsbury to Van Buren and Middleburg. You will fall back on Grand Junction, and not allow the enemy to push you toward Somerville, and then strike off to the left. Keep me well posted and watch them in all directions. I will re-enforce you at any point you may need it. My opinion is they wish to cross the railroad near Saulsbury.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 25, 1863.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding First Brigade:

Get your command to this point as soon as possible. I send you two trains; move such regiments first as you think best. I have a report from La Fayette that Forrest will attack Collierville, Chalmers and Lee Germantown, at daylight this morning.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 25, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Grand Junction:

Forrest attempted to cross the Hatchie near Estenaula yesterday afternoon. The Seventh Illinois fought and drove him back to the river. Send out patrols toward Bolivar, Saulsbury, and south this morning. Hold your whole command in readiness to march at a moment's notice, either by rail or foot, with three days' rations in haversacks, and no transportation except ammunition. Have the engine fired up ready to move quickly.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

There is no doubt Forrest is falling back before Smith. Keep Mower advised as far as possible. Watch the line from Pocahontas to Corinth.

I send 400 men to Moscow this afternoon. Grierson must never let go of him, but force him on to the infantry.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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LA GRANGE, TENN., *December* 25, 1863.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have sent dispatch to Mower by rail. Have ordered him to fall back as soon as he finds beyond a doubt that Forrest has crossed Hatchie. I am under the impression that Forrest will go down on east side of Hatchie. It looks to me like we will get them sure this time.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Let the bridges over Wolf River be completely destroyed at once, and keep vigilant patrols. Advise me instantly of any movement in the direction of Moscow.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Germantown:

Destroy the bridge over Wolf River in your rear completely, and let a strong cavalry picket watch it. Keep your men on the alert.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel FOLEY,
Moscow, Tenn.:

I have ordered 400 troops up to Moscow, under Major Henry. Put them on your most exposed points. They will come by train.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your esteemed favor of 15th instant has just this moment come to hand, and I am under many obligations to you for writing it. That rumors and reports have been sent North giving an account of my reported "secesh" tendencies, I am well aware, but I am not going to be swerved from what I conceive to be my duty by all the reports that envy, malice, and slander can suggest.

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What I have done in all cases has been done conscientiously and with an earnest desire to crush out the rebellion, promote the best interests of our country, and obey the orders of my superiors.

Many of the reports sent North have originated with speculators, cotton-buyers—traders who follow the army, and whom I will not allow to violate or evade orders and regulations with impunity.

Many of these men have been sorely disappointed in their expectations, and, in a spirit of revenge, are endeavoring to malign and misrepresent me.

Your letter, however, contains the first intimation I have ever heard that reports have been sent to the Secretary of War that I was neglecting my official duties, spending my time with ladies of "secesh" tendencies, &c. These reports I pronounce emphatically and unqualifiedly false.

I do not ask any one to take my word for it, but will let what my command has done, the esprit de corps, the spirit of emulation which is now actuating the different regiments to enlist as veteran volunteers, the health of the troops, and in fact everything relating to their welfare as soldiers, be the proof whether I am neglecting or unmindful of the responsible trust committed to my charge.

I have seen and made the acquaintance of the majority of the people of this county, besides hundreds of others from the adjoining counties, some of them coming 60 or 70 miles, and very many of them ladies.

My official position has rendered it necessary for me to see them. There was no one else to whom they could go to make known their grievances and obtain redress and some compensation for their losses, if they were deserving.

The business on which they come is as various as the wants and desires of the human race. It is everything, from begging a small quantity of provisions to keep a poor woman and her children from starving, to carrying on plantations, trade, and cotton interests, and the policy to be pursued in restoring the State to the Union.

All this makes my position anything but a sinecure, and both General Grant and General Sherman know full well that I would rather be in the field at the head of a division than where I am.

I have treated the people of this country politely and civilly, and shall continue to do so at the risk of being dismissed as a "secesh," so long as they manifest a proper respect for the Federal authority.

I have sent some ladies out of the lines, and they all understand, both ladies and gentlemen, that while they remain within our lines they must conform to the rules and regulations which may be adopted.

They all know full well that they cannot abuse the President of the United States, the cause for which we are fighting, the Federal Army, or any general in it, on public grounds, and they have invariably been polite and respectful at my headquarters.

When the time comes—which I hope and believe, however, never will—that to be a soldier a man has to forget or overlook the claims of humanity, I do not want to be a soldier.

I shall do, as near as I know how, what is right without trying to conciliate or pander to the wishes of any particular class, and trust to time to make all things even.

When the last of the rebel prisoners in this place, those who had been confined in the hospitals, went out a few weeks ago, some of the rebel ladies were going to give them a party. I sent to the lady

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at whose house the party was to be given, and told her the entertainment could not be allowed. That I would do everything for the prisoners that humanity and the laws of civilized warfare dictated, but I would not permit them to be fêted when our men were being literally starved to death in Richmond.

Two days after I heard the reason why I would not allow the party to come off was because the Vicksburg ladies would not go to Federal parties with Federal officers—a good reason, truly.

Please give my kindest regards to General Halleck, Colonel Thom, and others of my acquaintance.

Sincerely, your friend,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, ILL.,
December 25, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The gun-boat you mentioned was ordered to proceed yesterday with the transport to Savannah. Captain Shirk is at Savannah.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 26, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Nashville and Chattanooga:

The operations of the active armies in the West being now suspended, your presence here will, in my judgment, be more advantageous to the service than any personal duty elsewhere. You will, therefore, return immediately to Washington and take charge of your bureau. You will acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 26, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th is just received. The views which you express in that letter agree essentially with those expressed in my telegrams sent to you since its date. The force to be retained in East Tennessee must, of course, be limited by your means of supplying it. I only wish to convey to you the anxiety of the President that the enemy should, if possible, be prevented from laying waste that country and gathering up its products for its own subsistence during the winter. As the roads from Kentucky become difficult or impassable over the mountains during the winter, I presume that the smaller rations, clothing, and ammunition for Foster's army must go by Chattanooga. Cattle and hogs may be driven over

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the mountain roads till late in the winter; at least, it is so represented here. Your plan of diminishing the forces at Chattanooga so as to increase the supplies seems perfectly correct. If you can carry into effect your idea of forcing the enemy to fight you in the next campaign on ground of your own selection, it will be a great gain. In most of our operations heretofore the rebels have had an advantage of us in this respect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LANCASTER, OHIO, *December* 26, 1863.
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Mr. Ewing's health and distress of my family almost forced me to come here for a few days, but I will be at Cairo and down the Mississippi by January 2, and strike Grenada and Shreveport, if the admiral agrees. Hope to be back to my army at Huntsville by the time the Decatur road is done and before Grant can move. I left my command ragged, but in splendid fighting order. I fear the furloughs to veteran regiments may cripple us this spring. Will write you by mail at length.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

LANCASTER, OHIO,
December 26, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C..

DEAR GENERAL: I left my army in the field moving from Bridgeport to Huntsville, with orders to put in repair the railroad from Stevenson to Decatur, and Dodge's division, of the Sixteenth Corps, has been at work from Columbia to Decatur. I estimate it will take six weeks for these two roads to be available.

With General Grant's consent, I have come here for a few days to comfort my family, almost heart-broken at the death of our oldest boy and at the declining health of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing. I find all in better health than I had reason to expect, and on the 1st I shall start for Cairo, where by appointment I shall meet Admiral Porter to concert measures to check the attacks on our boats navigating the Mississippi.

I propose to send an expedition up the Yazoo, above Yazoo City, to march back to the Grenada road and do a certain amount of damage, and give general notice that for every boat fired on we will destroy some inland town, and, if need be, fire on houses, even if they have families, for I know the secessionists have boasted that although we have the river, still it shall do us no good. Now, there is complicity between guerrillas and the people, and if the latter fire on our boats loaded with women and children, we should retaliate.

I shall send from Milliken's Bend over to the Washita (Monroe or Harrisonburg) a brigade of negroes, and hold that rich district responsible for the safety of the main river from the mouth of Red

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River up to the Arkansas. If the admiral will agree, I will myself collect at Memphis and Vicksburg about 8,000 men and go up Red River as high as the water will permit, and make them feel their vulnerability.

The whole of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Balize should be in one command. Ought not General Grant's command to be extended accordingly, and give General Banks all of Texas, with, of course, the right of deposit at New Orleans? I do not believe in holding possession of any part of the interior. This requires a vast force, which is rendered harmless to the enemy by its scattered parts. With Columbus, Memphis, Helena, and Vicksburg strongly held, and all other forces prepared to move to any point, we can do something, but in holding the line of the Memphis and Charleston road, inferior points on the Mississippi, and the interior of Louisiana, a large army is wasted in detachments.

I had a long conversation with General Grant at Nashville on these points, and he agreed I might write to you on the subject. I think I can accomplish all I here indicate, and be back at Hunstville to resume command of the army in the field before the railroads are done, and before General Grant can collect supplies on his base of the Tennessee, prepared for further aggressive movements.

I trust you are satisfied with the measure of relief we carried to Chattanooga and Knoxville.

As ever, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Cairo, Ill., December 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR GENERAL: I was glad to receive yours of the 20th instant, and to hear that I was soon to see my old friend Sherman, whom I esteem as you do. Indeed, we have been so much together and in so many hard places that we look upon him as the property of the navy.

I must make you an apology for not getting the two steamers up to Savannah sooner, but they arrived there in full time. Lieutenant-Commander Shirk had been there a week waiting for the troops which had not arrived on the 23d. The two boats arrived at Paducah, and Colonel Hicks did not report it to me by telegraph. Shirk left them there, as he did not get my telegraphic dispatch, and did not know that it was intended that he should convoy the boats up, and the people on board told him nothing. It all turned out right. Shirk could have ferried them all over, having four gun-boats with him.

Matters are getting quiet below. I sent a crowd of gun-boats to Red River, and they have driven General Dick Taylor back from the levee. The latter has 12,000 men in and about the country, and twenty-two pieces of artillery, but is in want of ammunition.

General Dick Taylor has just returned from Mobile, where he went to arrange a system of couriers and signal corps. He left Alexandria on September 1 and crossed the river at Bruinsburg on a float with

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an ambulance and two horses. With these he traveled to Brandon, where he took the cars. He returned three weeks ago last Thursday, and, finding his float broken up, crossed over himself in a dug-out, when one of the gun-boats captured his ambulance, horses, papers, arms, and his body-servant, who is now my valet. General Dick Taylor had a narrow escape, as did also Colonel Patton, Colonel Ward, and Colonel Ruth, of the rebel army. They had to foot it without clothes back to their troops at Red River. I have not heard of General Dick Taylor having arrived there yet.

I have not yet received the papers, and hope they may contain some valuable news. The boy, who is very intelligent, says that only one brigade has been left at Mobile, the rest having been sent to re-enforce Bragg, arriving there just in time to catch a thrashing. I am now, besides my other duties, equipping ten gun-boats for Farragut, and have to stop my own affairs to attend to his. I shall be ready with a fine lot of boats by the time Sherman can get ready for Red River.

ith best wishes, I remain, very truly, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 26, 1863.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City:

The boats required to ferry my command across the Tennessee River were directed to await further orders at Paducah. A gunboat was asked as a convoy. My command cannot reach the Tennessee before the 1st proximo. Cannot the boats await a dispatch from me at Paducah? We have a quantity of ammunition and supplies of forage and rations which will have to go up with them.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

PULASKI, TENN.,
December 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

There are 2 men here who left Rome eight days ago. They say most of Hardee's army is at that place and falling back to it; also his stores, and that he only has an advance at Dalton. One brigade of cavalry is camped at Cave Spring, a few miles this side of Rome.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE,
La Grange, Tenn.:

I have ordered all bridges on Wolf River destroyed and have pickets on the North Fork above Moscow. Moscow is re-enforced

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with 400 troops. I still think he intends to cross between La Grange and Pocahontas. You can rely on Mower holding him until you can re-enforce. As soon as Mower can be got within reach he should be attacked in force. I do not know whether Smith has pontoons. Keep communication with Moscow by telegraph. Let Grierson send me particulars and let him gather up his cavalry.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General MOWER:

I have information that Forrest is on this side of the Hatchie. Unless you have information that this is not true, you will fall back to Corinth immediately and communicate with me on arrival if possible. Enemy are advancing in this direction; are now about New Castle. You will hear from me again soon.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Later dispatch from General Tuttle:

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Later information makes it sure that Forrest and Richardson are coming like hell. Have just driven picket at McCaughen's Mill on North Wolf, 3 miles from Moscow. In case the wires are cut when Mower gets in, he must put his infantry on train and move this way as quick as possible. General Grierson will instruct Mizner.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

I send you above Tuttle's last dispatch; send courier in advance of you, and I will have train ready.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

There is no doubt now but Forrest and Richardson are both on this side of Hatchie. I have ordered Mower to Corinth as soon as possible, and if Forrest should be down when he gets there, to put his infantry on train and move this way quick as possible.

J. M. TUTTLE.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch just received from General Mower:

PURDY, *December* 26, 1863—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE:

I have just received your dispatch of 9 a. m., December 25. Colonel Hurst, whose opinion I think is highly valuable, is confident that the bulk of Forrest's troops are yet north of the Hatchie; he also feels sure that he will attempt to escape in this direction, aided by Bell's brigade coming up in our rear at the same time that For-

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rest attacks in front. He estimates General Forrest's forces at about 4,000 fighting men. I have been up as far as Mifflin with the advance of my command. Colonel Mizner had a sharp skirmish with about 600 of the enemy on the 24th; he drove them, and they retreated toward Mount Pinson. I had intended to move on nearer Jackson the next day, but I received information that Forrest had left Jackson and was trying to cross the Hatchie; I therefore made a forced march back to this place, where I arrived this morning. I sent a dispatch to General Smith from Mifflin yesterday, and will send another to-day.

JOS. A. MOWER,
Brigadier-General.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 12.15 a. m., 27th.)

Brigadier-General MOWER,
Care General Stevenson:

Move to Corinth with all possible dispatch, and put your infantry on train and move this way.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1863—5 p. m.
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Forrest was moving with whole force toward Somerville at noon to-day from direction of New Castle. I think, however, he will turn back to-night and go to Saulsbury. He may try Moscow, though. I have ordered Mower into Corinth. Smith is after him. Has he a pontoon with him?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 26, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
Corinth, Miss.:

On your arrival at Corinth, if the wire should be cut so you cannot communicate with me, you will move with your whole available force southwest toward Ripley. Communicate with me by courier. The enemy will endeavor to cross the railroad to-night or to-morrow between here and Pocahontas. You will march with three or four days' light rations and no wagons.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 26, 1863.

General B. H. GRIERSON:

Lieut. Col. J. Foley, commanding at Moscow, telegraphs a small force of the enemy have just attacked the pickets at McCaughen's

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Mill, on the North Fork, 2½ miles from here. Everything is ready for them here. Moscow was re-enforced last night by 400 white troops from Memphis.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 26, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

Send your best scout to Jackson with my orders to General Smith to push down as rapidly as possible, crossing at Bolivar or wherever else he can get over, that the main body of the enemy is on this side.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1863.
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Your dispatch received. Will start the scout to Smith immediately. Colonels Prince and Trafton, of the Seventh Illinois, have arrived with most of the regiment. Our loss was small. Enemy reported at Somerville. Have ordered Mizner, on his arrival at Corinth, if he cannot communicate by telegraph, to move southwest toward Ripley.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Corinth, Miss.:

Send to General Smith at Jackson that the main force of the enemy is this side of the Hatchie, moving toward Saulsbury. Let him cross the Hatchie and follow.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *December* 26, 1863.
(Received 3 p. m., 28th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I regret to have to inform you that the lameness from which I was suffering when I left Washington was so much increased by the ride over the mountains as to prevent my riding or moving about, except with great pain. I determined, however, to get along as well as I could, but on the 23d my horse, in passing over an inclined ledge of rocks, fell and caught my wounded leg under him. This has disabled me so that it is impossible to perform the duties on the field, made necessary by the presence of the active enemy in front. I am, therefore, forced to ask to be relieved, and wish that it may be done

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as soon as possible for the purpose of having an operation performed, which the surgeon informs me is necessary to obviate the bad effects likely to result from the present condition of my leg.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 26, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Dispatch received. As soon as the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains is completed and ammunition arrives, we can advance in force. In consequence of injury to my wounded leg from the fall of my horse on the 23d, I am disabled for a time for field service, and have therefore felt it my duty to ask to be relieved.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 26, 1863.

Major-General FOSTER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter* of the 14th instant is received.

I learn from the Quartermaster-General that the delay in furnishing funds to Colonel Swords and Captain Dickerson is not the fault of his department, but results from the inability of the Treasury Department to immediately meet the requisitions already made. I hope the difficulty will be very soon removed.

The troops you ask for from North Carolina cannot now be sent to you. In fact General Grant's reports show that he has more troops under his command than he can use or supply. If he can subsist more in East Tennessee he can easily send them there. The reason given for withdrawing Sherman's force was the impossibility of supplying it. If what you have there now cannot be subsisted, it certainly is not good policy to send more from other departments, which cannot well spare them.

However, all this matter of distributing the armies under General Grant's command must be left to his discretion.

In regard to appropriations by Congress for railroads, your letter has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who will bring it to the attention of the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 26, 1863—5.30 p. m.

General PARKE:

General Grant informs me that Averell has succeeded in cutting the railroad at Salem in Longstreet's rear and in destroying locomotives, cars, depots, and stores at that place. The general thinks

*See Part I, p. 281.

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this will be a great advantage to us. Please inform General Sturgis. Longstreet will feel a little timid now, and will bear a little pushing.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
December 26, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In view of the reported concentration of the enemy at Morristown, the commanding general directs that you move a force of 5,000 men to this point, where you will make your headquarters. Sufficient detachments will be detailed to guard the fords below here as far down as Armstrong's Ford. The present force at Flat Creek bridge will remain to hold that position. The mills on the river road will be kept running, and infantry guards will be placed at each mill, with cavalry scouts to give them timely warning of the enemy's approach.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
New Market, December 26, 1863—7 a. m.

General FOSTER:

I had given orders for an attack this morning at Mossy Creek, but fearing this rain might place us in a bad situation (on account of the rise it will cause in the river) in case of a reverse, I have sent orders to stop a general engagement, if not too late, until further consideration and until, if possible, I can hear from you. The force we should encounter is altogether problematical, and it appears to me necessary to be very cautious.

Yours,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Mossy Creek, December 26, 1863—11 a. m.

General FOSTER or General PARKE,
Blain's Cross-Roads, via Nance's Ferry:

GENERAL: I have just returned from our lines beyond Mossy Creek. Our skirmishers are slightly engaged, but nothing more.

Captain Thornhill, of one of the Tennessee regiments, has just returned from his home, 5 miles from Morristown. He reports that Longstreet's infantry has all crossed to this side the Holston, and that there is a large infantry force at Morristown. He saw on day before yesterday 10,000 cavalry pass down toward Dandridge, which he thinks went there to cover the passage of Longstreet's force by

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the Chucky. The captain is a very sensible and intelligent man. This agrees with the tendency of all the information I receive, and I have little doubt of it.

There is good reason to believe also that a considerable infantry force are in intrenchments at Panther Springs, beyond Mossy Creek, 7 or 8 miles.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dr. Peck's, December 26, 1863—11 a. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I have just received a message from one of Colonel McCook's staff to the effect that a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry has got around your left flank, and was moving up toward Mossy Creek. I presume you will be able to check them without Colonel Garrard. Please look out for their flank moves, and rather fall back slowly than risk being turned, as from information I have I will fall back anyway rather than advance, unless I receive orders from Foster to the contrary. There is no doubt but Longstreet's infantry is near Morristown, I think.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Dr. Peck's, December 26, 1863—1 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

GENERAL: Yours of 12.40 is received. I feel easier now that you have covered the roads from Dyer's Ferry and from Chucky Bend by Colonel McCook's command. You will perceive by dispatches I sent you from Flat Gap that the enemy has not advanced in that direction, so that it will not be necessary for you to fall back any farther at present as a simple precaution. Please give me some particulars of the firing. The last few guns (some ten minutes since) appeared to be farther round on your right than the first firing. Please keep my hasty notes.

Yours, &c.,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Dr. Peck's, December 26, 1863—2 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I am perfectly convinced of the existence of a large infantry force at Morristown and of the desire of the enemy to entice us in that direction. As it would not, therefore, be prudent for us to advance (especially while their cavalry is at Dandridge), and as there are no special reasons for our remaining in the positions our troops now

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occupy, you will please fall carefully back when you can to this side Mossy Creek keeping a good show of force to the front and picketing all roads leading out to the front and flanks of your new position.

I am, general, very respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST EAST TENNESSEE BRIGADE,
Massengale's Mill, December 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE:

GENERAL: I have no news to report of great information or much importance. My command is encamped at this place and I have the river and roads picketed at the important points. I hear of but very little forage or breadstuffs in this section of country. I hear of but one squad of rebel cavalry near here on this side of the river, which was reported yesterday to be at Spring Creek camp-ground above this point.

At this place I do not believe any surplus of subsistence in meal and flour can be collected, nor do I think a supply for this command can be had until we have means of crossing the river. There is a small lot in sight on the other side. I have some parties out in search of forage, &c., that will return this evening, at which time I will be able to make a more definite report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have had an interview with Dr. Thornburg, who lives near the headquarters, and who informs me that there is forage and subsistence in this county to a considerable extent, and that he can furnish me with some considerable amount of supplies, enough to do some time.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The attention of the commanding general is again respectfully directed to the fact that numerous complaints continue to be entered at this office in regard to the unauthorized and pernicious manner in which foraging is conducted by certain United States officers and soldiers in the vicinity of Strawberry Plains, as well as elsewhere in East Tennessee.

Numerous instances are reported in which large amounts of forage have been taken from our most zealous and devoted Union citizens and no voucher or receipt of any kind given in return.

As an illustration and example of many similar cases, the following were just related to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, who

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is well acquainted with the individuals depredated upon, and who represents them as men of the most noted loyalty:

Dr. Joseph C. Strong lives 9 miles above Knoxville, on the road to Strawberry Plains. Some one in the United States service, name not stated, hauled away a quantity of his corn and gave him vouchers, or receipts of some kind, for 130 bushels, less than half the amount which was actually taken. Other parties, representing themselves as belonging to the Sixteenth Canada, got corn of him and gave him no vouchers.

An officer calling himself Lieutenant Wise got corn from a Mr. Stallings (who lives on Dr. Strong's place, and whose house has been open to all Union refugees, and who has, gratuitously, furnished numbers of such with grain and provisions to last them on their way to Kentucky), and gave him vouchers for 120 bushels, not, however, as much as he actually took away. Two or three days after this, Mr. Stallings went to Strawberry Plains, and was met by Lieutenant Wise, who asked him if he had the vouchers with him, and desired to look at them; after getting them into his possession he put them into his pocket, rode off with them, and has not since been seen by Mr. Stallings. While I dislike much to trouble the commanding general with the recital of these numerous complaints, I feel it to be my duty to use every means in my power to remove the cause of them, in order that citizens may be protected, the army saved from demoralization, and the interest of the cause, which we have so much at heart, be guarded from the odium which must be attached to it by the continuance of such shameful outrages.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,

Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward, for information of the commanding general, a letter this day received from Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, in relation to the conduct of United States troops toward loyal citizens of East Tennessee. In doing so I respectfully renew my request that the most stringent measures be adopted to put an immediate check to acts which are alike unjust to our citizens and discreditable to the United States service.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,

Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

[Inclosure.]

FLAT CREEK, KNOX COUNTY, TENN,
December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER:

SIR: Unable to reach home, I have been staying for the last ten days at the house of Maj. Gaines McMillan, who will hand you this note. He goes to Knoxville in the hope of procuring a guard for his property. Having always been a Union man, he cheerfully furnished to the army all the corn and other articles he could spare; but

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soldiers, in defiance of your safeguard, came and took all his oats; others threatened to break open his smoke-house and insulted his family in his absence, and were with great difficulty restrained by my persuasions and entreaties from forcibly taking his provisions. He has been and is daily annoyed in every conceivable way without the power of resistance. I sincerely hope that you may devise some plan to relieve him from further vexation and loss.

Although I do not understand that you are in command of the army of East Tennessee, I hope that, as a native of the country, you will exert your influence to mitigate the horrors of war among us. Supposing that Governor Johnson and Mr. Maynard had in charge the interests of our people, I, in common with others, cherished the hope that they would use their influence with the President to cause the army to be instructed before they came here that they were about to enter the country of friends and not of enemies, and that, by their good conduct, they should make the contrast broad and deep between the behavior of the hostile armies, and especially that as the Union population had suffered greatly from the rebels, they should be promptly paid for everything that might be taken by the Federals in the same way as our army paid the Mexicans during the Mexican war. I suppose that the exertions which it is to be presumed our members of Congress made have been unavailing, as the Union Army is more destructive to Union men than the rebel army ever was. Our fences are burned, our horses are taken, our people are stripped in many instances of the very last vestige of subsistence, our means to make a crop next year are being rapidly destroyed, and when the best Union men in the country make appeals to the soldiers, they are heartlessly cursed as rebels; or when certificates are given as to property taken, they are generally for much less than the true amount, and a citizen in attempting to enforce a claim against his Government has to run the gauntlet of "the circumlocution office," until, discouraged and disheartened, he turns away, feeling that the Government which he loved and honored and trusted, and which never did him any harm before the war, has at last become cruel and unjust, and cares nothing for his sorrows and sufferings. In many instances soldiers take property without giving any certificates, and the result is a fearful and alarming state of robbery and plunder.

Can you do nothing to remedy these evils? Can you not, in behalf of an outraged and disappointed people, urge General Foster to hold all officers to the strictest accountability for the conduct of their soldiers and compel them to listen to and redress the wrongs of the people? If nothing is done and promptly done, starvation and ruin are before us, and there will be nothing here to support the army next summer. Let me urge you, as you love East Tennessee, and as you would preserve the Union party from ruin, to exert a prompt and energetic influence on the whole subject.

Very respectfully,

THOS. A. R. NELSON,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 26, 1863.

G. W. LUMPKINS,
McLemore's Cove:

SIR: The major-general commanding the department authorizes yourself and your neighbors to organize yourselves into a body of

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home guards for the protection of yourselves and neighborhood from the depredations and attacks of rebels, whether such rebels are mustered into the service of the rebel Government as soldiers or guerrillas and bushwhackers. To accomplish this purpose you are authorized to seize the horses and arms of rebels and compel them to subsist your party while on duty, if necessary. You will keep an account of property taken from rebels, stating when and from whom taken, subject at all times to the inspection of the major-general commanding. All horses seized not necessary to mount your party will be brought in to this place and turned into the quartermaster's department.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 27, 1863.

General U. S. GRANT:

Great majority of the old regiments have decided to re-enlist as veteran volunteers provided they can be assured that they will get their furloughs soon. I have assured them that as soon as the present emergency is passed one-third of their regiments enlisting as veterans shall go home, at the end of thirty days another third, and the remainder as soon as the first third returns to duty.

General Sturgis has been, and is almost constantly, engaged with the enemy's cavalry in front. He has attained and maintained the morale over them. I have as yet no report of the result of to-day's fight.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 27, 1863—8 p. m.

General PARKE:

I have ordered the pontoon bridge to be sent from Kingston, but I am sure that the railroad bridge can be completed before it arrives. In high water the pontoon bridge will not stand. It is better to hurry the railroad bridge to completion and plank over the ties so as to cross all arms.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
New Market, Tenn., December 27, 1863—11.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT:

GENERAL: I have reliable information that there are but two brigades of cavalry in front of you; that the rebels have the remainder of their cavalry force on the Bend of Chucky road to Mansfield's Gap. They have a small infantry force intrenched at Morristown, the main bulk of their army being at Russellville and Bend of Chucky.

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You will immediately advance with your division on Talbott's Station, driving the cavalry force in front of you to Morristown. You will be cautious not to pursue too far toward Morristown, so as not to fall in with their infantry.

I have ordered Colonel Foster to follow you with his whole division at a distance of from 1 to 2 miles. Mott, with his infantry brigade, will take the position now held by McCook, and throw up rifle-pits. Wolford, with his division (except two regiments watching our right flank), will move with Mott.

You will order Colonel Palmer to scout the country on your right, and especially Mansfield's Gap.

By order of Brigadier-General Sturgis:

WM. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
New Market, December 27, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER:

Your dispatch of 9.30 is received. We are now moving, and it is almost too late to act exactly in accordance with your wishes, but the movement ordered will, I hope, accomplish the same end. Elliott is moving with his whole division, supported by Foster, on Talbott's Station. Wolford, with his division, is covering the flanks, and the infantry brigade I am putting this side of Mossy Creek behind rifle-pits to cover the Dyer's Ferry and Bend of Chucky roads. Palmer is scouring the country on the north of Bay's Mountain.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
December 27, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General ELLIOTT,
Judge Peck's:

GENERAL: Yours of 12.45 received. If you think best to attempt turning the right of the enemy, Colonel Foster will be near enough to support you. His headquarters are at Dr. Peck's. On account, however, of the large force of cavalry at Mansfield's Gap, it was my intention to have Foster occupy such a position in your rear as to act in that direction more directly. I will not hamper you, however, if you deem it best to try their right and Colonel Foster will give what support you may call for, so far as his small division may be able.

Yours,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Brannon's House, Mossy Creek, December 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: The general commanding the corps directs me to inform you that he does not propose moving the infantry any farther at

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present, unless it becomes necessary to cover a retreat. Upon ascertaining the state of affairs in your front to-morrow morning, he wishes to confer with you before any advance is made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. RAWOLLE,

Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
December 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
Headquarters Cavalry Corps:

Your dispatch received. I like your dispositions much. Would it not be well to push a strong column upon the enemy's cavalry on your right? Your infantry can hold the road where you now are, and if you should be cut off, you can return around by New Market.

I think it will be the thing to make a strong demonstration toward the mouth of the Chucky. Generally, you must decide upon your own movements yourself until the bridge is done so as to enable me to come up in force. Act according to your own convictions, but keep stirring up the enemy.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

LANCASTER, *December* 27, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Arrived home all safe. Will be at Cairo January 2, Memphis about the 5th. That the Mississippi should be made safe we should have the Fifteenth Corps and the river down to Balize. Will write to Halleck a long letter and send you a copy. If you think you should have McPherson up the Tennessee, I can place some inferior officer at Vicksburg and make up a command for him out of Dodge's and some other detachments. Let me know about the time you want me back at Huntsville. Saw Anderson at Louisville and arranged for pushing the Decatur road with all possible dispatch.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., December 27, 1863.

Major SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have just received General Sherman's letter of instructions changing the position of the troops from the position designated in order No. —, directing the movement on the present line. I will comply as soon as possible with his suggestions, but at the present it is impossible to get along the roads, as you will readily see when you undertake to move headquarters. Our animals are suffering very

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much. There is no forage in this country between Stevenson and this place. Our trains are scattered all along the road, and without forage.

I hope soon to have some forage, and will act and work with all energy possible.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

The two weeks are up to-day. Crook has reached Pulaski, and my regiments that are here are moving this morning. I go to Columbia by rail to-morrow.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Second Division Cavalry:

I will go by rail to Columbia to-morrow and join you as soon as I can. Dodge telegraphs that he will let you have all the stock he can spare. The regiments that left here this morning are directed to sweep the country and get all the horses they can find for you. Your command will soon return. You can have the transportation you suggest. Draw what rations you can conveniently carry with you at Pulaski, if possible.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLLIERVILLE, *December 27*, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The pickets sent out this morning contradict the first report of the enemy crossing, but state that a small party crossed from the south. There is no sign of the enemy now on Wolf. A negro escaped from Forrest at Somerville yesterday and came into our lines. He states that Forrest has about 4,000 men, half of them conscripts and unarmed; that they talk of going to Okolona, and that they were moving in this direction when he escaped.

W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

COLLIERVILLE, *December 27*, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Couriers just in from the force sent toward La Fayette report that the enemy is driving our men back and within 3 miles of this place.

W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

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COLLIERVILLE, *December* 27, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

The force already across at La Fayette is said to be about 500.

W. P. CALLON,
Aide-de-Camp.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 27, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Courier just in. Enemy crossing at La Fayette. Will do all we can. Have not more than 100 mounted men.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

Lieut. W. S. BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Collierville, Tenn.:

If it is possible send a message by Moscow to General Grierson. I have no doubt you will hold your fort, for it must be too dark for an attack to-night. Canister will be the thing to repel an assault. Give it freely when in range. If they try artillery on you in the morning use the Parrotts, and be sure to fire low enough. One shell delivered under their gun will cripple it. Do not waste any fire.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

Lieut. W. S. BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Collierville, Tenn.:

Hang upon the party that has crossed. Delay them as much as possible. Pick up prisoners and follow their track, notifying General Grierson at La Grange. One regiment of cavalry is now on the way from La Grange, and the whole command should be at Moscow by night.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 27, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Our whole force is about 400 men, with two 10-pounder Parrotts and two 12-pounder howitzers. Strength of enemy 1,000 from best information.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Collierville, Tenn.:

Hold your ground at Collierville; you have force enough to repel a dash. Time is everything, as Grierson is moving up with infantry by train from La Grange. I hardly think they will attack you, but mean to pass off south, and are clearing the road.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December 27, 1863.*

General HURLBUT:

We can hold the fort against almost any odds and will do it.

BELDEN.

COLLIERVILLE, *December 27, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

General HURLBUT:

Have sent 100 mounted men, being every available man in camp to La Fayette with instructions to hold the enemy in check as long as possible.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *December 27, 1863—10.45 a. m.*

Lieut. A. W. MCCLURE,
Headquarters Cavalry Division:

Has Captain Charlesworth sent patrols out toward Raleigh, as per instructions of yesterday? Has he any now? He must keep patrols up this way and guard the crossings of Wolf. Forrest was at Somerville last night and reported to have moved west after dark. He may attempt to cross Wolf toward Memphis.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

Major COON,
Commanding Cavalry, Grand Junction:

MAJOR: The telegraph will not work to Corinth. Patrols in from New Castle report seeing 25 rebels near there; think there was a larger force. Dispatch from Moscow about an hour and a half ago states that the Ninth Illinois met the enemy 1½ miles west of Moscow, skirmished, and drove them. The enemy retreated south. You will send re-enforcements to the road crossing the railroad east of you, and keep your patrols running.

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If nothing occurs will send your train to you in the morning. We were about to send you southwest to intercept the enemy, but think it best to hold you at Grand Junction since the news from New Castle. Keep vigilant and if you hear any firing send a force and pitch into it. Communicate by return courier any information you may have. Mower should have been to Grand Junction by this time; will probably arrive soon.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

GRAND JUNCTION,
December 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

The two couriers that started from here at 9.50 p. m. reached Bolivar at 3 a. m. this morning. They attempted a crossing in a dug-out, leading their horses. The boat capsized and horses were drowned. They made a second attempt, and came near drowning themselves. Came on foot back to Middleburg, where they pressed mules and came in. The two that started at 10.50 p. m. have not been heard of. The river is very high and wide. They saw nothing.

D. E. COON,
Major Second Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

Major BURGH,
Commanding Ninth Illinois Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will immediately move with your entire command on the direct road to Collierville, reaching that point as quickly as possible. Immediately upon your arrival at Collierville you will report by telegraph to Major-General Hurlbut, at Memphis. You will send patrols on your march to your right flank, toward Wolf River, and watch all the fords and crossings on that stream. Report in person at General Tuttle's headquarters as you move out.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 27, 1863—11.40 p. m.

Major COON:

Forrest has gone south like hell. He crossed the Wolf at La Fayette this afternoon. If you have not already got patrols out south, send them, and send others at daylight in the morning. Call in your battalion from Van Buren in the morning. Let the battalion remain at Saulsbury for the present. Keep sharp lookout south. I will send you further orders in the morning. We had a brisk fight at La Fayette. Losses very slight.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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CORINTH, *December* 27, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

My command is just coming in. I cannot get to Ripley without going as far as Pocahontas by rail. The Hatchie is impassable. Where is the enemy?

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CORINTH, *December* 27, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

Cypress Creek, as well as the Hatchie, is impassable. Inform me at what point you want my brigade. I can get railroad transportation here, and have my animals rested. When I arrive can save a day by taking the railroad, and it will be as easy to load here as anywhere else.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LA GRANGE, *December* 27, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
Corinth:

The enemy have just attacked La Fayette; don't know their force. Come west along the railroad as far as you can and report to me at the stations as you come. Will try to cross you over the Hatchie when you arrive there.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 27, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division:

You will press forward with your command as rapidly as possible to La Fayette, running the train as far as is safe. You will attack the enemy vigorously wherever you may find him. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry is already on the road with four pieces of artillery.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 27, 1863.]

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Grand Junction:

Get your command on the cars immediately and move west. The rebels are attacking La Fayette.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

One of Seventh Illinois escaped from Forrest at Somerville last night and arrived at Moscow this morning. Reports the enemy left Somerville just before he escaped and moved west. I have sent for the man and will get further information and let you know more.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 27, 1863.

Captain COKER,
Comdg. Camp Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Germantown:

You will mount all your men on mules, &c., and keep patrols along Wolf River constantly. Notify Captain Glass at White's Station to do the same. Forrest is reported to have left Somerville last night, moving west. Be very vigilant day and night.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *December* 27, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

You will keep the trains for Morgan's force ready all the time, and the men constantly with two days' cooked rations. If you are satisfied that Forrest is at Somerville, all Wolf River crossings in rear of Germantown and Collierville should be picketed and spies sent on the creek as far as Green Bottom or Morning Sun. I do not believe he will try to cross Wolf and Coldwater both; if he does, he must be caught from La Grange. See that the bridge south of La Grange can be quickly repaired for cavalry. If Forrest has only two pieces of artillery, he has not been joined by Richardson yet, and may be waiting for him from Brownsville.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 27, 1863.
(Received 1 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch is just received from General Stevenson:

Your dispatches were delivered to General Mower. His command is near here, coming in. His quartermaster has already arrived. The train has been waiting on the track all night, and is still ready.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Germantown, Tenn.:

The enemy are close on Collierville. Have everything ready in case they strike you in the morning. I think they will have their hands full at Collierville, but you must be on the alert.

S. A. HURLBUT.
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December 27, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The firing has all ceased since dark. The enemy are encamped about 3 miles east, having fallen back 2 miles.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *December 27, 1863.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Nearly all of the Seventh Illinois have got in. Our loss in the engagement of yesterday small. The enemy lost heavily in killed. My patrols were moving all night on all roads running north between here and Middleton. No enemy discovered. Patrols went to Bolivar. Contraband arrived at Collierville this morning; left Somerville last night; says Forrest was there with about 4,000 men and two pieces of artillery; says he has 13 of our men prisoners. He may attempt to cross Wolf between here and Memphis, but I think he will cross in the vicinity of Saulsbury. I hear nothing of Smith; have sent scouts with your orders to him.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND,
Commanding Brigade:

Forrest moved west last night from Somerville, and it is supposed will attempt to cross Wolf River near Memphis. The pickets must be kept in the best possible condition and every officer and man at his post.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Volunteers, adjutant-general of Tennessee, is hereby authorized to proceed to Camp Nelson, Ky., for the purpose of organizing under the orders of Governor

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Johnson, the Tennessee recruits now at that place and to order any of said recruits, together with their officers, if in his judgment the public service will be benefited thereby, to Nashville or such other place in Tennessee as may be deemed most expedient and proper.

The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to officers and recruits so ordered.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 28, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

General Sturgis, with his own and Elliott's cavalry, have been almost constantly engaged with the enemy's cavalry for the past two days. He has gallantly driven them from every position, and is now in the country between Mossy Creek and Morristown. One of his brigades made a dash into Martin's camp last night and put to flight three rebel brigades and captured their camp, with provisions and cooking utensils. Longstreet is unhappy about his communications.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December* 28, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General PARKE:

I am glad to hear so good news from General Sturgis, who is performing his duties right gallantly. Send him word that his contemplated move to the right with a view of disquieting Longstreet for his communications in the region of the Chucky is a capable one, and must be carried out as soon as practicable. Tell him to get information of Longstreet's main force and of his movements.

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the Second Brigade of this division at this place. On yesterday and the day before Colonel Chapin, commanding the brigade, was engaged in crossing his troops and wagon train to the east side of the river, where he is at present encamped. Great delay and difficulty resulted on account of the limited facilities for ferrying, there being only one flat-boat which could be used for the purpose.

The First Brigade of this division (Colonel Mott's) is, I am informed, 2 or 3 miles east of New Market in rifle-pits, having been

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ordered forward to the support of General Sturgis immediately on its arrival here. The train of the brigade was left at this place on the west side of the river. I have received no report or information of any kind from Colonel Mott, but expect to do so to-day, as I sent a courier forward last night with some official papers for him.

There are several hundred dismounted men and stragglers belonging to the cavalry command now at this place, and large wagon trains belonging to General Sturgis' forces. There appear to be no officers in charge of these men or trains and teamsters, and the consequence is that the soldiers are marauding and pillaging, and the animals attached to the trains are not properly cared for and supplied with forage.

General Foster was here day before yesterday, but I did not report to him for orders, not considering it my duty to do so. I have had no further instructions than those I received from General Cox before I came here.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MANSON,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Montcastle's, on Mossy Creek, at Mouth of Chucky Road,
Three Miles from Mossy Creek, December 28, 1863—9 p. m.

Lieutenant SHAW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that I reached this position about half an hour ago, having scouted with my command via the Dumpling Valley road to its intersection with the Mossy Creek and Mouth of Chucky road, at Findlay's Gap, 6½ miles from Mossy Creek; thence through Findlay's Gap, on the last-named road, to within about 1½ miles of Widow Kimbrough's Cross-Roads (which is 9 miles from Mossy Creek and at the intersection of the Mouth of Chucky road with the Morristown and Dandridge road).

The farthest point I reached was a camp of the enemy's cavalry, about one-half mile beyond Emsley Bettus', and one-fourth mile beyond the intersection of the road leading from Talbott's Station through Mansfield's Gap to the Mouth of Chucky road. This intersection is about 1 mile beyond Mansfield's Gap and 5 miles from Talbott's Station.

At Emsley Bettus' a right-hand fork goes toward Dandridge, intersecting the Morristown and Dandridge road at the Widow Lyle's, 4½ miles from Dandridge and 1 mile this side of Coyle's place, where rebel cavalry was encamped last night and this morning. It was at this point (Emsley Bettus') that I found the rebel pickets, 4 or 5 in number, who fired and retreated toward the Widow Kimbrough's. It being dark, they could not be captured, and I only went on to the camp referred to, which had been occupied apparently by a small regiment and had been evacuated quite recently. Before reaching this point, at the intersection of the Dumpling Valley road with the Mouth of Chucky road at Brooks', 6½ miles from Mossy Creek, I found the camp of another party of rebel cavalry, about 80 in number, who had come there at 11 o'clock last night, and had left at about 12 m. to-day, taking the road toward Widow Kimbrough's. I after-

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ward went up to Mansfield's Gap on the road leading from the gap to Talbott's Station. I learned here that squads and companies of rebel cavalry had been passing and repassing all day, and was informed by a citizen that Morgan's command (size unknown), which was encamped at Widow Kimbrough's last night and this morning, left there at 1 p. m. to-day and took the road for Panther Springs.

I believe this information to be correct, although I could find no one who had seen them leave. It was corroborated by the fact of the party which had been at Brooks' Cross-Roads, having been withdrawn at noon, and also by the existence of the other recent camp which we saw. If it had not been dark I should have gone on to Widow Kimbrough's, where there is evidently some force or the pickets would not have been at Bettus'. I propose to do this in the morning if you have no other disposition to make. I have not been diverted from the fulfillment of orders by 25 rebel cavalry, although I sent an officer and 6 men to Fane's Mill to ascertain what I could about them after they had run close into my pickets on the Mossy Creek and Dandridge road at about noon to-day. They captured 1 horse belonging to a man of the reserve, who was getting some baking done at a house just beyond the pickets. The whole of the rebel cavalry could come from Dandridge or vicinity to Mossy Creek by the shortest road without meeting any of Colonel Wolford's force or pickets.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PULASKI, *December* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

One of our men has come in. Left Cave Spring the 19th. Says on the 16th Hardee had his headquarters at Dalton, with his army near there; one brigade of infantry at Resaca; Kelly's division of cavalry was with Hardee at Cave Spring. There was a brigade of cavalry of Martin's division, the First [Sixth], Second, and Third Tennessee, under command of Colonel Wheeler, of the First [Sixth] Tennessee. They were building barracks and expected to stay the winter in Rome. There was a large force of State troops, estimated at 15,000. Martin's other two brigades of cavalry were with Longstreet on his way here. He passed through Godsend, Somerville, Courtland, &c. No troops at those places of any account.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., December 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter of December 24 was received yesterday. We are pushing slowly along the road westward, the roads being almost impassable. But small quantities of forage and stock remain

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in the country, and the little there is cannot be reached without great difficulty on account of the bad roads and weakness of the mules. The pioneer corps are all at work corduroying and repairing bridges, and will be kept hard at it. My command is in excellent spirits and a large number will enlist in the veteran corps, and I will, of course, lose force by the furloughing of 25 per cent. I will ride forward on the road to Huntsville to-day and satisfy myself of the condition of things and make arrangements for the advance of the column, and you may rely upon my making the connection with you by the 1st of February, if such a thing is possible. The enemy cannot do much toward annoying us on this side of the river, and we are provided with the means of crossing whenever we wish. I am truly thankful for your kind offer of co-operation, and will be always ready to place at your disposal the Fifteenth Army Corps or any portion of it whenever you may need its services. We all remember with admiration the activity and skill with which you and your command helped in the great march to the relief of Chattanooga, and have no doubt but that your line of communication will be kept up fully to its requirements.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Chattanooga:

SIR: Your communication of 14th instant, covering copy of a letter from Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, and containing the orders of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi in regard to the impressment of citizens into the military service of the United States by my orders, is received.

As a reply and as a history of the matter I have the honor to inclose:

First. General Orders, No. 4, dated headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, Iuka, Miss., October 28, 1863.*

Second. General Orders, No. 157, dated headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn., November 15, 1863. †

Third. General Orders, No. 169, dated headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn., December 10, 1863. ‡

Fourth. Special Orders, No. 328, dated headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn., December 22, 1863. §

The details of the impressment in Memphis have been energetically and prudently conducted by Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, commanding District of Memphis, who has mustered into service twenty-seven full volunteer (home guard) companies. Several others are yet incomplete.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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*See Part I, p. 767.
†See p. 160.
‡See p. 375.
§See p. 470.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, via Nashville:

Forrest, driven from Jackson, eluded Grierson's cavalry and crossed the railroad at La Grange last night. This was owing to neglect of orders in not destroying bridge over Wolf in rear of La Fayette. He had been repulsed between Somerville and Middleburg. Telegraph and railroad east of Collierville are cut; damage not known. Grierson was at La Grange at last accounts, and I suppose is pursuing. Smith not yet heard from.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 28, 1863.
(Received 9 a. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

The enemy fell back during the night and have gone south. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry arrived here at daylight this a. m.

W. SCOTT BELDEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE,
December 28, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Part of Mizner's force is here. Trains will return to Corinth to-night for the balance, which will perhaps be here by 10 o'clock to-morrow. Had I best hold this portion here until the balance arrives?

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 28, 1863.
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON:

Let them rest to-night and move out in the morning 10 or 12 miles.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE,
December 28, 1863.

Colonel PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

You will hold your whole available force in readiness to move early in the morning with three days' rations in haversacks. Major Graham will be here to-night.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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LA GRANGE,
December 28, 1863.

Major COON,
Mount Pleasant:

Move on the trail of the enemy until you are certain they have crossed the Tallahatchie. A column will leave here this morning for Hudsonville. Mizner's brigade will leave about 1 o'clock.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA FAYETTE,
December 28, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
La Grange:

I have just received word from Major Burgh, commanding cavalry, that the enemy is in strong force between his position, 4 miles from here west and Collierville, and that it is their intention to attack Collierville at daylight, while Chalmers and Lee strike Germantown at the same time. I have concluded, therefore, to march for Collierville at 3 a. m.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LA GRANGE,
December 28, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN:

Move after Major Coon as far as the Coldwater at Hudsonville. Your battery will join you at that point, also your mounted men and private horses.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

I arrived here about 8 a. m. Forrest left his camp about a mile west of here at daylight this morning, going in the direction of Quinn's Mill. General Hurlbut has ordered that my battery be sent forward as soon as possible and that I follow Forrest as soon as it arrives. Will you please order it forwarded with an escort?

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

The above dispatch from Colonel Morgan is, I think, erroneous in some particulars. Forrest was not west, but east of here, and I do not think he went to Quinn's Mill, but to Mount Pleasant. Of this, however, I would not be positive. It is certain he moved south on

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the road this side of La Fayette, which would leave it optional with him to cross through Mount Pleasant or by Quinn and Jackson's Mill. The latter is a very bad crossing, and I do not think he could well move his train across, while the crossing at Hudsonville is much better. We have his chief engineer and 3 or 4 other prisoners.

W. P. CALLON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 28, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I was not able to get the battery attached to my brigade off the train at La Fayette last night. It is not with me, but was sent back to Moscow. It is now 11.30 a. m. We are considerably fatigued, but will march at 12 m., if you so direct.

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, *December* 28, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN:

Get the battery up as soon as you can and wait for it until it comes.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 28, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Collierville:

Start with your command on the trail of the enemy immediately. Will send your battery with the cavalry to join you at some point below. Take three days' rations in haversacks. Major Coon went toward Mount Pleasant at noon to-day.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 28, 1863.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

I moved from Grand Junction yesterday at 3.30 p. m., by rail, in obedience to the order of General Grierson. Reached La Fayette about dark. My advance skirmished a few minutes with Forrest's rear guard. Forrest was reported to have taken the Mount Pleasant road. Did not follow with my infantry, as it was considered useless. At 12 o'clock last night received a dispatch from Major Burgh that Forrest was near Collierville; that he intended to strike that place at daylight. I marched with my command at 3 a. m. for Collierville. Learned that Forrest had taken the road leading south, about 1 mile east of Collierville. His force was reported at 4,000. Cannot get telegraphic communication with La Grange yet.

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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MEMPHIS, *December* 28, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

Forrest's force, unless re-enforced from below, will move south as fast as they can. Morgan should be ordered down on their line as a rallying point for your cavalry. It is said that a portion of their cavalry, with cattle, are on north side of Wolf. Has anything been heard from Smith?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Mizner sent sergeant and 10 men to communicate with Smith. They went within 10 miles of Humboldt. Heard that he had come as far as Trenton and returned. Heard of him again between Paris and Huntingdon. Two scouts I sent to communicate with him made two attempts to cross Hatchie at Bolivar, drowned their horses, escaped themselves with difficulty, and returned. Two others have not been heard from since they started.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *December* 28, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

A portion of Mizner's brigade left Corinth on cars at 3 o'clock p.m. Will be here by dark. All my cavalry which were here, about 700, have been sent southwest. Will disembark Mizner here, and send him in same direction. I think the enemy will cross Coldwater at Hudsonville, perhaps at Quinn's Mill, or they may move east with the intention of striking the road again east of here.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

On my arrival here this morning, finding that it was impossible to communicate with you, I telegraphed to General Hurlbut my whereabouts and that of Forrest. He directed me to have my artillery sent forward and wait its arrival. I will move, however, as soon as the moon rises. I had but one hour's sleep last night and have no horse to ride, our horses being left behind.

Respectfully,

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

Col. W. H. MORGAN,
Collierville, Tenn.:

Hold your command in readiness to move. Direct Lieutenant Belden to open communication by messenger to Moscow and thence by telegraph with Grierson and inform him of Forrest's movement. Let the Ninth Illinois Cavalry follow the enemy, and move your infantry and battery down toward Coldwater, to act according to circumstances, if you do not hear from Grierson by 12 m. Forrest will try to cross Coldwater and must do it on a ferry or else lead off to the east toward Holly Springs. Take a few mounted men with you to act as couriers.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LANCASTER, OHIO,
December 29, 1863.

General U. S. GRANT,
Nashville:

DEAR GENERAL: I got home Christmas day.*

I hardly realized till I got here the intense interest felt for us. Our army is on all lips, and were you to come to Ohio, you would hardly be allowed to eat a meal, from the intense curiosity to see you and hear you. I have got along as quietly as possible, and expect to leave on Friday for Cairo as noiselessly as possible. I will * * * be at Cairo the day appointed, viz, January 2, or 3 at furthest. I have dispatches from Hurlbut which satisfy me that all things will be in readiness for my coming.

I have written to Admiral Porter to collect accurate accounts of all damages to steam-boats on the Mississippi, with the localities where they occurred.

I think that we can hold the people on Yazoo and back responsible for all damages above Vicksburg, the country on Ouachita for all damages between the mouth of Red and Arkansas on the west bank, and finally the rich country up Red River for the more aggravated cases near the mouth of Red River. We should make planters pay in cotton not only for the damages done, but the cost of our occupation, and in case of failure to pay we should inflict exemplary punishment.

I think we have force enough on the river to do all this. Hurlbut can spare 5,000 men and McPherson 3,000, and I will order Hawkins with his whole negro force to go to the Ouachita. No part of this force should remain longer than is necessary to produce these results, and leave general notice that similar visitations will be repeated on every attack upon the boats navigating the Mississippi. I will surely be back to Huntsville to resume command of the force there before the railroads are done, and before you can accumulate at your base the supplies needed for an advance south and east of the Tennessee.

I wish you would urge on Halleck to give you the whole Mississippi from Cairo to the mouth, for we must treat the river as one idea. As long as the enemy held any part of it the case was different, but

* Some strictly personal matter omitted.

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now the navigation is one and should be controlled by one mind. I will do nothing risky or useless. Admiral Porter heartily sanctions. If Joe Johnston is now at Dalton, it is proof that the army of the Mississippi is all there, and you are right in preparing to get from the base of the Tennessee. We may then be able to draw more men from Hurlbut by neglecting Corinth and the railroad. If you have gone to Knoxville, I cannot expect to hear from you again until I reach Huntsville, but if you are at Chattanooga I should like to hear from you.

In relation to the conversation we had in General Granger's office the day before I left Nashville, I repeat, you occupy a position of more power than Halleck or the President. There are similar instances in European history, but none in ours. For the sake of future generations risk nothing. Let us risk, and when you strike let it be as at Vicksburg and Chattanooga.

Your reputation as a general is now far above that of any man living, and partisans will maneuver for your influence; but if you can escape them, as you have hitherto done, you will be more powerful for good than it is possible to measure. You said then you were surprised at my assertion on this point, but I repeat, that from what I have seen and heard here I am more and more convinced of the truth of what I told you. Do as you have heretofore done. Preserve a plain military character, and let others maneuver as they will. You will beat them not only in fame, but in doing good in the closing scenes of this war, when somebody must heal and mend up the breaches made by war.

Always your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

COLUMBIA, *December* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, Pulaski:

My regiments have all arrived here but one. I have about 2,000 men for duty. Has Dodge sent you the stock to Prospect? We are collecting horses and mules on the way. I think I will order this portion of my command to Waynesborough, and join you myself to-morrow. When you receive your stock will you be ready to move?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry, Div. of the Miss.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Columbia, Tenn.:

This afternoon I sent you a dispatch, part of which was a copy of one received from Admiral Porter, directed to you at this place, stating that—

The boats are now at Savannah, in charge of the gun-boats, waiting for the troops. General Grant's orders were that they should go to Savannah. Do you wish them to return to Paducah?

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and requesting you to advise me of the receipt by you at Columbia of the dispatch. I have not heard from you that you received my dispatch of this afternoon, but this evening I am in receipt of a dispatch from you, from Columbia, asking if I had heard from Captain Hudson or Admiral Porter. I understand the case to stand thus: The boats, according to Admiral Porter's dispatch, are now at Savannah, and reporting, according to previous orders, to Major-General Grant. If you wish them to remain at Savannah or return to Paducah, it should be indicated to Admiral Porter by a direct order from you. You can telegraph directly from Columbia to Mound City, or, according to Admiral Porter's dispatch, in the absence of anything to the contrary, they will remain there at Savannah without any further orders. I have to request that you notify me by telegraph of the reception of this dispatch and of your action in the case, and also that, whenever practicable, you tell me of your whereabouts, as you are absent from here, by telegraph, as it may be of importance in matters of this kind hereafter. I, of course, have not sent any message to Admiral Porter. Please dispatch to me, that I may know that dispatches have reached you.

J. E. RAY,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 29, 1863—12 m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Major-General Foster has asked to be relieved from his command, on account of disability from old wounds. If his request should be granted, who would you like as his successor. It is possible that General Schofield will be sent to your command.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

General Grant directs the Lookout to be prepared at once to go to Loudon with an assorted cargo for General Foster's command. He suggests that the commissary stores now on board be allowed to remain, and that the other parts of the cargo be made out from stores you have on hand at this place.

He wishes the boat to be ready as soon as possible, as it is his intention to go on her to Loudon. Be good enough to have him notified of the time when she leaves.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Grant to Halleck, January 13, 1864, p. 571.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
December 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that about one week ago the two companies of the First Alabama Mounted, Captains Allen and Long, crossed the river at this place and Caperton's Ferry and made camp on Coon Creek, 18 miles below this place. Captain Allen with 100 men made a scout down Will's Valley to within 8 miles of Lebanon, capturing 10 men engaged in making potash for rebel Government and 3 or 4 home guards. The scout met no opposition. They returned yesterday and moved camp to a point 10 miles below this place.

Davenport's company home guards were 10 miles below Lebanon; another company of home guards and some of Roddey's men were on the river about Guntersville. This evening Captain Allen informs me these rebel forces combined had followed him back, and were at his old camp at dark. I have sent Colonel Yeoman and 200 men, Ninetieth Ohio, to join Captain Allen at daybreak, and if possible to attack the rebel force. I will report by telegraph as soon as I hear from Colonel Yeoman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

PULASKI, *December* 29, 1863.
(Received 31st.)

Major-General GRANT:

We captured a mail to-day from Bragg's army. The letters all speak of going into winter quarters at Dalton, Resaca, and Rome; also of appointment of J. E. Johnston to command of that army. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 20th announces his appointment, and states he would take command the next week.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *December* 29, 1863.
(Received 31st.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

My scouts captured dispatches to-day from Roddey to Forrest, in which he says he has sixteen boats below Florence ready to cross on. There is no doubt, from all I can learn, that there is some move in contemplation by Forrest, Roddey, and Lee.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 29, 1863.

General B. H. GRIERSON:

It is reported with some show of truth that a considerable force of mounted men from below crossed the Coldwater yesterday north

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to re-enforce Forrest. They are said to be under Wheeler; but this must be a mistake. In any event, it will be well to get your troops together and ascertain what has become of the enemy.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 29, 1863.

Colonel HERRICK,
Seventh Kansas:

You will start immediately with your command and proceed south as far as Lamar. Upon arriving at that point you will communicate with Col. W. H. Morgan at Hudsonville and scout well toward Salem. Hold your main force at Lamar until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE,
December 29, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding First Brigade:

As soon as your command has fed move out on the road to Hudsonville. Report here before you leave. Let me know how soon you will be ready to leave.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., December 29, 1863.

Col. E. PRINCE,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

COLONEL: It is reported that a small portion of Forrest's command was left north of the Wolf with cattle and train. You will order 100 of your command to proceed toward Somerville, thence to Egypt and Macon, scouring the country thoroughly, and make every effort to ascertain the facts and capture them. The command will report to these headquarters for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 29, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

I wish to know where your force is and what reports have you. These men must not be suffered on this side Coldwater. There are no movable troops here and we look to you to follow the enemy.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

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LA GRANGE *December* 29. 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Morgan is at Hudsonville. Second Brigade is on the advance on the trail of the enemy. I sent Morgan's battery to him this morning with escort.

The Seventh Kansas Cavalry is at Lamar, to scout toward Salem and communicate with Morgan. Colonel Mizner will start for Hudsonville this evening with all of his brigade except Sixth Tennessee, which is at Pocahontas marching for Saulsbury. Two hundred of Morgan's mounted men have gone to join him.

I am expecting couriers from the south every moment. Will report when they arrive.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, [*December* 29,] 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Courier just in. Our force came upon their pickets at Lockhart's Mill on the 23d. All rebel force were moving from Rocky Ford and the points on the line of the Tallahatchie to Panola. Lee was expected up to assist Forrest. Chalmers' force reported to be about Byhalia, just leaving.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I have sent a force north to scout toward Macon and Somerville, to capture train and cattle if they were left by Forrest.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
December 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Courier just in from cavalry at Hudsonville. The armed force of enemy went toward Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater; unarmed force, wagons, and plunder went toward Holly Springs. Citizens report enemy intended to camp at Wash. Taylor's plantation, 10 miles west of Holly Springs.

Prisoner captured says three regiments unarmed went to Taylor's plantation last night. A courier went through last night with orders for whole command to go to Panola to cross Tallahatchie, which is too high to cross above Panola.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HUDSONVILLE, *December* 29, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

I find on arrival at this place that the enemy divided his forces. The larger portion, all armed, went toward Lockhart's Mill, on Coldwater; the balance, with the unarmed men, wagons, and plunder, went toward Holly Springs. For fear of a trap I have halted the main force here, and sent two companies to the mill. Major Burgh, with Ninth Illinois, holds the Coldwater crossing on Holly Springs road, sending patrols 3 or 4 miles to the front. The Ninth Illinois, 200 strong, joined me a short time after my morning dispatch. Have not heard from Colonel Misner yet. Citizens report having heard firing to-day about 11.15 o'clock in direction of Lockhart's Mill; also that enemy intended to camp at Wash. Taylor's, 10 miles west of Holly Springs, to-night. I cannot account for the firing, except that the enemy were discharging their arms. Your dispatch of 9.30 just received, 1 o'clock p. m. I shall try to intercept the unarmed men and wagons before daylight unless my horses give out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. COON,
Major, Commanding Detachment Second Brigade Cavalry.

P. S.—Prisoner just captured says that the three regiments of unarmed men went to Taylor's plantation last night. A courier went through last night with orders for the whole command to go to Panola to cross the Tallahatchie.

D. E. COON,
Major, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *December* 29, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

It appears to me that you have force enough to punish these rebels severely. I cannot at this distance give particular instructions, but I charge you that the pursuit be energetic as far as it is safe to move.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *December* 29, 1863.

General GRIERSON:

Faulkner passed White's Station last night with about 1,200 men, badly armed and short of ammunition. This gets pretty much the whole force over. You concentrate and watch them very close.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

MOUNT PLEASANT, *December* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

I reached here about 6.30 p. m. Found Major Coon and command here. He has informed you about the direction taken by the enemy, and the major proposes to move out shortly on his track. I will,

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unless otherwise ordered, follow the major in about two hours. Do not think, however, that anything is to be made by so doing, as Forrest is certainly far away.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CORINTH, *December* 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have information from Okolona as late as Saturday that General Lee's division of cavalry have all moved west. A part of Ferguson's force, evidently a rear guard, was moving west after them on Saturday. I do not learn their destination, but it must be to join Forrest. Scouts from La Grange should learn his whereabouts. I have a scout en route for Loring's headquarters. As soon as he gets back I can give you definite information of their movement.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *December* 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Mizner will be ready to leave at 7 o'clock. I go with him. Have you anything more to communicate? I will leave courier here to carry anything you may send after I leave. I will report to you soon after as possible. Have ordered Hurst to look south of Saulsbury toward Ripley.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Larkinsville, Ala., December 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of instructions to General Logan, also one to myself, written at Nashville, were not received until three days after their date. I immediately sent word to General Logan, and yesterday morning (29th) I left Bridgeport with headquarters on the road to Huntsville. Hearing that the roads were in a most terrible condition, I sent all the baggage belonging to headquarters, also all belonging to the Thirteenth Infantry and Third Cavalry, by rail as far as the road is finished, and took the road, with the troops and wagons lightly loaded with forage and rations. It was fortunate that we did so, as I never saw such roads, and it would have taken us two weeks to haul everything. The wagons and the infantry are still behind, but I shall push forward with the escort to Flint River, and borrow wagons of the troops there to move the baggage from the cars to Huntsville. I do this as I am anxious to get the office open again as soon as possible. The work is very severe; accumulates rapidly. There is quite a package of inspection papers requiring

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action by the inspector-general. Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, is attempting to hurry them up. Will you please instruct me? Should not some officer be assigned to that duty?

General Logan has his troops disposed as follows: General Morgan L. Smith at Bellefonte, Ewing at Scottsborough, J. E. Smith at this place, with one brigade at Huntsville. Osterhaus is between here and Huntsville. The roads are almost impassable since the late rain. As soon as they can be repaired a little General Logan intends to make some different disposition.

At Lieutenant Parker's request I issued an order establishing ordnance depot at Nashville for the present, with instructions to division ordnance officers to arrange their supplies. It is Lieutenant Parker's intention, with your approval, to establish a depot at Athens as soon as the road is open. Bingham and Macfeely went forward from Bridgeport with General Logan, but both left for Nashville yesterday. I did not see either of them, but have telegraphed Bingham to meet you at Cairo on the 2d. They are on the way, I believe, to General Dodge's command, but my telegraph will follow if Bingham should have left Nashville before it reaches there, and he probably will be with you before this reaches you.

Please instruct me as to what action I shall take on resignations and applications for leave. In the last report from General McPherson no mention is made of General Hawkins' command. General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters, defining the Seventeenth Corps, did not include it. Shall I issue orders on the subject; also with reference to the new regiments that arrived at Eastport since we left there? I have no report from them, nor do I know what they are. Should they not be assigned to the Sixteenth Corps? I am a little troubled on this score, as it makes the returns of the department difficult to make accurately. I send this by Will, one of the orderlies, with instructions to stay with you if you should want an orderly, as you have none with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The pontoons are all yet in Mud Creek. As yet no sawmill has been found, but Jenney is on the lookout, and will, at all events, make all the necessary arrangements for carrying your instructions into effect.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, England, December 30, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The accompanying letter was received by me this morning with a note from Mr. Henderson requesting me to forward it. I do not know who he is, but as the information might be of importance I deem it proper to transmit it to you.

I am, your obedient servant,

C. F. ADAMS.

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[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure.]

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
December 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army:

SIR: Learning by the last arrival from New York that Government have built a fort on the site of a blast-furnace belonging to me at Chattanooga, Tenn., situated on the bluff at the river's bank in the town, I have taken the liberty to call your attention to a fact that is not generally known and which accidentally came to my knowledge. The site of the furnace or the fort is a bluff which rises about 80 to 100 feet perpendicularly from the river. In the face of this bluff, near high-water mark and accessible from the river, is a cavern, which I am told extends under the bluff and through the ridge for upward of 1 mile. This cavern has been the resort of fugitive slaves. It has occurred to me that as the army has been there but a short time the officers in command may not know of its existence. Judging from what I know of the position I have thought it might be a matter of some importance to you to be made aware of the fact. Whether it could be used as a mine to destroy the works over it your officers are better able to judge than I am, but as this bluff commands the ferry, the river for some distance, and the town of Chattanooga, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and in view of the scarcity of water in the town, it may safely be called the key of the position. And as the position is ranked as a "decisive strategical point of the highest order" (perhaps equal to Ulm), I have taken the liberty to address you this letter.

Trusting that it may benefit our cause, I remain, yours, respectfully,

JAMES HENDERSON.

The opening is small and concealed by brush-wood.

J. H.

COLUMBIA, *December* 30, 1863.

General CROOK,
Pulaski:

Can I see you to-day at Lynnville. Have you or General Dodge any late intelligence from West Tennessee? Captured rebel dispatches indicate that Forrest intends crossing the Tennessee River somewhere between the mouth of Duck River and Fort Henry. I don't know how much importance to attach to them. Can you not get scouts over the river to report the movements of our own and rebel forces?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
In the Field, Columbia, Tenn., December 30, 1863.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City, Ill.:

Rebel dispatches just captured indicate that Forrest intends crossing the Tennessee River with his command, about 5,000 strong, somewhere below the mouth of Duck River. Can you spare gunboats to patrol the river up to that point?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.,
December 30, 1863.

Major-General PARKE,
Strawberry Plains:

The general approves of sending a brigade to Dandridge. As soon as it arrives there a ferry should be established across the river in order to insure the safety of the brigade in case of an attempt to cut it off. The general recommends that Colonel Palmer should be consulted with reference to positions, &c., about Dandridge. Not more than a section of artillery should accompany the brigade. Captain Huntington will send up all the flooring for the bridge he can get. What regiment did General Potter order home?

E. E. POTTER,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN FIELD,
December 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Twenty-third Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you order a brigade of infantry, with a battery of six 3-inch rifled guns, in readiness to move to Dandridge. You will please order this detachment from General Hascall's division, as General Manson is already established in the performance of his duties across the river. This detachment will move as light as possible, leaving their camps behind, excepting shelter-tents, if they have them, but with ammunition-chests well filled, and each man with his full supply of ammunition and rations, if possible to procure them.

On arriving at Dandridge, the general commanding department suggests that Colonel Palmer be consulted in regard to all the crossings of the river, &c. A bridge should at once be constructed or a ferry; at least, some system adopted for crossing the river in case the enemy should threaten to cut off this detachment from any point.

You will please order four of the rifled guns to report to General Sturgis, near Mossy Creek. They are to take the place of Colonel Mott's brass guns (which are to return), as they are found to be less

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effective in the present operations than rifled guns. Only one section will consequently go to Dandridge.

Orders to move will be sent in due time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The information from Colonel Palmer will be sent here, and will be turned over to officer commanding brigade.

N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Mossy Creek, December 30, 1863.

General POTTER,
Chief of Staff:

I think the enemy's attack yesterday was supported by a brigade of infantry instead of a division, as reported to me by my scouts.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
December 30, 1863.

William P. Eddington left Knoxville day before yesterday evening, crossed French Broad yesterday at 12 m., about 15 miles above the mouth, and proceeded directly to Newman's Mills, 5 miles this side of Dandridge, which place he reached about 3 p. m. same day. There saw a Mr. Inman, a rebel citizen of Dandridge, who stated to several persons at the mill that two rebel pickets took breakfast with him yesterday morning, and told him that Longstreet's headquarters were in Morristown; and that his force was in and above Morristown. From Mr. Newman and Mr. Rose, both reliable Union men, he learned that one brigade of cavalry (supposed to be John T. Morgan's, but not known certainly) is stationed about 1 mile above Dandridge, on a small creek, and has been there since Friday. Didn't learn when it arrived there. Mr. Inman's account of the brigade was that it was a very large one, a full brigade and something over.

The French Broad is not now fordable for cavalry at any point between the Holston and a point 10 miles above Dandridge, and may not be for many miles farther up, but concerning this Mr. Eddington is not informed. There are no ferry-boats of any kind on French Broad between Holston and a point 10 miles above Dandridge; don't know whether any are higher up the stream. Forage is plentiful on both sides of French Broad. It is rumored among the citizens whom Mr. Eddington met beyond French Broad that a considerable rebel force was somewhere up the country in Virginia, or somewhere (no one seemed to know exactly where), which was waiting for some cause, and was expected ere long to form a junction with Longstreet. Mr. Eddington left the mill at 4 or 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and came directly back, reaching this place (by traveling till 12 o'clock last night) this morning.

Statement read over to him and pronounced correct.

ALBERT BARNITZ,
Captain, Second Ohio Vol. Cavalry, and Judge-Advocate.

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PULASKI, TENN.,
December 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Columbia:

Two days ago my scouts captured a dispatch from Roddey to Forrest, in which he says he has 16 boats ready to cross below Florence. Day before yesterday gun-boats were at Savannah. Breckinridge's men say Forrest is trying to get out of Tennessee, but I do not consider that reliable. My scouts have gone out there and have orders to report to any of our cavalry they may see. I think you better come down here.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *December* 30, 1863.
(Received January 2, 1864.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

Rebel dispatches just captured indicate that Forrest intends crossing the Tennessee River somewhere below the mouth of Duck River. I have about 5,000 cavalry ready to co-operate with you here at Pulaski. Had I better cross the whole of this force, or hold a portion of it on the peninsula between the Tennessee and Cumberland? What are the position and movements of your forces and those of the rebels from your latest advices?

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLDWATER, *December* 30, 1863—8 a. m.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Forrest passed here on the 23th. Divided his forces. Unarmed men went south nearly to Holly Springs, thence west. Armed force crossed Coldwater at Lockhart's Mill. From best information obtained he has been joined by Chalmers or Lee at a point south of Coldwater. Has sent conscripts and plunder south, and with combined forces contemplates another movement on the railroad. In view of this information, together with that received from you of force crossing Coldwater going north, I have thought best to move to Mount Pleasant. I have Second Brigade southwest on trail of enemy. If information will justify, Second Brigade will pursue conscripts or fall on rear of Forrest should he move north.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASH. TAYLOR'S FARM,
December 30, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General GRIERSON:

Forrest and Chalmers left here 3 p. m. yesterday. Chalmers was camped at Byhalia yesterday, and came here to consult Forrest. They both left about 3 p. m. There is every indication that they

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have or will attack the railroad. The conscripts are reported to have been sent to Oxford; but can get nothing reliable. Shall make for the railroad as fast as possible. Will cross at the ford on the Holly Springs and Mount Pleasant road. Heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Quinn and Jackson's Mill or Collierville last night; they think at Collierville.

D. E. COON,
Major, Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

MOUNT PLEASANT,
December 30, 1863—2.40 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

Forrest and Chalmers left Wash. Taylor's farm, 10 miles west of Holly Springs, at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday. Chalmers was camped at Byhalia and went to Taylor's farm to consult Forrest. There is every indication they will make an attempt on the railroad. Conscripts reported gone to Oxford; heavy firing heard west of here yesterday.

I have reliable information that Richardson is still north of the railroad with 500 head of cattle. Will move part of my force west toward Olive Branch, and will watch Hudsonville and other crossings on Coldwater.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

COLDWATER, *December* 30, 1863.

Major COON:

Courier just in from Lockhart's Mill found a picket of about 90 men there. Citizens report a column, strength unknown, passed north last night. Picket at the mill is north of river. Get all the information you can and march by the most direct route to Hudsonville. I will move immediately toward Mount Pleasant with Colonel Mizner and infantry; will move Seventh Illinois here. Communicate with them that they may move with you.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MOUNT PLEASANT, *December* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel TRAFTON,
Commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry:

Remain with your command in the vicinity of Hudsonville and send a strong picket to Lockhart's Mill; look well south from both points and send me all information. I will be at or near this point. Mizner will move out about 5 miles west, and Major Coon will go to Olive Branch. Be very vigilant, as everything tends to indicate that the enemy intends making an attempt on the railroad.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Stevenson telegraphs that Lee has moved west from Okolona. If the enemy go down toward Panola, they will soon be out of reach. You will, in that case, secure a crossing on Coldwater, and retire your force across that stream in the direction of Collierville. After crossing let a force of a regiment or two sweep down Coldwater and back to Memphis.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 30, 1863.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Mower is here with his command, as follows: One regiment at Saulsbury, one at Grand Junction, and two here.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

LA GRANGE, *December* 30, 1863.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Two of the scouts that went to Jackson with dispatches for General Smith have just returned; had a hard time; were captured twice—the last time at Jackson. They found a rebel force of about 300 in Jackson, by whom they were taken prisoners. They made their escape from them night before last. They heard nothing from Smith.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry in North Mississippi:

SIR: I forward by flag of truce two letters, one for yourself from the widow of President Polk. I hope you will be able to grant her request. She has a safeguard for her plantation and crops from the officers of the United States. If her cotton can be allowed to come up, I will see that it is forwarded for her benefit. The other letter is for the Hon. H. S. Foote. The contents I am assured are private. As such I have passed it, without inspection. Maj. D. J. Benner, my aide, with an escort of 15 men and 2 officers, will bear this to your outposts, or until he can find an officer who will receipt for it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., *December* 31, 1863—11 a. m.
(Received 1 a. m., January 3, 1864.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have just arrived at this place, and will go to the front this evening or in the morning. The Fourth and Ninth Corps are at Blain's Cross-Roads, the Twenty-third at Strawberry Plains, with one brigade and Sturgis' cavalry at Mossy Creek and Talbott's Station. Longstreet is at Morristown.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS,
December 31, 1863—11.45 a. m.

Major-General FOSTER:

I have just returned from the other side of the river and got your dispatch in reference to General Grant's arrival. While on the other side we heard the guns very plainly and interpreted their meaning at once. I do not see that we can do anything here for the general beyond giving him a warm reception. I do not think it would be proper to fire a salute, and will not unless you order.

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN.,
December 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

Intercepted rebel dispatches indicate that Forrest intends crossing the Tennessee near the mouth of Sandy.

The Third Kentucky Cavalry sent to watch the river from the mouth of Duck River to Fort Henry. Keep a sharp lookout in that direction. I will hold a heavy cavalry force in readiness to intercept him if he gets over.

W. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

COLUMBIA, *December* 31, 1863.

Captain LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegraph the following to General Grant in cipher in my name:

Intercepted rebel dispatches indicate that Forrest intends crossing the Tennessee somewhere below the mouth of Duck River at an early day. I have sent one regiment to watch the Tennessee carefully, and have sent scouts across the river: have communicated with General Hurlbut and Admiral Porter. I will delay my movement a little and move down on this side if he makes the attempt in force in West Tennessee. Can prevent his escape to the south until I can get information. It will not do to let him into Middle Tennessee or Kentucky with my forces withdrawn.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Scottsborough, Ala., December 31, 1863.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Miss., Chattanooga:

I have just returned from Paint Rock River on horseback; find roads very bad. Will move forward General John E. Smith's division to Huntsville, as soon as it is possible to get transportation through the Flint River and Paint Rock swamps. Am having wagon road repaired as rapidly as possible; will send forward and commence work on Limestone bridge, between Huntsville and Decatur, as soon as I can do so. The roads from Woodville to Gunter's Ferry are at present impassable. Colonel Alexander, at Huntsville, reports to me this morning that he has captured rebel pickets on the Huntsville and Guntersville road; also herd of cattle and hogs intended to be crossed over at that point.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Proclamation, December 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The expedition sent out December 29 to explore the valley of Paint Rock River and Flint River returned yesterday. They proceeded to Vienna, and there crossed over the dividing ridges toward Flint River. The officer in command reports a pretty good supply of corn and fodder all the way down Paint Rock for 15 miles; beyond there are pine barrens very thinly settled. The valley of Flint River is very well cleaned out, and, in his opinion, never was as rich as Paint Rock. The horses and mules have all been taken and carried off to some extent by our cavalry, but mostly by the rebels.

No force of the enemy has been seen in the country explored for more than a month, but rumor says that a detachment of cavalry occasionally crosses the Tennessee River. As soon as muster is over I intend to make another scout toward Tennessee River, and also up Paint Rock. The results will be duly laid before you. I assigned camping-grounds to the different brigades, and the men will be very comfortably fixed in a few days. They are erecting log-cabins, chimneys, &c. As soon as the weather settles I will have the roads from Stevens' Cut to beyond Paint Rock Bottom put in thorough repair. It being New Year to-morrow, I suggest to the commanding general that a salute be fired. Will you be kind enough to ask for it?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, *December* 31, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Memphis:

I have just arrived here. Morgan is en route for this place. Mizner has gone to La Grange via Mount Pleasant. Seventh Illinois is

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at Hudsonville scouting south of Coldwater. I have sent a battalion to Byhalia and a regiment to Olive Branch to scout to Hernando and Coldwater. Balance of Second Brigade will be in this afternoon. No force of the enemy this side of Coldwater. Will have more information this evening of their whereabouts.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 31, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have, I think, sure information that light breech-loading guns, about 2½ pounds caliber, will be placed on the Mississippi soon. Two of them will be somewhere in the neighborhood of Austin. The shells to be used with these will be filled with Travis incendiary composition. Two horses will haul them, and they will be run from place to place as needed.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 31, 1863.

General B. H. GRIERSON:

Just received the following from La Grange:

Scouts just in from Somerville report two regiments of Richardson's command cut off at La Fayette; that they are now near Somerville under command of Colonels Neely and Logwood; that the most of Forrest's train is also there. They have no cavalry of any consequence there with them.

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Record of events on the returns of the division commanded by Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, for the months of November and December, 1863.*

November 1 the division was stationed in the rear of Vicksburg, Miss.

November 7 marched to Vicksburg, Miss., and embarked on transports.

November 8 left Vicksburg en route for Memphis, where it arrived on the 12th. The First Brigade remained at Memphis, Tenn.;

* Designation changed December 20 from Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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the Second Brigade proceeded by rail to La Grange, and the Third Brigade marched to La Grange and then proceeded by rail to Pocahontas, Tenn.

December 2 the Second Brigade, with the exception of the Second Iowa Battery, marched to Middleton, Tenn.; 25 miles.

December 3 returned to La Grange, Tenn.

December 20 the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery, under command of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, moved by railroad to Corinth, Miss.

December 21 marched to Purdy, Tenn.; distance 20 miles.

December 24, at 2 a. m., marched from Purdy to Jack's Creek, Tenn., where it arrived at 10.30 a. m., a distance of 18 miles. Marched a distance of 4 miles northwest of Jack's Creek the same day and back.

December 25, at 6 p. m., made a retrogade march to Purdy, Tenn.; 24 miles.

December 27, at 2 a. m., marched to Corinth, Miss., where it arrived at 12.30 p. m. Embarked on cars at 3 p. m. and moved to La Grange, Tenn.

December 31 the division is stationed as follows: Division headquarters at La Grange, Tenn. The First Brigade, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Memphis, Tenn.; Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Germantown, Tenn.; Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Collierville, Tenn. The Second Brigade at La Grange, Tenn., with the exception of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and one section of Company E, First Illinois Light Artillery, at Saulsbury, Tenn. The Third Brigade, the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, right wing of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Sixth Indiana Battery at Pocahontas, Tenn.; left wing of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry at Middleton, Tenn., and the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry at Chewalla, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding Goodrich's Landing:

GENERAL: You will immediately set to work and prepare about 4,000 colored troops for an expedition to the Washita country. I will send you from here Scofield's brigade, at least three regiments, and will have Osband, now at Skipwith's Landing, join you with his cavalry command. It is expected the expedition will start about the 10th of January, and will be in connection with some other movement. In making your preparations, do it without exciting any suspicion of your intentions or giving any clue as to the direction in which your troops are to move. I will not send Scofield's brigade up until just before the time for you to start.

You will of course see that your command is properly supplied with ammunition, 200 rounds to the man, and the necessary transportation for the same, and such provisions as you will have to take.

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The latter, however, will be reduced to the smallest quantity possible, as it is supposed the country west of Bayou Macon can furnish a good supply of the substantials.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Railroad bridges and tunnels.

BRIDGEPORT TO CHATTANOOGA (29 MILES).

Over what.	Miles from first place.	At or near what place.	Length, in feet.	Height from water to track.	Spans.	Kind of bridge.	Remarks.
Tennessee	.....	Bridgeport	1,450	40	9	Howe truss	Partially burned; track on top of truss.
Do	1	.....	800	40	5	do	Track below; draw on eastern end.
Lowland	1½	.....	300	25	....	Trestle	Outlet for high water.
Do	6	.....	150	25	....	do	Do.
Nickajack Creek	6½	.....	200	30	3	Howe truss (covered).	
Dry Creek	7	.....	250	30	....	Trestle	
Wagon road	9½	.....	250	20	....	do	
Running Water Creek	13½	.....	300	107	5	Wooden arches	
	22	.....	7	6	....	Stone culvert.	
Lookout Creek	25	.....	300	30	....	Trestle	Trestles rest on piles.
Chattanooga Creek	27½	.....	200	30	....	do	Do.

CHATTANOOGA TO CLEVELAND (27 MILES).

Citico	2	.....	50	15	....	Stone culvert.	
	4	Tunnel *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chickamauga	6	.....	150	20	3	Wooden arches	
	10	Tyner's Station	25	8	....	Stone culvert.	
Ooltewah Creek	16	.....	50	18	....	Wooden arch.	
Candy's Creek	20	.....	50	18	....	Stone culvert.	
Black Fox	21½	.....	50	18	....	do	
Mill Pond	23	.....	50	10	....	do	

a Stone wall, 7 feet at base, 4½ at top; brick arch from 5 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick; through dirt; no shafts.

CLEVELAND TO KNOXVILLE (81 MILES).

Hiwassee	11	Charleston	500	30	3	Howe truss	Track on top.
Sweet Water	33	Reagan's	20	12	....	do	Do.
Do	36	Sweet Water	20	12	....	do	Do.
Do	37½	Johnson's	25	15	....	do	Do.
Do	.....	Sneed's	20	10	....	do	Do.
Do	.....	Cleveland's	20	15	....	do	Do.
Do	.....	Cleveland's Mill	20	15	....	do	Do.
Do	45	Bakeham's	20	20	....	do	Do.
Do	.....	Chesnut's	20	20	....	do	Do.
Tennessee	52	Loudon *a*	900	60	(?)	do	Has a draw.

a Five or six small bridges between Loudon and Knoxville.

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Railroad bridges and tunnels—Continued.

CHATTANOOGA TO DALTON (38¼ MILES).

Over what.	Miles from first place.	At or near what place.	Length, in feet.	Height from water to track.	Spans.	Kind of bridge.	Remarks.
Chickamauga Creek	6¼		150	25	3	Wooden arches	
Do	6¾		200	20	4	do	
Do	7¼		150	20	3	....do	
Spring Creek	9¼		150	10	15	Trestle	
Chickamauga Creek	12		150	20	3	Howe truss	
Do	13		150	20	3	....do	
Do	15	Graysville	150	20	3	....do	
Do	16¼		10	7	....	Trestle	
Do	21		150	25	3	Howe truss	
Do	21¼		150	25	3	....do	
Branch of Chickamauga.	24	Catoosa Platform.	150	20	3	...do	
	32¼	Tunnel *a*					
Branch of Mill Creek	34¼		20	15	...	Stone culvert.	
Mill Creek	35		200	20	4	Howe truss	
Do	35¼		200	20	4	....do	
Do	37		200	20	4	....do	

a Same as other tunnel. [See first note on p. 546.]

CLEVELAND TO DALTON (35 MILES).

Mill Creek	32		50	15	....	Stone culvert.	

DALTON TO KINGSTON (34 MILES).

Swamp Creek	8		250	25	....	Howe truss	
Oostenaula	14		500	30	(?)	Trestle and bridge.	Was 1,600 feet long; partly filled in.
Oothkaloga Creek	23¼		150	15	(?)	Howe truss	
Do	24		150	15	(?)	....do	

KINGSTON TO ROME (15 MILES).

Barnsley's Creek	4		150	20	....	Trestle	
(?)	10		150	20	....	....do	

KINGSTON TO ATLANTA (62 MILES).

Two Run Creek	3		150	20	....	Trestle	
Nance's Creek	7		150	20	....	...do	
Etowah River	*a* 14		500	142	....	Howe truss and trestle.	
Allatoona Creek	25		250	25	....	Trestle	
Proctor's Creek	32		150	20	....	...do	
Noonday Creek	37		150	20	....	...do	
Low Land	47		250	120	...	Built trestle	Viaduct.
Chattahoochee	55		400	50	....	Howe truss	Track on top.

a Two miles up Etowah River from railroad is C. S. Government furnace, rolling-mills, and grist-mills.

All bridges have stone piers and abutments except trestle bridges.

All officers discovering errors, will please inform this office.

Compiled by Capt. William E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers, chief topographical engineer, Army of the Cumberland.

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*Abstract from returns of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1863.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Department of the Cumberland	4,099	79,419	97,923	153,329	31	317
Department of the Ohio	1,793	33,879	42,537	62,581	32	126
Department of the Tennessee	4,305	76,594	99,398	132,928	80	233
Total	10,214	189,892	239,875	349,355	143	676
Total according to Grant's return	10,944	192,258	243,210	353,552	133	592

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Station.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General Headquarters	41	543	776	952	....	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fourth Army Corps (Granger):							
Headquarters	9	.....	9	9	....	.....	Blain's Cross-Roads.
First Division (Stanley)	384	7,168	8,941	14,078	....	18	Bridgeport, Ala.
Second Division (Sheridan)	310	5,614	6,501	14,417	....	17	Near Blain's Cross-Roads.
Third Division (Wood)	390	6,505	7,706	15,162	....	18	Blain's Cross-Roads.
Total Fourth Army Corps	1,093	19,287	23,157	43,661	....	53	
Hooker's command:							
Headquarters	8	.....	8	10	..	.....	Lookout Valley.
Eleventh Army Corps (Howard):							
Headquarters	12	105	140	159	....	.....	Do.
Second Division (Buschbeck)	133	2,510	3,279	5,067	....	.....	Do.
Third Division (Schurz)	194	3,080	3,995	6,127	....	.....	Do.
Artillery (Osborn)	14	488	554	687	....	23	Do.
Total Eleventh Army Corps	353	6,133	7,968	12,060	....	23	
Twelfth Army Corps (Slocum):							
Headquarters	16	181	241	309	....	.....	
First Division (Knipe)	245	4,638	5,379	7,598	2	20	
Second Division (Geary)	102	2,711	3,160	7,295	....	10	
Total Twelfth Army Corps	363	7,530	8,780	15,202	2	30	
Total Hooker's command	725	13,705	16,802	27,345	2	53	
Fourteenth Army Corps (Palmer):							
Headquarters	24	309	445	552	....	.....	Chattanooga.
First Division (Johnson)	289	6,653	8,385	13,759	....	17	Do.
Second Division (Davis)	337	6,684	8,007	10,327	....	18	Near Rossville, Ga.
Third Division (Baird)	268	5,633	6,904	12,146	....	18	Chattanooga.
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	918	19,279	23,741	36,784	....	53	
Cavalry Corps (Elliott):							
Headquarters	6	.....	6	6	....	.....	Near Talbott's Station.
First Division (McCook)	181	3,125	3,916	7,207	....	5	Do.
Second Division (Crook)	314	6,094	7,464	10,737	...	6	Pulaski, Tenn.
Total Cavalry Corps	501	9,219	11,386	17,950	...	11	
Artillery Reserve (Brannan)	75	2,070	2,276	2,683	16	109	Chattanooga.

* Compiled from subordinate returns.

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Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Station.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Miscellaneous:							
Engineer Brigade (Stanley)	52	871	1,161	1,886	....	.....	Chattanooga.
Pioneer Brigade (Buell)	41	924	1,399	1,903	....	.....	Do.
Spears' Brigade	77	1,308	1,709	2,235	....	.....	East Tennessee.
Unassigned*	89	2,161	2,653	3,510	....	.....	
District of Nashville (Rousseau):							
Headquarters	6	.....	6	6	....	.....	
Clarksville (A. A. Smith)	12	245	457	483	....	6	
Columbia (H. R. Mizner)	18	428	548	652	....	.....	
Fort Donelson (Brott)	11	250	446	480	....	4	
Gallatin (Paine)	46	669	862	1,022	....	7	
La Vergne (F. C. Smith)	20	480	603	670	....	.....	
McMinnville (Robinson)	23	665	842	888	....	.....	
Murfreesborough (Van Cleve)	151	3,428	4,255	5,214	4	5	
Nashville (R. S. Granger)	200	3,887	4,844	5,505	9	16	
Total District of Nashville	487	10,052	12,863	14,920	13	38	
Grand total Department of the Cumberland.	4,099	79,419	97,923	152,829	31	317	

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, December 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

10th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Burke.
Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

18th Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver.
21st Michigan, Capt. Benton D. Fox.
22d Michigan, Maj. Henry S. Dean.
18th Ohio, Col. Timothy R. Stanley.

PIONEER BRIGADE.

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

1st Battalion, Capt. John W. Elam.
2d Battalion, Capt. Correll Smith.
3d Battalion, Capt. William Clark.

* At Cedar Grove, Chattanooga, Mossy Creek, and Sullivan's Branch.

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FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. WILLIAM LEONARD.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID A. ENYART.

21st Illinois, Capt. Chester K. Knight.
38th Illinois, Capt. William C. Harris.
29th Indiana, Capt. Henry G. Davis.
31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Wheeler.
1st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Alva R. Hadlock.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John R. Hurd.
90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman.
101st Ohio, Col. Isaac M. Kirby.

Second Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES.

96th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John C. Smith.
115th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George A. Poteet.
35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mullen.
84th Indiana, Maj. Andrew J. Neff.
8th Kentucky, Maj. John S. Clark.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
40th Ohio, Capt. James Watson.
51st Ohio, Maj. David W. Marshall.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. BENNETT.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale.
75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
80th Illinois, Capt. James Cunningham.
84th Illinois, Maj. Caleb B. Cox.
9th Indiana (detachment), Lieut. Leander F. Weldin.
30th Indiana, Capt. Joseph W. Whitaker.
36th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Armstead T. M. Cockerill.
77th Pennsylvania, Capt. Joseph J. Lawson.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER SIMONSON.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Alfred Morrison.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Harry C. Cushing.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. George W. Dresser.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.

36th Illinois, Col. Silas Miller.
44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Col. James F. Jaquess.
74th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Kerr.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler.
22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck.
15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
24th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Theodore S. West.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Arba N. Waterman.
15th Indiana, Capt. Benjamin F. Hegler.
40th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Elias Neff.
51st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Comparet.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.
58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.
26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Young.
97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.

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Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
42d Illinois, Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
51st Illinois, Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
3d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt.
125th Ohio, Capt. Edward P. Bates.

Artillery.

Capt. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

25th Illinois, Capt. Samuel Houston.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray.
15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George Wilson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

6th Indiana, Capt. Allen W. Prather.
5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry.
6th Kentucky, Maj. Richard T. Whitaker.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
1st Ohio, Maj. Joab A. Stafford.
6th Ohio, Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
93d Ohio, Capt. Samuel B. Smith.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Chesley D. Bailey.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.
19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson.
59th Ohio, Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol.

Artillery.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Lieut. Samuel M. McDowell.

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ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Charles M. Harvey.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Detachment 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Thomas H. Soward.
Independent Company 8th New York Infantry, Capt. Anton Bruhn.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. ADOLPH BUSCHBECK.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. MINDIL.

33d New Jersey, Maj. David A. Peloubet.
134th New York, Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Col. Patrick H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Riedt.
73d Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles C. Cresson.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr.
136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee.
73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.

[illegible]st Illinois, Col. Charles H. Fox.
45th New York, Col. George von Amsberg.
143d New York, Col. Horace Boughton.
61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
82d Ohio, Col. James S. Robinson.

Second Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Capt. Emil Koenig.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
141st New York, Col. William K. Logie.
26th Wisconsin, Col. William H. Jacobs.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK HECKER.

82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
68th New York, Lieut. Col. Albert von Steinhausen.
75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Lieut. Addison N. Kidder.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Lieut. Adolph Schill.
1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. William Wheeler.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.

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TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

ESCORT.

4th Tennessee Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Pleasant Smith.

PROVOST GUARD.

10th Maine Battalion, Capt. John. Q. Adams.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL ROSS.

5th Connecticut, Col. Warren W. Packer.
20th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. William B. Wooster.
3d Maryland, Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg.
123d New York, Col. Archibald L. McDougall.
46th Pennsylvania, Col. James L. Selfridge.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
2d Massachusetts, Col. William Cogswell.
13th New Jersey, Col. Ezra A. Carman.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

Artillery.

Capt. HARRISON B. YORK.

Ohio Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.
Kentucky Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. George W. Nell.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John D. Woodbury.
4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. PATRICK.

5th Ohio, Maj. Henry E. Symmes.
7th Ohio, Maj. Frederick A. Seymour.
29th Ohio, Col. William T. Fitch.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Ahl.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS W. RALSTON.

29th Pennsylvania,* Col. William Rickards, jr.
109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Hugh Alexander.
111th Pennsylvania,* Col. George A. Cobham, jr.

Third Brigade.

Col. DAVID IRELAND.

60th New York, Col. Abel Godard.
78th New York, Lieut. Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.
102d New York, Col. James C. Lane.
137th New York, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge.
149th New York, Capt. Robert E. Hopkins.

Artillery.

Lieut. DAVID H. KINZIE.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Lieut. James D. McGill.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.

* On veteran furlough.

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FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L. Capt. John D. Barker.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th Michigan Infantry, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

104th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman.
38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
88th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.
33d Ohio, Capt. James H. M. Montgomery.
94th Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.
10th Wisconsin, Capt. Jacob W. Roby.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen.
11th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Melvin Mudge.
69th Ohio, Capt. Edward R. Black.
15th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. Albert Tracy.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Maj. John R. Edie.
16th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. William J. Slidell.
18th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. James Mooney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Capt. James L. Curry.
74th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Fisher.
78th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Archibald Blakeley.
79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Rudolph J. Weisbrod.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Francis E. Hale.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck.
3d Ohio, Capt. Leroy S. Bell.
98th Ohio, Maj. James M. Shane.
108th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Good.
113th Ohio, Maj. Lyne S. Sullivant.
121st Ohio, Maj. John Yager.

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Third Brigade.

Col. OSCAR F. HARMON.

85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.
110th Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James W. Langley.
52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Richard L. Dawley.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

82d Indiana, Capt. William C. Stineback.
11th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ogden Street.
17th Ohio, Capt. James W. Stinchcomb.
31st Ohio, Maj. John W. Free.
36th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol.
89th Ohio, Capt. John H. Jolly.
92d Ohio, Capt. John C. Morrow.

Second Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

75th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien.
87th Indiana, Capt. Richard C. Sabin.
101st Indiana, Maj. George W. Steele.
2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Capt. Samuel L'Hommedieu.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.

74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Myron Baker.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Robert M. Kelly.
10th Kentucky, Capt. Israel B. Webster.
18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
14th Ohio,* Maj. John W. Wilson.
38th Ohio,* Lieut. Col. William A. Choate.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. George M. Repp.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. William P. Stackhouse.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. George B. Rodney

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Capt. Marco B. Gary.
1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.

SECOND DIVISION.

Capt. JAMES H. STOKES.

Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.
1st Michigan Light, Battery D, Lieut. Henry B. Corbin.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery A, Capt. Ephraim P. Abbott.
Ohio Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Aaron C. Johnson.
Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.

*On veteran furlough.

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CHATTANOOGA.

Maj. CHARLES S. COTTER.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Henry J. Willits.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Capt. George Estep.
Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. Charles F. Nitschelm.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Lucius H. Drury.
1st Wisconsin Heavy, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

Maj. WALKER E. LAWRENCE.

1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Stephen W. Dorsey.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K, Capt. Lewis Heckman.

HARRISON'S LANDING, TENN.

Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Col. ARCHIBALD P. CAMPBELL.

2d Michigan, Maj. Benjamin Smith.
9th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Jordan.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James P. Brownlow.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.

2d Indiana, Maj. Joseph B. Presdee.
4th Indiana, Maj. Joseph P. Lesslie.
1st Wisconsin, Maj. William H. Torrey.
2d Tennessee, Col. Daniel M. Ray.
3d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Duff G. Thornburgh.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS.

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William T. Hoblitzell.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
7th Kentucky, Col. John K. Faulkner.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. SIPES.

3d Indiana, 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Robert Klein.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Matthewson T. Patrick.
4th Michigan, Maj. Horace Gray.
7th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James J. Seibert.
4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Second Brigade.

Col. ELI LONG.

2d Kentucky, Maj. Jesse J. Craddock.
1st Ohio, Maj. Thomas J. Patten.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.
10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith.

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*Third Brigade.**

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

92d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Sheets.
98th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana, Maj. William T. Jones.
72d Indiana, Maj. Henry M. Carr.

ARTILLERY.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Lieut. George J. Robinson.

UNATTACHED.

15th Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Palmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA.

Col. MARION C. TAYLOR.

10th Indiana, Maj. Job H. Van Natta.
44th Indiana, Maj. Joseph C. Hodges.
15th Kentucky, Maj. William G. Halpin.

SPEARS' BRIGADE.†

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

3d Tennessee, Col. William Cross.
5th Tennessee, Col. James T. Shelley.
6th Tennessee, Col. James A. Cooper.

UNASSIGNED.

39th Indiana (mounted infantry), Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
28th Kentucky (mounted infantry), Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone.
1st Michigan Engineers, Col. William P. Innes.

DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

POST OF NASHVILLE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

Ward's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

105th Illinois, Col. Daniel Dustin.
129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana, Col. Benjamin Harrison.
79th Ohio, Col. Henry G. Kennett.
102d Ohio, Lieut. Col. George H. Bowman.
13th Wisconsin, Col. William P. Lyon.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. John J. Ely.

Not Brigaded.

73d Indiana, Capt. Emanuel M. Williamson.
18th Michigan, Col. Charles C. Doolittle.
12th Indiana Battery,‡ Lieut. James A. Dunwoody.
20th Indiana Battery,‡ Lieut. John I. Morris.
Convalescents, etc., Capt. Ralph Hunt.

* Mounted infantry.
† In East Tennessee.
‡ Capt. James E. White commanding both batteries.

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CLARKSVILLE.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

83d Illinois (five companies), Capt. Joshua M. Snyder.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

FORT DONELSON.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

83d Illinois (five companies), Capt. John G. Hamrick.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

LA VERGNE.

Col. FRANKLIN C. SMITH.

102d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James M. Mannon.

COLUMBIA.

Col. HENRY R. MIZNER.

14th Michigan (mounted), Col. Henry R. Mizner.

GALLATIN AND VICINITY.

Brig. Gen. ELEAZER A. PAINE.

71st Ohio, Maj. James H. Hart.
106th Ohio, Col. Gustavus Tafel.
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.
5th Michigan Battery (detachment), Lieut. Charles M. Durand.

M'MINNVILLE.

Col. WILLIAM P. ROBINSON.

23d Missouri, Maj. Jacob A. Trumbo.
Union Home Guards (one company), Capt. James Clift.

MURFREESBOROUGH.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

Coburn's Brigade.

Col. JOHN COBURN.

33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Henderson.
85th Indiana, Col. John P. Baird.
19th Michigan, Col. Henry C. Gilbert.
22d Wisconsin, Col. William L. Utley.

Not Brigaded.

115th Ohio, Col. Jackson A. Lucy.
17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.
31st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Francis H. West.
1st Kentucky Battery, Lieut. John H. Mellen.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

8th Iowa Cavalry, Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James W. Scully.
12th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William R. Sellon.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
1st Kansas Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

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Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Stations.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	.....	16	16	...	.....	
Ninth Army Corps (Potter):							
Headquarters	30	365	491	564	....	4	Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn.
First Division (Ferrero)	199	2,696	3,396	6,618	....	10	Do.
Second Division (Hartranft)	96	1,489	1,961	3,452	....	8	Do.
Total Ninth Army Corps	325	4,550	5,848	10,634	....	22	
Twenty-third Army Corps (Cox):							
Headquarters	14	80	128	177	....	.....	Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
First Division (Boyle):							
Headquarters	10	7	17	17	....	.....	Louisville, Ky.
District of Eastern Kentucky (Gallup).	25	664	911	1,901	....	8	Louisa, Ky.
District of North Central Kentucky (Fry).	234	5,426	6,806	9,561	19	12	Camp Nelson, Ky.
District of Somerset (Garrard).	69	1,624	1,876	2,713	....	4	Somerset, Ky.
District of South Central Kentucky (Hobson).	134	2,769	3,479	4,340	12	19	Columbia, Ky.
District of Southwestern Kentucky (Maxwell).	85	1,839	2,289	2,592	1	27	Bowling Green.
Total First Division	557	12,329	15,378	21,124	32	70	
Second Division (Manson)	178	3,188	3,980	5,594	....	18	Strawberry Plains, Tenn.
Third Division (Hascall)	192	4,020	4,866	6,790	....	6	Do.
Total Twenty-third Army Corps.	941	19,617	24,302	33,685	32	94	
Left Wing Forces in Tennessee (Wilcox).	234	4,534	5,589	7,985	...	10	Near Maynardville, Tenn.
Cavalry Corps (Sturgis)	271	5,089	6,701	10,175	....	.....	Mossy Creek, Tenn.
Newport Barracks, Ky. (Eastman)	6	89	131	136	....	.....	
Grand total Department of the Ohio.	1,798	33,879	42,537	62,581	32	126	

Organization of the Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

HEADQUARTERS.

6th Indiana Cavalry (four companies), Col. James Biddle.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. William H. Graves.
Signal Corps, Capt. Nahum Daniels.

*Troops, with exceptions noted, at Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn.

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FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID MORRISON.

36th Massachusetts, Maj. William F. Draper.
8th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ralph Ely.
79th New York, Maj. William Simpson.
45th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Hills.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

29th Massachusetts, Col. Ebenezer W. Peirce.
27th Michigan, Maj. William B. Wright.
46th New York, Capt. Alphons Serviere.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward Overton, jr.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

2d Michigan, Capt. John V. Ruehle.
17th Michigan, Capt. Henry B. Androus.
20th Michigan, Maj. Byron M. Cutcheon.
100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Mathew M. Dawson.

Artillery.

2d New York Light, Battery L, Capt. Jacob Roemer.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED.

2d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Henry Howard, jr.
21st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George P. Hawkes.
48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Henry Pleasants.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. MOSES N. COLLINS.

35th Massachusetts, Capt. George P. Lyon.
11th New Hampshire, Capt. Leander W. Cogswell.
51st Pennsylvania, Maj. William J. Bolton.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. John C. H. von Sehlen.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.*
3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. Erskine Gittings.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

HEADQUARTERS.

McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron, Capt. John Dalzell.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

Louisville, Ky.

20th Kentucky, Capt. William B. Dunn.

* At Covington, Ky.

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*District of Eastern Kentucky.**

Col. GEORGE W. GALLUP.

14th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, jr.
39th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. David A. Mims.

District of Northern Central Kentucky.†

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. George W. Reed.
14th Kentucky Cavalry (five companies), Maj. John C. Eversole.
40th Kentucky, Col. Clinton J. True.
45th Kentucky, Maj. Nathan A. Brown.
47th Kentucky, Col. Andrew H. Clark.
6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Henry H. Pearson.
9th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. John W. Babbitt.
10th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Thaddeus Foote.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (six companies), Maj. Timothy S. Matthews.
5th Ohio Cavalry Battalion, Maj. John F. Ijams.
7th Rhode Island, Col. Zenas R. Bliss.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Michael L. Patterson.
10th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Brown.
12th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. John K. Miller.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Henry C. Lloyd.

District of Somerset.‡

Brig. Gen. THEOPHILUS T. GARRARD.

91st Indiana, Col. John Mehringer.
11th Kentucky Cavalry (four companies), Maj. William O. Boyle.
14th Kentucky Cavalry (three companies), Col. Henry C. Lilly.
49th Kentucky, Maj. Philos Stratton.
51st New York, Col. Charles W. Le Gendre.
7th Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Capt. William T. Simpson.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. John J. Hawes.

District of Southern Central Kentucky.§

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

63d Indiana (six companies), Col. James McManomy.
13th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. James W. Weatherford.
33d Kentucky, companies A, B, C, and D, Capt. William Knight, jr.
34th Kentucky, Company G, Capt. Christopher C. Hare.
35th Kentucky, Company B, Capt. Hendrick D. Baker.
87th Kentucky (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Benjamin J. Spaulding.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. John W. Neville.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion, Maj. William S. Irwin.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, 3d Battalion, Maj. Daniel W. Hoffman.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Walter S. Babcock.

District of Southwestern Kentucky.‖

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

26th Kentucky (seven companies), Maj. Ignatius E. Mattingly.
35th Kentucky (nine companies), Col. Edmund A. Starling.
48th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. Hester.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, 1st Battalion, Capt. Horace G. Whiting.

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*Troops at Louisa, Catlettsburg, etc.

†Troops at Booneville, Camp Nelson, Flemingsburg, Lexington, Mount Sterling, and Paris.

‡Troops at Barboursville, London, Point Isabel, Somerset, and Stanford.

§Troops at Cave City, Columbia, Glasgow, Muldraugh's Hill, Munfordville, New Haven, and Nolin.

‖Troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Russellville, and Smithland.

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SECOND DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL R. MOTT.

80th Indiana, Col. James L. Culbertson.
16th Kentucky, Col. James W. Gault.
25th Michigan, Capt. Samuel L. Demarest.
118th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Young.
Elgin (Illinois) Light Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wood.

Second Brigade.

Col. MARSHAL W. CHAPIN.

107th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry.
18th Kentucky, Col. William E. Hobson.
23d Michigan, Maj. William W. Wheeler.
111th Ohio, Maj. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Henshaw's (Illinois) Light Battery, Capt. Edward C. Henshaw.

THIRD DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. MILO S. HASCALL.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. REILLY.

117th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Brady.
12th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
44th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Lysander W. Tulleys.
100th Ohio, Col. Patrick S. Slevin.
104th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oscar W. Sterl.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. William H. Pease.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL CAMERON.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
24th Kentucky, Col. John S. Hurt.
103d Ohio, Col. John S. Casement.
8th Tennessee, Col. Felix A. Reeve.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.‡

Capt. ANDREW J. KONKLE.

Indiana Light, 24th Battery, Capt. Joseph A. Sims.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Joseph C. Shields.

CAVALRY CORPS.§

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. FRANK WOLFORD.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. SILAS ADAMS.

1st Kentucky, Capt. John B. Fishback.
11th Kentucky, Maj. Milton Graham.
12th Kentucky, Maj. James B. Harrison.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. EMERY S. BOND.

112th Illinois Infantry,‖ Maj. Tristam T. Dow.
8th Michigan, Maj. Henry C. Edgerly.
1st Tennessee Infantry,‖ Maj. John Ellis.

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*At Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek.
†At Strawberry Plains and Herrell's Ford.
‡At Knoxville.
§At Mossy Creek; detachment near Buffalo Creek. See also Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.
‖Mounted.

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Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES D. PENNEBAKER.

11th Kentucky Infantry,* Col. S. Palace Love.
27th Kentucky Infantry,* Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
45th Ohio Infantry,* Capt. Lewis Taylor.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. JOHN W. FOSTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

9th Michigan, Maj. Solomon P. Brockway.
2d Ohio, Maj. Dudley Seward.
7th Ohio, Maj. James McIntyre.

Second Brigade.

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

14th Illinois, Maj. Francis M. Davidson.
5th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Butler.
65th Indiana Infantry,* Capt. Walter G. Hodge.
9th Ohio (four companies), Maj. William D. Hamilton.

Artillery.

Illinois Light Battery, Capt. John H. Colvin.

LEFT WING FORCES IN EAST TENNESSEE.†

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. MAHAN.

115th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred J. Hawn.
2d North Carolina (mounted), Capt. Andrew J. Bahney.
23d Indiana Battery, Capt. James H. Myers.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Col. WILSON C. LEMERT.

86th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert W. McFarland.
129th Ohio, Company A, Capt. Frederick H. Stedman.
16th Illinois Cavalry (two battalions), Maj. Friedrich Schambeck.
4th Ohio Cavalry Battalion, Maj. Joseph T. Wheeler.‡
11th Tennessee Cavalry (five companies), Lieut. Col. Reuben A. Davis.
1st Michigan Light, Battery L, Lieut. Thomas Gallagher.
22d Ohio Battery, Lieut. George W. Taylor.§
1st Tennessee Light, Battery B, Lieut. James A. Childress.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. JACKSON.

116th Indiana, Col. William C. Kise.
118th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Elliott.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James W. Patterson.

Tazewell, Tenn.

Col. CHRISTIAN THIELEMANN.

34th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William Y. Dillard.
129th Ohio (eight companies), Col. Howard D. John.
3d Indiana Cavalry, Companies L (Lieut. George J. Langsdall) and M (Lieut. Thomas G. Sheaffer).
6th Indiana Cavalry (two battalions), Lieut. Col. Courtland C. Matson.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery M, Capt. Edward G. Hillier.

* Mounted.
† The First and Second Brigades and cavalry detachment near Maynardville.
‡ Reported on department return as at this place, but not borne on Willcox's return.
§ Capt. Henry McNeil, of this battery, commanding all the artillery at the post.

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Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Stations.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters[a]	23	124	201	381		...	Near Huntsville, Ala.
Fifteenth Army Corps (Logan):							
Headquarters	14	52	75	103			Scottsborough, Ala.
First Division (Osterhaus)	230	3,500	4,653	7,426		14	Woodville, Ala.
Second Division (M. L. Smith)	278	3,865	4,895	7,156		14	Bellefonte, Ala.
Third Division (J. E. Smith)	233	3,551	4,505	6,888		8	Larkinsville, Ala.
Fourth Division (Ewing)	302	4,942	5,969	8,038		14	Scottsborough, Ala.
Total Fifteenth Army Corps.	1,057	15,916	20,097	29,611	...	50	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut):							
Headquarters	8	...	8	9	...	...	Memphis, Tenn.
First Division (Tuttle)	286	3,675	4,900	6,318	...	14	La Grange, Tenn.
Left Wing (Dodge)	434	7,909	10,026	12,439	...	32	Pulaski, Tenn.
District of Columbus (A. J. Smith)	207	3,598	4,759	5,500	7	5	Columbus, Ky.
District of Corinth (Stevenson)	158	3,201	4,005	4,771	10	16	Corinth, Miss.
District of Memphis (Veatch)	179	4,127	6,015	6,815	61	8	Memphis, Tenn.
Cavalry Division (Grierson)	351	6,973	9,247	11,417	...	24	Do.
Troops in Arkansas*	444	7,998	10,843	18,341	...	30	
Total Sixteenth Army Corps.	2,017	37,471	49,803	65,610	78	129	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
Headquarters	23	53	131	143	...	...	Vicksburg, Miss.
First Division (Dennis)	237	4,325	5,692	7,324	2	16	Do.
Third Division (Leggett)	247	4,361	5,556	8,375		15	Do.
Fourth Division (Crocker)	251	5,116	6,097	7,818		16	Near Vicksburg.
Cavalry (Winslow)	96	2,095	2,654	3,794	...	4	Hebron, Miss.
Unattached Cavalry	6	125	165	225	...	...	Natchez, Miss.
Mississippi Marine Brigade (Ellet)	41	719	958	1,282	...	...	Goodrich's Landing, La.
U. S. Colored Troops (Hawkins)	305	6,289	8,044	8,365	...	3	Do.
Total Seventeenth Army Corps.[b]	1,208	23,083	29,297	37,326	2	54	
Grand total Department of the Tennessee.	4,305	76,594	99,398	132,928	80	233	

[a] Including detachment of the Sixteenth Illinois and Third U. S. Cavalry.
[b] The Second Division transferred to Fifteenth Army Corps.

Troops in the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS.

16th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A and B, Lieut. Solomon W. Kelly.
3d U. S. Cavalry, Capt. George W. Howland.
Signal Corps, Capt. Ocran H. Howard.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

HEADQUARTERS.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.
5th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Thomas T. Heath.
Signal Corps, Lieut. George H. McNary.

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* But see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 759.

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FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Col. MILO SMITH.

13th Illinois, Capt. George P. Brown.
26th Iowa, Capt. Nelson C. Roe.
30th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
76th Ohio, Col. William B. Woods.

Second Brigade.

Col. DAVID CARSKADDON.

4th Iowa, Maj. Samuel D. Nichols.
9th Iowa, Capt. Paul McSweeney.
31st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.
29th Missouri, Maj. Philip H. Murphy.
31st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. STONE.

25th Iowa, Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
12th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher.
17th Missouri, Maj. Francis Romer.
32d Missouri, Maj. Abraham J. Seay.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE FROEHLICH.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. William H. Gay.
2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Lieut. Louis Voelkner.
Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Louis Zimmerer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. NATHAN W. TUPPER.

55th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Theodore C. Chandler.
116th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James P. Boyd.
127th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.
13th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. John B. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.

83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio, Col. Edward Siber.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
54th Ohio, Maj. Robert Williams, jr.
4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton.

Artillery.

Capt. PETER P. WOOD.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Francis De Gress.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Second Brigade.

Col. CLARK R. WEVER.

56th Illinois, Capt. James P. Files.
17th Iowa, Maj. John F. Walden.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Christian Happel.
24th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80th Ohio, Maj. David Skeels.

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Third Brigade.

Col. JABEZ BANBURY.

93d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.
26th Missouri, Col. Benjamin D. Dean.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

Cogswell's (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Henry G. Eddy.
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. Edward G. Harlow.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.

26th Illinois, Maj. John B. Harris.
90th Illinois, Maj. Patrick Flynn.
12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.
100th Indiana, Maj. Ruel M. Johnson.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller.
15th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Austin E. Jaquith.
46th Ohio, Capt. Joshua W. Heath.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Samuel S. Smyth.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Albert Cudney.
1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Lieut. Byron M. Callender.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

114th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John F. King.
93d Indiana, Maj. Samuel S. Crowe.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois, Col. John D. McClure.
5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John W. Jefferson.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES L. GEDDES.

8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.
12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.

Artillery.

Capt. NELSON T. SPOOR.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. John A. Fitch.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Louis Kern.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

*Headquarters at La Grange; troops at Chewalla, Collierville, Germantown, La Grange, Memphis, and Pocahontas.

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LEFT WING.*

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS.

Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion, Capt. Milton Kemper.
Signal Corps, Capt. James M. McClintock.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES B. WEAVER.

52d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Bowen.
66th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.
2d Iowa, Capt. Ermon E. Mastick.
7th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.

Second Brigade.

Col. AUGUST MERSY.

9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips.
12th Illinois, Col. Augustus L. Chetlain.
66th Illinois, Maj. Andrew K. Campbell.
111th Illinois, Col. James S. Martin.
81st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams.

Third Brigade.

Col. MOSES M. BANE.

7th Illinois, Col. Richard Rowett.
50th Illinois, Maj. William Hanna.
57th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut.
39th Iowa, Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.
18th Missouri, Col. Madison Miller.

Artillery.

Capt. FREDERICK WELKER.

1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. R. Arndt.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Capt. Frederick Welker.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I, Capt. Benjamin Tannrath.
Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Jerome B. Burrows.

Fuller's Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. FULLER.

64th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Morrill.
27th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Zeph. S. Spaulding.
39th Ohio, Col. Edward F. Noyes.
43d Ohio, Col. Wager Swayne.
63d Ohio, Col. John W. Sprague.
18th Missouri Infantry (mounted), Company C, Capt. Edward S. Donnelly.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. George Robinson.
2d United States, Battery F, Lieut. Gustav Dey.

CAVALRY DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Ozro J. Dodds.
3d Illinois, Capt. Andrew B. Kirkbride.
7th Kansas, Maj. Francis M. Malone.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
6th Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD HATCH.

6th Illinois, Maj. Charles W. Whitsit.
7th Illinois, Col. Edward Prince.
9th Illinois, Maj. Henry B. Burgh.
2d Iowa, Maj. Datus E. Coon.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Jason B. Smith.

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* Headquarters at Pulaski; troops at Culleoka, Lynnville, Pulaski, and Reynolds' Station.

† Headquarters at Memphis; troops at Camp Davies, Collierville, Corinth, Germantown, La Grange, Memphis, Pocahontas, and Saulsbury, and "in the field."

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Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

25th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander.
32d Wisconsin, Col. James H. Howe.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Charles S. Cooper.

Detached Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, jr.

2d Illinois, Capt. Franklin Moore.
15th Illinois, Col. George A. Bacon.
4th Missouri (eight companies), Maj. Edward Langen.
19th Pennsylvania, Col. Alexander Cummings.
7th Tennessee, Col. Isaac R. Hawkins.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS.*

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

Cairo, Ill.

Brig. Gen. HUGH T. REID.

58th Illinois (three companies) and detachments, Lieut. Col. Isaac Rutishauser.

Island No. 10, Tenn.

Capt. RUFUS S. BENSON.

32d Iowa, Company H, Lieut. Orlando A. Lesh.
32d Iowa, Company K, Lieut. Gideon Wheeler.

Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
178th New York, Col. Edward Wehler.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.

58th Illinois (six companies), Col. William F. Lynch.
122d Illinois, Col. John I. Rinaker.
13th Tennessee Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. John F. Gregory.

Union City, Tenn.

Col. JOHN J. CLADEK.

35th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William A. Henry.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Companies D and M, Capt. Ferdinand Hanson.
14th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Newbold.
32d Iowa, Companies B, E, and I, Capt. Amos B. Miller.
16th United States, Company A, 2d Battalion, Capt. Solomon S. Robinson.
2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery, A. D. (nine companies), Col. Charles H. Adams.

DISTRICT OF CORINTH, MISS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.

Post of Corinth.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE.

1st Alabama, A. D., Col. James M. Alexander.
108th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Reuben L. Sidwell.
113th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George R. Clarke.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
1st West Tennessee, A. D., Maj. Robert Cowden.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Gustave Dachsel.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Fletcher H. Chapman.
14th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Francis W. Morse.
1st Alabama Siege Artillery, Company A, A. D., Capt. Lionel F. Booth.
1st Alabama Siege Artillery, Company B, A. D., Capt. John H. Baker.
1st Alabama Siege Artillery, Company C, A. D., Capt. William T. Smith.
1st Alabama Siege Artillery, Company D, A. D., Capt. Delos Carson.

* Or Sixth Division.

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Moscow, Tenn.

2d West Tennessee, A. D., Col. Frank A. Kendrick.
Engineer Regiment of the West (Missouri), Col. Henry Flad.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES D. MURRAY.

117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.

Gilbert's Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

49th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William W. Bishop.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.

Near Memphis.

7th and 9th Louisiana, A. D. (detachment), Col. John Phillips.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. William E. Hearsey.

Fort Pickering.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

1st Tennessee Light Battery, A. D., Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, A. D., Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.
Provisional Encampment, Maj. Thomas J. Newsham.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS.

4th Independent Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. John S. Foster.
Signal Corps, Capt. Lucius M. Rose.

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK A. STARRING.

72d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton.
58th Ohio, Capt. Andrew Gallfy.
16th Wisconsin, Maj. Thomas Reynolds.
1st Kansas Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Newell W. Spicer.

Second Brigade.

Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.

11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
95th Illinois, Maj. William Avery.
14th Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward.
17th Wisconsin, Maj. Donald D. Scott.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
13th Iowa, Maj. William A. Walker.
15th Iowa, Col. William W. Belknap.
16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS D. MAURICE.

Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Henry Hunter.
1st Missouri Light, Battery C, Lieut. Wendolin Meyer.
1st Missouri Light, Battery M, Lieut. John H. Tiemeyer.
Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Amos H. Worley.
Ohio Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. William L. Newcomb.

*Or Fifth Division.

†At Vicksburg.

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Cavalry.

2d Wisconsin, Maj. Harry E. Eastman.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.

20th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bradley.
29th Illinois, Col. Loren Kent.
31st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Pearson.
45th Illinois, Maj. John O. Duer.
124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

20th Ohio, Capt. Francis M. Shaklee.
32d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets.
68th Ohio, Maj. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio, Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
17th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Smith.
30th Illinois, Col. Warren Shedd.
81st Illinois, Maj. Thomas Hightower.
7th Missouri, Col. William S. Oliver.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS.

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Edgar H. Cooper.
2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
1st Michigan Light, Battery H, Lieut. Marcus D. Elliott.
Ohio Light, 3d Battery. Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

Cavalry.

2d Wisconsin, Company H, Capt. Ernest J. Meyers.

FOURTH DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH.

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
53d Illinois, Maj. Rolland H. Allison.
3d Iowa, Maj. George W. Crosley.
33d Wisconsin, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS HALL.

14th Illinois, Maj. John F. Nolte.
15th Illinois, Col. George C. Rogers.
46th Illinois, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.
76th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Jones.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

28th Illinois, Maj. Hinman Rhodes.
32d Illinois, Lieut. Col. George H. English.
23d Indiana, Maj. Henry C. Ferguson.
53d Indiana, Maj. Warner L. Vestal.
12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James K. Proudfit.

Artillery.

Capt. JOHN W. POWELL.

2d Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Walter H. Powell.
2d Illinois Light, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Harlow P. McNaughton.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Edward Spear, jr.

* Headquarters Second and Third Brigades and the artillery at Vicksburg; First Brigade reported at Big Black.

† Headquarters Vicksburg, First Brigade at Hebron, Second Brigade at Camp Cowan, and Third Brigade at Natchez.

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Cavalry.

11th Illinois, Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

CAVALRY.

*Winslow's Brigade.**

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

4th Illinois (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Martin R. M. Wallace.
5th Illinois, Maj. Abel H. Seley.
11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien H. Kerr.
4th Iowa, Maj. Alonzo B. Parkell.
10th Missouri, Maj. Frederick W. Benteen.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET.

1st Infantry, Maj. David S. Tallerday.
1st Cavalry Battalion, Maj. James M. Hubbard.
Pennsylvania (Segebarth's) Battery C, Capt. Daniel P. Walling.
Ram Fleet, Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

Goodrich's Landing.

1st Arkansas, A. D., Col. William F. Wood.
10th Louisiana, A. D., Col. Frederick M. Crandal.
11th Louisiana, A. D., Col. Van E. Young.
3d Mississippi, A. D., Col. Richard H. Ballinger.
1st Mississippi Cavalry †, A. D., Col. Embury D. Osband.
1st Battery Louisiana Light Artillery, A. D., Capt. Isaac B. Goodloe.

Vicksburg.

1st Mississippi, A. D., Col. A. Watson Webber.
2d Mississippi, A. D., Col. George M. Ziegler.
8th Louisiana, A. D., Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
12th Louisiana, A. D., Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
1st Mississippi Heavy Artillery, A. D., Col. Herman Lieb.

Natchez, Miss.

6th Mississippi, A. D., Col. Absalom S. Smith.
2d Mississippi Heavy Artillery, A. D., Col. Bernard G. Farrar.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 13, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 1.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

If General Foster is relieved General McPherson or General Schofield would suit me to fill his place, but both are ranked by generals already in the Department of the Ohio. I would recommend, therefore, the appointment of General W. F. Smith to major-general, and rank dated back to his first appointment and he given the command. If it is in contemplation to give General Smith a higher command, either of the officers named or General Parke will suit me.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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*At Hebron and Natchez.
† At Skipwith's Landing.

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CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S DIVISION,
October 20, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: General Wheeler's order directing me—

To turn over to General Roddey the companies he may designate for the purpose of driving out cattle from the north bank of the river for the use of the corps,

has just been received. I would respectfully protest against the liberty given to another officer to make details from my command *ad libitum*, leaving me no discretion in the matter. I cannot but look upon it as an imputation upon my judgment and capacity to make such details when needed. I have not the slightest objection to my men serving under General Roddey, but believe I am justified in objecting to an order so unusual in its character.

I am, major, respectfully, yours,

WILL T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

MERIDIAN *October* 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

President Davis has been here but started for Mobile this morning.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., October 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding, &c., Grenada, Miss.:

GENERAL: A telegram was sent you of this date, directing that all negro men, able-bodied, within your field of operations be sent immediately to this point for Government work. This labor is greatly needed. The principal reason for the order is to be found in the fact that every negro fit to be made a soldier of is put by the enemy in his ranks. It is important and necessary to check this in every possible way. The old men, women, and children will be allowed to remain.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October* 20, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Enterprise:

General Loring telegraphs that the enemy moved rapidly back to Big Black by the way of Bolton.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 220. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., October* 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Major-General French will establish his headquarters at Brandon. He will assume command of McNair's, and Ector's brigades, now there.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR NEW MARKET,
October 21, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the position of the enemy's cavalry in North Alabama.

The enemy is 3,000 or 4,000 strong at Maysville under command of General Crook. General Mitchell's division is between that point and Stevenson, about Paint Rock bridge. Their wagon train arrived yesterday; for three or four days past they have been foraging on citizens entirely. They occupy Salem, Winchester, and Decherd in force, also Columbia and that neighborhood.

I have taken 12 prisoners from various commands and sent them over the river.

The command which Colonel Holman had organized consists of five small companies, recently commanded by Captain George. He being sick, the command is broken up and doing nothing at present. They are all anxious to have a commander, but no suitable man is on this side of the river.

Captain Gurley was captured yesterday, and the Yankee provost-marshal was heard to say that he would be hung.

I have to-day sent in a scout to Tennessee to learn something more definite of the disposition of the enemy's forces there.

I herewith inclose you the names of the men, whom I have on duty with me, besides the one who was detailed at your headquarters,* all belonging to the Fourth Regiment Alabama Volunteers. These men are of great service to me by being acquainted with all the country between the river and Murfreesborough, and if you want any information about any particular point I can furnish it.

The bearer knows where to find me, if you have any further instructions.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MANSTON,
Lieutenant and Scout, C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Twelve Miles West of Tuscumbia, Oct. 21, 1863—5 o'clock.

Brigadier-General RODDEY:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee directs me to say that he has information that you are ordered to report to him, and he presumes you have already received the order from General Bragg.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 8 men.

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He directs that you cross the river with your command immediately, and communicate with him as soon as you have crossed. The Yankees are in force at Cane Creek, advancing toward Tuscumbia, and he is retarding their progress.

Very respectfully,

W. D. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October* 21, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

Order Featherston's brigade to Canton.

By command of General J. E. Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *October* 21, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

General Johnston, with the President, will go to Jackson to-day. He wishes to see you there as early to-morrow as practicable.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Jackson, via Canton.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., October 21, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am credibly informed that while the enemy's forces were endeavoring to concentrate against me in my recent expedition against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in addition to other outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens, they made it a point to visit the houses in which I had had my headquarters, and, when they did not entirely consume, to injure them as much as possible by destroying their furniture and clothing, and wantonly wasting their supplies of forage and provisions.

These people had been guilty of no offense except that of extending their hospitality to myself and staff. In addition to this they burned the villages of Wyatt and Chulahoma (the latter without any provocation whatever), and desolated the plantations along their route, burning corn-cribs, &c., and driving off horses and cattle.

I have not been able to capture any of those engaged in the perpetration of these acts, but I would respectfully ask whether some means of retaliation cannot be adopted to prevent the repetition of such outrages.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., October 21, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Unless the Yazoo and Yalabusha Rivers are obstructed before the winter rains set in, the enemy will be able to move up them in light-draught boats and cut off my communications with Canton and even with Grenada.

I am informed by planters living on these streams that they are willing to undertake with their own hands the work of obstructing them by felling trees, &c., so as effectually to prevent navigation if the Government will enter into a contract with them for that purpose.

Shall I take any steps in the matter?

Your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Charleston, S. C., October 21, 1863.

Col. M. H. WRIGHT,
Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.:

COLONEL: In order to make the works constructed for the defense of Atlanta effective, the timber must be cut down in front of the lines for a distance of, say, 900 to 1,000 cubic yards, and the cutting should be continuous.

The true rule should be to clear away as far as our own guns can command the ground well and no farther, as the ranges of the enemy's artillery are generally greater than ours. The work ought to be commenced at once, as it will require some time to complete it; the forest in front of the batteries to be cleared away first. In all cases have the trees thrown from the lines and the branches that stand up from the felled trees cut off so that they may offer no cover. The stumps ought not to be high.

As to damages for putting up works on private lands and cutting timber, they should be assessed by impartial and intelligent persons. A good plan (one that we have resorted to in previous cases) is to appoint an officer of good judgment and the local proprietors to select a second, to make the appraisements and report the same to the engineer officer (Captain Grant) for transmission to the Engineer Bureau. That office will have the appraisement examined and make such indorsements thereon as may be thought just and proper, and then forward them to the Attorney-General, whose duty it is by law to examine them, and, if the claims be well founded, to ask Congress to appropriate for their payment. Should the two appraisers fail to agree they must choose a third as umpire. In each case the property damaged should be described with care. I would like to have the indorsements of yourself and Captain Grant on the appraisements before they are forwarded to the Engineer Bureau.

It is not necessary to apply to Richmond concerning the exterior lines. If you have the labor, press them forward at once, particularly on the front. Direct Captain Grant to apply to the Engineer

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Bureau for all necessary funds. If needed a reasonable supply of intrenching tools, axes, &c., can be sent him on his application, but I hope you have sufficient from the battle-field of Chickamauga.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General and Chief of Engineer Bureau.

ABINGDON, *October* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

I am detained here now for want of shoes. May I ask you will hurry them forward? When may I expect them?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *October* 22, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge, via Chickamauga:

Your telegram received. I will move on the enemy as soon as practicable, which will be in two or three days. Will inform you when I move.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *October* 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

I understand that General Meade has fallen back to his intrenched camp, and General Lee this side of the Rappahannock. If so, might not a few thousand of General Lee's infantry be sent here to aid in the effort to drive Burnside from East Tennessee? They are greatly needed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 22, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Expedition:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson's division has been ordered to proceed by rail to Charleston to-night to re-enforce and co-operate with you. General J. is ordered to report to you when he reaches Charleston (by courier or otherwise). He has also been directed to leave a brigade there to cover the bridge.

Please have orders for General Jackson on his arrival in Charleston.

The news from Philadelphia enlivened our soldiers greatly.

Very respectfully,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

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HDQRS. 35TH AND 48TH TENNESSEE REGIMENTS,
Near Georgetown, Tenn., October 22, 1863.

General STEVENSON,
Commanding at Charleston and Loudon, E. Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: I am commanding the Thirty-fifth and Forty-eighth Tennessee Regiments at this point, numbering about 400 men. I was sent here to gather up wheat and put three mills in operation, and to gather up stock for the army. Have been very successful in both. I am also picketing the Tennessee River from Igou's to Blythe's Ferry with my infantry and a few mounted [men] whom I have in my command.

The enemy has fortified and done a good deal of ditching on the opposite side at Blythe's Ferry. They have also ditched on the island at that point to protect them while hauling corn from the island. Colonel Cooper, commanding a regiment in Spears' brigade, is in command of about 400 men at Blythe's Ferry. I have a good company of infantry guarding that point stationed on this side. Spears' headquarters are located on Sale Creek. The remainder of his brigade is with him. Byrd, commanding brigade of cavalry, is located at Post Oak Springs above.

I have scouts who go across the river every night. They report that Joe Clift, owning a mill on opposite [shore], and who has been grinding for the Federals, applied to General Spears on last Tuesday or Wednesday for a guard for his mill. General Spears replied that they were under marching orders and liable to move at any moment, consequently he could not furnish it. General Spears told Joe Clift that the Federal forces in East Tennessee were in a precarious situation; that our troops were marching on them from above and below, and that he was fearful they would be cut off. The Union men and private soldiers are of the opinion that Rosecrans is preparing for a retrograde movement; that he could not support his army where he now is very long.

Rosecrans sent 1,000 wagons across Walden's Ridge by the Poe road, loaded with sick, wounded, and other surplus, as the Yankees say, on last Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday night four or five batteries passed up by Sale Creek in the direction of Post Oak Springs or Smith's Cross-Roads as though they were hunting out a road to Middle Tennessee or getting forage for their stock or going to East Tennessee. Our scout was not able to ascertain which. They were nearly starved, as they pressed General Spears' corn as they went up by Sale Creek. They had a general rip and cursing spell. They said that their horses had had no forage for forty-eight hours.

Some of the gassing, boasting officers brag that Rosecrans had received 60,000 re-enforcements and would hold his position, while others of his men and officers said that he had not received one-half that number and could not hold it.

I have thus summed up and penned down the various items of information acquired by my scouts on the opposite side of the river. You can weigh it and judge for yourself. I hope if anything of importance should occur above you will let me know, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. HILL,
Colonel, &c.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
2½ *Miles from Philadelphia, October* 22, 1863—9.30 o'clock.

Major-General STEVENSON:

The colonel commanding directs me to say he has no further definite information beyond what he has already reported concerning the strength of the enemy. Two regiments have been sent forward this morning with instructions to proceed until the enemy is developed.

Our brigade occupies the right and Colonel Morrison's the left of railroad. Colonel Morrison's pickets were fired on during the night and this morning in the road leading from Philadelphia and Loudon to Tipton.

A large number of cavalry have straggled to the rear; it is hoped you have arrested all such and turned them back. The officer at Charleston has been instructed to arrest all who go that far.

By order of Col. G. G. Dibrell, commanding brigade:

DIXON A. ALLISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, TENN., *October* 22, 1863.

Maj. JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I received a dispatch this evening from a lieutenant whom I sent in charge of a scouting party, that he has visited Kincannon's Ferry, Bunker Hill, and Bly[the's] Ferry. He reports Federal force on the opposite bank of the river at Blythe's Ferry, which he learns is General Spears' command, about 2,000 strong; that the officer in charge of our picket on this side says they seem to be quiet now.

Very respectfully,

N. J. LILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—The foot pontoon is completed. Captured train all safe on this side of river. Four hundred and fifty-five Federal prisoners have arrived; 424 shipped to Atlanta this evening. There are a few citizens and negroes among them. What shall I do with them?

N. J. L.

ROGERSVILLE, ALA., *October* 22, 1863.

General BRAGG:

GENERAL: Inclosed find orders* sent me. I will of course obey them immediately, and report to General Lee.

I regret exceedingly having to make the crossing, as my arrangements are already made for a Tennessee raid. Reliable information indicates the enemy 700 strong at Columbia, 300 at Franklin, one regiment at Shelbyville, three at Murfreesborough, none at Pulaski, Fayetteville, or Athens. There is a force variously estimated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad above Huntsville, but there is

* See Pickett to Roddey, p. 573.

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nothing to prevent my making a successful expedition into Tennessee. I, however, have full confidence in the detachments sent out doing great damage to the road. If you will send me some torpedoes, I will put them under the track to a certainty.

Yours, respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Canton, October 22, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

COLONEL: If it is designed to fortify Yazoo City it is best to commence the work of repairing the road for the purpose between here and that place. The bridges are mostly destroyed and the road sadly in need of repairs. If not used for the purpose indicated, it will be of great service in bringing out of the country between Big Black and the Yazoo Rivers large quantities of grain, &c. Besides building the bridge across Pearl River at Smith's, the road from there to Morton needs a good deal of work. We may be enabled to get it done by negro labor. The season is advancing, and if anything is proposed toward obstructing the Coldwater River and Yazoo Pass, the earlier it is commenced the better.

I doubt the practicability of felling trees across Coldwater, even if it is done on the "Second bank," as it is called. The river rises to such an extent as will prevent steamers of the draught that can come through the pass to float over them. I was told that the enemy had cut away all the trees near the pass to prevent further obstruction, and General Chalmers, who is near Coldwater and the pass, can ascertain, and if practicable, effect the object. I have thought it was best to make these suggestions for the reason that it was overlooked last year until it was too late. The river is down now and a thorough examination can be effected. We will require a large force to sustain the parties constructing the fort. As soon as the enemy is informed they will re-enforce to prevent it, and a battle must ensue.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, October 22, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: After many disappointments and much labor I have succeeded in collecting and organizing the scattered and independent cavalry in North Mississippi into some military order, and have divided my command into three brigades, as follows:

Slemons' brigade, Col. W. F. Slemons commanding:

2d Arkansas Cavalry, Captain Cochran commanding, effective strength.	120
7th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth commanding, effective strength	210
3d Mississippi State Cavalry, Col. John McGuirk commanding, effective strength	450

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Slemons' brigade, Col. W. F. Slemons commanding—Continued.	
19th Battalion Cavalry, Col. J. Z. George commanding, effective strength	350
Duff's (Mississippi) Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff commanding, effective strength	200
Total	1,330
McCulloch's brigade, Col. Robert McCulloch commanding:	
2d Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch commanding, effective strength	250
1st Mississippi Partisans, Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis commanding, effective strength	310
Cavalry Battalion, Waul's (Texas) Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Willis commanding, effective strength	450
12th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. W. M. Inge commanding, effective strength	250
18th Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers commanding, effective strength	225
Total	1,485
Richardson's brigade, Col. R. V. Richardson commanding:	
12th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Green commanding, effective strength	300
13th Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Neely commanding, effective strength	200
Marshall's Battalion	128
Lowry's (Mississippi) State Cavalry	200
Harris' (Mississippi) State Battalion	150
Davenport's (Mississippi) State Battalion	125
Total	903

These arrangements have been made since I was placed in command of all the cavalry in North Mississippi. I presume that Brigadier-General Ferguson will soon return to command at his old post, and will take charge again of the troops now under Colonel Richardson. The other brigades I hope will be permitted to remain permanently as they now are, and I write this to ask the promotion of Col. Robert McCulloch, of the Second Missouri, and Col. W. F. Slemons, of the Second Arkansas. They have been in the cavalry service since the commencement of the war, and are both highly deserving of promotion. Colonel McCulloch has been recommended for promotion several times before, and was informed recently that as soon as a brigade could be organized for him, he would be promoted. If the promotions are made, I ask that Colonel McCulloch be made the senior by one day.

Many of my men are unarmed and poorly equipped, but these deficiencies are being supplied as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *October* 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

An order from the Commissary-General has reached here for portion of the beef-cattle held by myself for use of the Army of Tennessee. Major Dameron forwards 2,000 of his own purchase and asks for 3,000 head from myself. What shall I do?

W. E. MOORE,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, October* 23, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. D. Leadbetter is announced as chief of the department of engineers on the staff of the commanding general.

II. Capt. S. W. Presstman is assigned to the command of the engineer troops of the army.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 23–29, 1863.—For correspondence, etc., relating to the re-opening of the Tennessee River by the Union forces, see Part I, pp. 220–222.]

SWEET WATER, TENN.,
October 23, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

DEAR SIR: After my best respects to you, as you requested me to write you when I last saw you in Richmond, I do so at this time. I was anxious to see you when you were at Chickamauga, but I was engaged then in trying to get up an expedition to move from Cleveland to this point and drive Colonel Wolford's command back, which was laying waste this section of country and my county. General Bragg ordered two brigades of cavalry to advance along the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

I proposed a plan to Major-General Stevenson, who was to follow with a small infantry division, which he adopted. We had one brigade in the rear of the enemy, and ready to make the attack when a flag of truce met our forces. Colonel Dibrell, who was commanding General Forrest's old brigade, did not feel willing to advance and disregard the flag and surrendered the command to me. I knew then that the attack should be made or Colonel Morrison's brigade would all be cut to pieces and captured, so I carried out my programme and routed Colonel Wolford's brigade, and such a rout I never saw, and if the men had acted as true soldiers and not commenced plundering their train, &c., I would have captured over half his command. We captured about 500 prisoners, the same of horses or more, and the same of arms, all their wagon trains, six pieces of artillery, horses and harness complete. We lost 13 men killed and some 60 prisoners. The enemy lost, killed, about 35, and many wounded. It was a grand victory.

The enemy now hold Loudon, 28 miles south of Knoxville. I am of the opinion that General Burnside is sending a large force to that point for the purpose of advancing toward Chattanooga. I hope all may go well here. Major-General Stevenson has arrived.

In conclusion I am sorry to say that our Vicksburg prisoners in East Tennessee are not reporting for duty. Our people who have been and are within the enemy's lines are very disheartened.

My brigade has not been exchanged yet. I have or had sent to Fort Delaware 550 men from Big Black, Miss., and paroled at Vicks-

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burg 800 men; many have died. Now if I could get the authority to turn the true men of my three regiments and my old Third Tennessee Regiment into mounted infantry, I could do good service for the Government. My opinion is that out of the seven regiments paroled at Vicksburg we will not get out of the enemy's lines more than three regiments, and they all would make a fine mounted command.

I am, as ever, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Express gratification at his success. Doubt whether horses could be obtained. Would advise, however, that he confer with General Bragg, through whom any application to change the character of the troops should be made.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Somerville, Tenn., October* 23, 1863.

I. Pursuant to orders from the War Department, Col. C. H. Tyler will report to Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson for assignment to duty in command of the cavalry formerly stationed in Western Virginia, relieving Col. George B. Hodge in command of said troops.

II. In parting with Colonel Hodge the major-general commanding tenders his thanks to this gallant officer for the services he has rendered.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
October 23, 1863.

General L. POLK,
Atlanta, Ga.:

You are relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee and will relieve Lieutenant-General Hardee of the command of the troops he has been organizing in the Department of Mississippi. I leave to-night for Mobile, will remain to-morrow and next day at that place, and then proceed by railroad to Montgomery. Would be glad to meet you at either place, as may be convenient to you.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
October 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: The President directs me to inform you that Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee has been relieved from duty in your department,

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and Lieut. Gen. L. Polk has been assigned to duty in your department, relieving Lieutenant-General Hardee in the command of the troops he has been organizing.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Abbeville, October 23, 1863.

General S. D. LEE:

GENERAL: When you were here your time was so much occupied that I had no opportunity of talking with you, and I feel great embarrassment in opening to you the subject of this communication lest I should seem officious. The enemy has pressed every man he could spare to Rosecrans, and "the Mississippi River," in the language of their newspapers, "has been left to the protection of their gun-boats." If Memphis could be taken, it would undo all that was accomplished by Grant at Vicksburg and compel the re-enforcements now going to Rosecrans to come back, and it has occurred to me that the infantry now in Mississippi could not be better employed than in taking Memphis.

You would have railroad transportation sufficient for ordnance and commissary stores up to Panola, 70 miles from Memphis. My cavalry could cover the movement and cut the railroad so as to prevent re-enforcements from Corinth, and Memphis could be taken without much resistance. General Jackson's cavalry could in the mean time prevent the enemy from reaching Meridian. The whole distance from Canton to Memphis is 170 miles and can be made easily in ten days.

Such a move would take them by surprise and strike terror into the enemy. We could hold the place long enough to get immense quantities of valuable supplies if not longer, and, if compelled to leave, could destroy the largest depot of supplies in the southwest.

If these suggestions are not considered sound, I hope they will not be regarded as officious.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you, in reply to your communication of the 11th instant, that since the date, and prior to the receipt, of your letter, General Pillow, having been summoned to Richmond for conference, has received instructions, of which you were duly informed on the 14th instant, which will continue at least for a time, and it is believed for the benefit of the service, the delegation of authority heretofore intrusted

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to him to be exercised in subordination to yourself. If, however, such supervision is not desired by you, you can be relieved of it and General Pillow required to report directly to the War Department.

You are in error in supposing that instructions have been given that none of the conscripts referred to are to be assigned to your command. The instructions were that all should not be sent to the commands of yourself and General Bragg, but that an equitable proportion, according to the number of regiments from the several States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, in the Army of Virginia, should also be assigned to that army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Macon, Miss., October 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: The Governor directs me to say that if he properly understands your proposition through Colonel Harvie, in relation to the mounted men in the State service, which is simply to distribute all the men in the unattached companies and battalions among the companies and regiments immediately under the command of Brigadier-General Chalmers, that he cannot consent to this. The majority of the men organized last spring are mounted on horses impressed for that purpose. These horses belong to the State of Mississippi, and must be kept together in some way. To distribute the men as you desire would in effect place their horses beyond the reach of the State authorities, and a heavy loss would necessarily be the result. The Governor is entirely willing to assemble these unattached commands and consolidate them so as to make the companies up to at least the maximum number required by law, and then turn them over to the Confederate service. If these men are to go into new organizations, His Excellency can see no reason why this proposition should not be acceptable.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. RIVES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[First indorsement.*]

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., November 26, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Under your instructions I called on Governor Pettus, in Macon, on the 22d October, 1863, and stated that I was there for the purpose of carrying out the arrangement he had made with His Excellency President Davis, in reference to transferring the State organizations to the Confederate service. I further said that it was desirable to assemble all the unattached companies, and suggested some point near General Chalmers' command, stating that it would be necessary to fill up existing organizations to the legal standard before they

*Letter of Johnston to Rives, October 24, 1863 (see p. 588), was forwarded with the communication bearing this indorsement.

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could be turned over to the Confederate service. The Governor did not seem to understand me, and said he could do nothing till the Legislature met; that there were horses and different descriptions of property impressed by the State now in possession of these companies, and he could not take the responsibility of acting until authorized by the Legislature. I suggested that the 40 cents per diem authorized by law could be paid by the paymaster to any one selected by himself to collect it on the part of the State; but he would come to no decision and requested me to return the next day. I did so, but he had come to no conclusion, except that he would assemble the companies, and I left him with the understanding that he would apprise me by mail as soon as the matter could be acted upon.

Respectfully,

E. J. HARVIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, November 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the President.

Governor Pettus never carried out the arrangement agreed upon during the President's visit to Mississippi. Governor Clark has referred the subject to the State Legislature.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

DECEMBER 3, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

DECEMBER 5, 1863.

There has been, evidently, a misapprehension, and as the subject has been referred to the Legislature, it is now too late to restore the case to its original position.

The proposition agreed on was, that the mounted troops raised by the State should be turned over to the Confederate Government in organized bodies made to conform to the law; that the State being owner of the horses, could be allowed to draw the per diem provided to be paid for their use and risk; and the arms and equipments should be paid for as is usual in like cases.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 252. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., October 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XXVI. The execution of the conscript laws will be suspended in the following named counties in the State of Georgia until otherwise ordered: Rabun, Towns, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Gilmer, Fannin, and Union.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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LEXINGTON, *October* 24, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Let me give you my plan for winding up this campaign gloriously for our army.

General Lee will probably not engage in any further active operations this fall. Send Ewell to Bristol by rail, thence to Knoxville, by land march where he will encounter the enemy and he will easily defeat him. Then let him march down the Tennessee River on the other side and form a junction with Joseph E. Johnston in Rosecrans' rear, cutting off his supplies of provisions and re-enforcement of men.

Johnston should be ordered to Middle Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee River at Savannah, then march via Columbia to Shelbyville or Murfreesborough, thus effectually flanking Rosecrans. Ewell can be spared from Virginia and Johnston from Mississippi. Our combined force will starve out or capture Rosecrans, relieve the whole of Tennessee from invasion, and enable us to winter our army near the Kentucky line, where we can command at moderate rates unlimited supplies. In addition to this, if we re-occupy Tennessee, we can from that State alone increase our army 50,000 soldiers, and from Kentucky as many more. The southern part of that State would rise to our support if they had an army to flock to. The enemy cannot make any effectual advance on Richmond, and the real defense of Virginia is to be made in Tennessee. Drive the enemy out of East Tennessee, and defeat or capture Rosecrans, and the war will be at an end, as I verily believe General Lee, with the troops left under his command here and around Richmond, can defend the city for six months, even if the enemy should have the temerity to invest it. Before that time we could concentrate our army again in Virginia and relieve it from invasion. The enemy will not attempt to overrun Mississippi in General Johnston's absence, and what if they do, if in the mean time we annihilate their great Army of the Cumberland!

You may rely on it this plan followed out will do all I here predict and close the war in a "blaze of glory."

Do think seriously of this plan, and if General Lee can be spared so as to go out west and assume the chief command, it will be all the better. It is the turning point of the war, and I think the road to independence lies invitingly before us.

Ever your friend,

G. A. HENRY.

General Bragg, it seems, is on very bad terms with his officers. No matter whose fault it is, such a total want of harmony between a commander and his officers must lead to disaster. I wish to God Lee could be put in command of that army. It would produce a thrill through every department of it that would insure its triumph.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 24, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, Guntersville:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will leave the command of Brigadier-General Roddey in the vicinity of Gun-

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tersville to watch the movements of the enemy; and with the balance of your command proceed with as little delay as practicable to our right flank. You will take up position at or near Cleveland.

The general commanding desires that as soon as your troops are en route for that place you will report in person at these headquarters for conference and instructions.

You will bring with you a tabular organization of the cavalry of this army, showing its regimental strength and commanders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *October* 24, 1863—11 p. m.

General WHEELER,
In the Field:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Caney Creek, which is General Lee's front. After looking over the entire move, I can scarcely believe that the enemy design rebuilding and occupying this road. The enemy are in sight of our troops, who are burning and destroying the track industriously, and it occurs to me, if they have the force represented and design occupying the road, they would certainly attempt to drive us off and save the road.

A raid has certainly gone south in the direction of Tuscaloosa, large enough to do great damage if allowed to go at large.

I have sent scouts to get up more definite information, and am prepared to move after them at short notice, but cannot now hope to do more than cut off their retreat, and it will only be in your power to stop their advance.

General Lee thinks their force is overwhelming and that we cannot make any stand in front; therefore has ordered me, in case I learn their move is a serious one, to move after it promptly.

My impression is that their leading move will be toward Tuscaloosa and Selma, perhaps on the Georgia roads.

Send me the torpedoes.

Yours, as ever,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *October* 24, 1863.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Richmond:

The chief commissary informs me that you have directed Major Donelson to take charge of the beeves I have been collecting. It is necessary that I should keep such supplies under my own control. You will always find me ready to aid you to the extent of my ability in supplying other departments. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that in such cases you express your wants and wishes to me directly. I have offered to General Bragg such help as I can give him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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MERIDIAN, MISS.,
October 24, 1863.

Col. JAMES H. RIVES,
Aide-de-Camp, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant. Being under the impression that the transfer of certain State troops and the conditions of the transfer had been agreed upon by their Excellencies the President and the Governor of this State, I sent Colonel Harvie to carry out that arrangement on the part of the Confederate States. No propositions were submitted by me, but in relation to the troops to be received, Colonel Harvie was instructed that their organization must conform to Confederate law. That to accomplish this, as little change as possible should be made in existing organizations; that the existing regiments should be completed by forming in each as many companies as the men could fill and adding unattached companies if necessary, regiments to be formed of the remaining unattached companies.

Colonel Harvie tells me that he attempted to explain this to his Excellency the Governor, and that his Excellency entirely misunderstood him, in supposing that he proposed on my part a distribution of "all the men in the unattached companies and battalions among the companies and regiments immediately under the command of Brigadier-General Chalmers." My instructions to Colonel Harvie were given on the supposition that the troops in question would be presented for transfer as now organized.

As to the proposition in the second paragraph, I should prefer it very much. The organization of the troops by the State authorities would be much preferable to its being left for Confederate officers to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., October 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Livingston, Miss.:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has been received:

BROOKHAVEN, *October* 24, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary, Meridian, Miss.:

Commandant of post here has information that enemy at Natchez are preparing for raid to destroy sugar here. Every effort is being made to procure transportation to remove it, but am apprehensive if force is not sent immediately to prevent raid it will be lost.

JAS. A. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

To prevent this movement by the enemy, General Johnston directs that you send cavalry to the west of Brookhaven, you judging of the force necessary for the purpose.

General Johnston further directs that you advance your command

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in the direction of the Big Black, that the enemy may be prevented from sending to this side of the river any pillaging or foraging parties.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 25, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I send herewith a telegram just received from General Beauregard. I presume that a brigade should be sent, but would suggest Benning's instead of Anderson's. Anderson's is the stronger of the two and more remote from the railroad depot. Benning's is a fine brigade, though small, and I have no doubt will answer the purpose as well as Anderson's. Part of Anderson's is beyond the Lookout Mountain and Benning's entire brigade is near the Watkins house, which is much more accessible.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CHARLESTON, *October* 23, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET:

Enemy's movements indicate an early attack on Pocotaligo or Savannah. Please send forthwith Anderson's brigade to the latter place.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Warrenton, Ala., October 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of your communication of the 22d instant. I have heard nothing from General Bragg since the communication of which I sent you a copy. I shall remain here until I hear further from him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *October* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Altogether 125,000 rounds of cartridges have been sent to General Lee's ordnance officer. On the 19th Major Kennard telegraphed Captain Clark, General Lee's ordnance officer, as follows: "Ammu-

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nition has been sent to you at Brandon. Supply General Chalmers as far as you can. More will be sent to you as soon as it arrives." He also telegraphed on the same day to Lieutenant Buck: "Call on Captain Clark, who will issue what he can from Brandon. More will be sent you as soon as it arrives. I cannot wholly supply you."

No dispatch was received by Major Kennard from you asking for sixty boxes of .57 ammunition.

Ammunition was sent to Brandon by train for you on Saturday and Sunday morning. On another occasion 40,000 .54 caliber and 7,200 navy pistol cartridges were sent. Apply to Captain Clark and he will furnish you.

By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIVINGSTON, *October* 25, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Canton:

DEAR GENERAL: I forward the two reports from General Cosby. I am of the opinion that our Northern friends will pay us a visit soon. I may possibly be mistaken, but it is better that we should prepare to welcome them. I would, therefore, suggest, if it is perfectly convenient, that you will ride out to see me to-morrow, when we will take a look at the country about this place, to select the best points for defense, &c.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. JACKSON.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Canton, October 25, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

COLONEL: Agreeably to General Jackson's suggestion, I leave for Livingston in the morning for the purpose of examining the country.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 26, 1863.

I think it is likely as reported that the arrival of troops at Vicksburg is true. I received information some days since that Smith's division was expected to return from Arkansas, but the statement General Jackson forwards makes it out greater.

Respectfully,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

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[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. COSBY'S BRIGADE, INDEPENDENT CAV. DIV.,
Near Brownsville, Miss., October 25, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the brigadier-general commanding division that two ladies, recently from Vicksburg, state that they saw evidences of an anticipated movement in some direction by the Federal forces on other side of Big Black; and that the Federal officers with whom they conversed told them it was the intention to make another grand movement in this direction. I would not mention this but for the fact that the same evidences and statements preceded their last move. I now give it as it comes to me without being able to say what the information amounts to.

Most respectfully,

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

IN CAMP NEAR BROWNSVILLE,
October 25, 1863.

Captain BULLOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On the 14th instant twenty boats loaded with Federal troops passed Australia Landing, 20 miles above mouth White River, going down the Mississippi River. I was informed of this by Captain Montgomery, who had pickets at Australia. My father saw eight of the boats. I could not learn where they were from or where they were going. Two of the boats my father saw were loaded with cavalry.

R. A. BROWN,
Lieut. Co. E, Twenty-eighth Regt. Mississippi Vols.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
October 25. 1863.

Captain MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I herewith transmit the within statement for General Jackson's information. Mr. Reed, who formerly reported a movement of the enemy correctly, now states that within a day or two they have been making very minute and particular inquiries as to the number of troops, &c., on the Mississippi Central road and the amount of supplies brought down on that road. He is of the opinion that they intend making a raid on said road. I send this for what it is worth.

Respectfully,

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Livingston, Miss., October 25, 1863.

I deem these two reports of sufficient importance to forward for the information of Major-General Loring. I think the enemy have

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been re-enforced at Vicksburg and will doubtless make another move toward Canton to strike at the Mississippi Central road. General Loring will please forward to General Johnston.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Report of Charles Pierson, scout.

I left the headquarters of General Chalmers at Ingraham (1 mile south of Byhalia) on Monday, 12th October; reached Memphis Wednesday, 14th. The enemy have at Memphis the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, five companies One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-first Missouri, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, an African regiment of infantry, one battery of light artillery (white), four batteries heavy artillery (colored), and the Second Iowa Cavalry.

I learned that Fuller's brigade, composed of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, which has long been quartered at Memphis, was under marching orders. Colonel Hatch, chief of cavalry, Sixteenth Army Corps, was in Memphis Monday, 19th; total force, 3,500.

The garrison at Germantown on Monday, the 19th, was the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry and a few cavalry; total force, 500.

The force at Collierville, same date, six companies of Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry and two battalions of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry; total force, 800.

The force at La Fayette, same day, two companies Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry and one battalion Seventh Illinois Cavalry; 300.

Force at Moscow, same day, the Second (native colored) Tennessee and a few white troops; 800 men.

Force at La Grange, Second and Seventh Iowa Infantry and the One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry, the Third and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, four guns; total of 2,000 men.

At Grand Junction, Tuesday, 20th, the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry; about 700 men.

At Saulsbury, same day, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry (Colonel Hawkins); total of 800 men.

At Middleton, same day, one regiment infantry, no cavalry; 400 men.

At Pocahontas, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry; total, 1,000 men.

At Chewalla, same day, five companies Seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry and one other regiment unmounted infantry; about 600 men.

At Corinth the garrison on Wednesday, the 21st, was Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, five companies Seventh Illinois Infantry, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Third Michigan Cavalry, Seventh Kansas (Jayhawkers), the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, Captain Madison's battery (heavy), one company First Missouri Artillery, two African regiments infantry, two companies African artillery; a total of about 2,500 white troops and about 1,800 colored.

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The whole force of the enemy under Sherman is six divisions, viz: Corse's, Osterhaus', W. S. [John E.?] Smith's, Morgan L. Smith's, Quinby's old division, and one other, about 25,000 men in all. This force is now between Iuka and Bear Creek. The enemy are building the railroad as they advance. The destination of this force is reported to be Northern Alabama. Among the regiments composing this force are:

Illinois: Ninety-third, Ninety-seventh, One hundred and sixth, Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Fifty-fourth, One hundred and fourteenth, Sixty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Forty-third and two batteries.

Indiana: Twelfth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-seventh, One hundredth, Eighty-seventh.

Wisconsin: Twenty-third, one battery.

Iowa: Fifth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Sixth.

Minnesota: Fourth, Fifth.

Michigan: Twelfth, Fifteenth, two batteries.

Missouri: First, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, Sixth, Eighth, one battery, Tenth Missouri Infantry.

Nebraska: First.

Ohio: Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh.

Regulars: Fifteenth and Thirteenth.

All the above are infantry unless otherwise designated.

Official copy.

R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, October 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Dublin, October 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Abingdon:

Send the Sixtieth Regiment Virginia Infantry to Wytheville without delay. I would like it to start at night so as to attract as little attention as possible. A force of cavalry, with three [pieces?] of artillery, is moving from below Charleston on the Kanawha toward Logan Court-House; will probably strike at the railroad or salt-works.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Dublin, October 26, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I telegraphed you a few days since suggesting that if, as reported, General Lee had driven General Meade to his intrenched camp, at or near Centreville, and had fallen back himself behind the

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Rappahannock, a part of his infantry might be employed greatly to the interest of the service in East Tennessee at this time. The cavalry I have will not, I am afraid, accomplish much unless well supported by infantry. I need not bring to your notice the importance of driving the enemy from East Tennessee. You know as well as I do, not only the importance to us of that country from its geographical position, but from the supplies of subsistence it can furnish the Government.

Whilst I do not pretend to know what number of troops General Lee can spare, or if he can with safety spare any, for this service, I think it proper to bring the matter again to your notice, that you may take such action on it as you may think proper.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that he desires you to watch the enemy in North Alabama, and retard his movements as much as possible by skirmishing and destroying roads ahead of him.

Should you be compelled to fall back, you will do so south, so as to be on the flank and rear of the enemy, harassing him as much as possible, preserving as far as practicable your communications with your own department and these headquarters.

The general desires you will keep him constantly advised of your progress, strength, and the movements of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I send you a duplicate copy of instructions sent to you on the 24th instant. I am instructed by the general commanding to modify them as follows: You will bring with you to the right of this army the command of Brigadier-General Roddey, leaving General Lee to watch the enemy in North Alabama.

Be good enough to forward the inclosed communication to General Lee, after sealing it. I leave it open for your information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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DECATUR, ALA., *October* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Guntersville, Ala.:

SIR: Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about one regiment of mounted men of the enemy made their appearance on the bank of the river opposite this place. They were deployed as skirmishers at first, but rallied and yelled a good deal, remained some time and fed their stock in the bottom, and then retreated to Mooresville, 5 miles from here, and camped.

As I knew that some ferry-boats were on the northern bank at the mouth of Limestone Creek, I dispatched to General Roddey for a regiment to be stationed at the fords and ferries on the river to watch the enemy. As I had some 87 prisoners here—60-odd U. S. prisoners of war—I felt rather uneasy until my scouts informed me that the boats were safe on this bank.

Although I am satisfied that the enemy is not going to attempt to cross, it is to be presumed that they might do so, knowing that we have but a small force and many prisoners here.

The ferries on the river have lately been very badly guarded; in fact, not at all about here, and a sufficient number of boats might be left carelessly on the north bank to suit their purpose.

The enemy which appeared here yesterday is the same force which camped the night before at Athens. They are expected to return toward Huntsville to-day. One brigade crossed above would have captured them all.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the necessity of a regular courier-line between your headquarters and this post. It is too far to send a man through, and it is impossible for me to supply the couriers for that line.

A stand ought to be [made] at Mrs. Blackwell's, and one at Price's, between here and Somerville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. FALCONNET,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 26, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I sent a telegram* from General Beauregard, asking that Anderson's brigade be ordered to Savannah, to you yesterday. I suggested that Benning's brigade be sent instead of Anderson's, because Anderson's was more inconvenient, and because his brigade was strongest it would be preferable to retain it. Benning's brigade, I have no doubt, will be quite strong enough for the purpose for which it is needed May I ask that the commanding general will give such orders in the case as he may see fit? I do not feel authorized to keep Anderson, nor have I the authority to send him away, or Benning in his place.

If I have such authority, I would like to be advised of it as soon as possible, that I may order the brigade to Savannah at once.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See p. 589.

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MERIDIAN, *October* 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Sherman is reported by General Lee moving east from Corinth along the railroad, repairing it as he goes. General Lee is opposing his march. Do what you can; endeavor to break the railroad behind him and harass his rear. It is of great importance to delay or prevent his junction with Rosecrans. He is relieved. Grant is to succeed him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, Tenn., October 27, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sweet Water, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Rozell, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, has just arrived here with a communication from Col. B. J. Hill, commanding outpost at Georgetown. Lieutenant Rozell reports verbally that Spears' brigade has passed up the river, leaving only a small picket force at the ferries. Two brigades of infantry and three other regiments have also passed up the Tennessee Valley within 3 miles of the river, but whether toward the mountains or to join Burnside is not known. One of Colonel Hill's scouts returned from Sequatchie Valley yesterday and reports that there are no bodies of the enemy in that valley above Dunlap, excepting small scouting parties. Colonel Hill expects the return of another scout from Sequatchie Valley and another from the Tennessee Valley opposite Chattanooga this evening or during the night. I will duly advise you of the reports these scouts may make.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, Tenn., October 27, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 25th instant, touching the pontoon bridge, and in reply thereto advise you that I dispatched the first train of cars (flat) that I could command to Dalton, Ga., for the pontoon-boats. This train left at 2 o'clock this morning and I expect it to return to-night. If it should return as promptly as I expect, the pontoon bridge will be in readiness to-morrow night.

Captain Presstman, Engineer Corps, arrived here last night with two additional companies of engineers, and the work on the railroad bridge is being prosecuted with all energy.

Transportation is scarce here, but I am using ox-teams with the captured wagons, and thus, to some extent, supplying this want. I have also telegraphed to the rear for additional transportation.

I have made diligent inquiry for Colonel Gillespie's command, and

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have not ascertained where it now is. I am much in need of a small cavalry force, and would be glad to have one assigned to me that my command could reach.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS WELCKER'S BATTALION,
Camp on Stamp Creek, October 27, 1863.

Colonel HUNT:

I got report yesterday that the enemy were likely between Kingston and Loudon on this side of the river, and I thought it best to bring my men out of the bend of the river, so if it was necessary I would have some way of retreat, and in the night I got news that Colonel Byrd had returned from Loudon to Kingston, and was crossing, or trying to cross, his command near there, and I sent out scouts who report everything quiet about Southwest Point up to 2 o'clock last night. I also sent a scout up the river as far as Paint Rock Ferry, between Kingston and Loudon, who learned certainly that quite a number of the enemy, principally renegades, are crossing their horses over at that place and returning with their guns on foot, no doubt to bushwhack and rob on Paint Rock and Stockton's Creeks. Now, from the movements of some Union women, and their great anxiety to visit Kingston, I think Byrd will try and make his raid from Loudon to Kingston. There was a Federal soldier in this neighborhood yesterday morning, who made his way out to Loudon in safety. It would be well to look after those bushwhackers in force, and picket all the cross-roads, and in that way some may be captured. The Federals have a telegraph from Kingston to Loudon. There are a great many canoes on the river, but all kept on the opposite side of the river so that the enemy may at all times have a watch on my movements, and it is very difficult for me to picket the river. There was a very heavy picket at James' Ferry. I could see 8 or 10 out beside the reserve, and I learn there were 100 on picket, but think there were not so many.

Yours, &c.,

B. F. WELCKER,
Major Battalion State Troops.

OXFORD, MISS., *October 27*, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Meridian:*

The road can be most seriously injured east of La Grange, but the enemy can concentrate a large force, and more quickly than I can. I propose to threaten Collierville and Germantown with the force here, and attract their attention, and order Richardson and the State troops east to burn the trestles near Pocahontas and Chewalla. Answer whether you approve the plan or whether you wish my whole force moved east. No forage or subsistence east of Salem. Whatever is done there must be quick and return for subsistence.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

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MERIDIAN, *October* 27, 1863.

General J. R. CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Your dispatch received. Operate as you propose. Whatever is done must be done quickly to be of value. Can Richardson operate between Sherman and Corinth after Sherman passes Deer Creek?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., October 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. J. GHOLSON,
Mississippi Militia:

GENERAL: I learn that you have assumed command of the State troops in Northeast Mississippi; if so, I desire your co-operation in a movement that I am ordered by General Johnston to make. You will please get your command ready for a movement at a moment's notice and I will communicate with you more fully as soon as I can hear again from General Johnston. Please inform me by courier of your headquarters and condition for action.

I am, general, very truly, yours, &c.,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., October 27, 1863.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I am ordered by General Johnston to make a forward movement. Hold your command ready to move at a moment's notice. I will send you more full orders as soon as I can hear from General Johnston again. Send me a courier at once, and let me know where you are, what your condition is, and how much ammunition you have.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, *October* 27, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your telegram has been received and could only be answered by letter. I have for some days past been pressed by varied business, and reports requiring instant attention, to such an extent that I could not reply to you sooner.

The system set forth in the circular of April 15, 1863, is based on the conclusion that all the subsistence stores that can be collected on this side of the Mississippi will be inadequate to furnish the troops with full rations, and that all that could be transported from the other side would also be required. The rules of impressment and the rates of prices were fixed, and to be ascertained by law; and the adminis-

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tration of this law and these rules has been confided to this bureau, which is responsible and has to meet the consequences and settle cases arising.

The only other class of impressments which are made under the orders of generals commanding has reference to stores which the instant exigencies of troops require.

All other collections and accumulations are to be made by purchasing officers under the bureau, and when field commissaries find opportunities of collecting supplies by purchase, they must be guided by the rules of the chief commissary of the State, *i. e.*, in that respect as purchasers they are under his direction virtually, and if their acquisitions are to such an extent as to be sent back for future use, they are subject to the same rule of distribution as the stores collected in depots, viz, subject generally for the use of the army in that State, but in extraordinary cases liable to be drawn on for the relief of more instant necessity elsewhere. Now, of the beeves which you refer to in telegram as having been collected by yourself, they are liable to such demands and are properly under the charge of the chief commissary of the State where they are placed to be fed or ranged.

Before the capture of New Orleans arrangements were made to place cattle in ranges convenient for use; since the fall of New Orleans the efforts to bring cattle to this side have been continuous. The commissariat was arranged with this constant view in Mississippi. Before General Pemberton took command large numbers were brought from Texas and constant attention [given] to collecting those on this side of the river. These were held for general purposes in view of supplying Virginia with cattle to graze and for the troops. That these plans fell through, so far as getting any thus far, is easily accounted for. All these collections were for general purposes of subsistence.

I had intended to write to Major Moore when the directions went to Major Dameron, because I wished to bring them into constant cooperation. I thought I had done so; it turns out that I did not.

It is proper that you should be informed of what is in your department whenever you please, but the principles set forth above are those adopted by the War Department.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

Abstract from field return of Loring's division, Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding, October 27, 1863; headquarters Canton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Adams' brigade	137	1,983	1,966	2,373	4,465
Buford's brigade	200	2,087	2,001	2,598	4,677
Featherston's brigade	120	1,548	1,519	1,940	3,655
Total	457	5,568	5,486	6,911	12,797

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 28, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, en Route from Guntersville:

I hope you have received orders directing you with General Roddey's command to move round to our right flank. Since I last wrote the enemy has taken strong position in force at or near Brown's Ferry on the south bank of the Tennessee. He is also reported to be moving in force from Bridgeport on Trenton.

You will watch closely your left and should any opportunity offer to strike the enemy in flank and rear, you will do so promptly and vigorously.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM LOUDON,
October 28, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: On arriving here (the quarters of Colonel Morrison) I find that he has a picket of no very considerable size in the town of Loudon, that he is picketing above and below the town, and that his cavalry in front of the place are a few hundred yards in rear of the quarters.

Being informed by him that should I advance any farther toward the town my camp-fires would be in view of the enemy on the other side, and would attract his fire, I shall halt and bivouac at the same point, sending forward into the town a small infantry force to-night.

Colonel Morrison has, as he doubtless has informed you already, dispatched a scout to cross the river below, with view to obtain information of the enemy. Since my arrival here he has instructed one of his colonels to send a scout to cross above the town. From the former he hopes to obtain information by morning.

You will have learned from Colonel Morrison that one rumor makes the Ninth Army Corps to have gone to Kingston.

Mr. Wilson, State commissary, just in, discredits this report, and thinks that in the morning it will probably be ascertained that they have gone in the direction of Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. CUMMING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

The infantry will reach this place about midnight. Major Mayo desires me to state in reference to the grist-mill at Philadelphia, that the apparatus for grinding flour is in good condition; that for corn-meal not so. Capacity of mill not ascertained. It is a large fine building.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Loudon, Tenn., October 28, 1863—7 o'clock.

Major REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that I have arrived at this point, and have my pickets in Loudon. The enemy have been in line of

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battle all day on the opposite side of the river. They had at this place parts of the Twenty-third and Ninth Army Corps, about 10,000 infantry and 2,500 cavalry. It is supposed by some of the citizens that the Ninth Army Corps has gone to Kingston. The remainder are on the other side of the river in line of battle, I suppose, as there has been considerable stir among them since my arrival. Citizens say they have twelve batteries, including six 24-pounder guns. Their wagon trains and the negroes they have stolen out of the county moved toward Knoxville. Shall I place my guns in position to-night? Citizens say that Burnside was on this side of the river in person yesterday. I will try and learn the movements of the enemy over the river to-night.

Your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION, EAST TENNESSEE,
Sweet Water, October 28, 1863.

Colonel MORRISON:

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication. The infantry are moving to Loudon, and he desires you to put your guns in position to-night and take all necessary measures to hold the town. Your main force should be kept out of range of their shells, but sharpshooters should occupy the town and be thrown close to the river.

He desires that you will be very particular to carry out at once his instructions sent to-night with regard to picketing the river between Loudon and Kingston and sending a scout to Kingston and a strong one to Morganton.

Please ascertain and inform the general as soon as possible whether the enemy injured the mills at Loudon.

[J. J. REEVE,]
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, October 28, 1863.

W. L. DUFF,
Commanding Battalion Cavalry, Pikeville, Miss.:

MAJOR: I am directed by Brigadier-General Chalmers to say to you that he is ordered by General Johnston to make a movement against the enemy on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and that he desires that you move at once with your command to this place to guard the lines while the movement is being made. As it it is necessary that the movement should be made promptly, you will lose no time in bringing your command to this place.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, October 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. J. GHOLSON,
Commanding Mississippi Militia:

GENERAL: I wrote to you yesterday that I had been ordered by General Johnston to make a movement against the enemy and requesting you to co-operate with me with the forces under your command.

The object of the movement is to harass the rear of the re-enforcements which the enemy is sending east over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and if possible to tear up the road so as to delay their passage, and it is important that it should be made promptly.

The most assailable points on the road as well as those where the most serious injury can be done to it, are east of La Grange, and it is my intention to move with the troops in this vicinity toward the railroad between Memphis and La Grange so as to attract the enemy's attention and induce him to concentrate his forces against me, and in the mean time to send Colonel Richardson with his command to strike the railroad at the most vulnerable point east of La Grange or to harass the enemy in such other manner as shall be most effective and practicable.

I have instructed Colonel Richardson to communicate with you and shall be glad if you will co-operate with him in this movement.

It will be impossible for the troops here to move before the 1st November, and I have ordered Colonel Richardson to move on that day.

I am, general, &c., your obedient servant,
JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, October 28, 1863.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that General Johnston desires the movements against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to be made as promptly as possible with the view of harassing the rear of the re-enforcements moving east, and, if possible, to break up the road.

The most assailable points on the road are east of La Grange, and the general proposes to move with the troops in this vicinity so as to threaten between Memphis and La Grange and attract the enemy's attention to himself, while you, acting in conjunction with General Gholson, harass the enemy as much as possible between La Grange and Corinth, either by attacking some station on the road or in such other way as may be most effective in carrying out the purposes desired. He will write to General Gholson desiring him to co-operate with you and inclose the letter which you will please forward. If he consents, you will agree upon a plan of operations with him, but in any event you will move with all the effective force at your command. It will not be practicable for the troops in this vicinity to

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move before the 1st November, and the general desires that you move on that day simultaneously with them, and that you strike at the point intended with as little delay as possible.

I am, colonel, &c.,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. ARMY,
Richmond, October 28, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the following suggestion made by Maj. N. R. Chambliss, under date of October 23, 1863:

I would respectfully suggest that if some of the hides produced in General Johnston's command could be turned over to me, I could repair all accouterments now on hand, and make serviceable any quantity of the equipments, &c., that were captured at Chickamauga, and then readily supply the constant demands of Colonel Kennard.

I beg to add that as a matter of necessity to the equipment of your army a portion of the hides should be turned over to Major Chambliss, and to request that he be notified of the order if given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

ATLANTA, GA., *October* 29, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Commanding Department of Tennessee:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of October 13, requesting that the application of Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest, for transfer to West Tennessee and North Mississippi [be granted], has been received, and the application granted.

In order to enter effectively upon this new field of duty, General Forrest needs a nucleus for the organization he hopes to perfect, and suggests that Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward's battalion of Second Kentucky Regiment, Major McDonald's battalion of Forrest's regiment, and a battery of four steel-rifled guns, with Freeman's or Morton's company to serve the battery, will be allowed him.

This application is referred to you and commended to such favorable consideration as the interests of the public service will permit.

I am, very truly and respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST:

GENERAL: Your application for a transfer to North Mississippi and West Tennessee is granted. Inclosed you will please find a copy

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of letter from General B. Bragg, asking that the application be granted. Your request for Woodward's and McDonald's battalions, and a battery, to be served by Freeman's or Morton's company, to form the nucleus of an organization, has been referred to General Bragg, and commended to such favorable consideration as the interests of the public service will permit. You will proceed to the new field of duty to which you are hereby assigned, for the purpose designated in your application.

I am, very truly and respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General LEE,
Aide, &c., to President:

SIR: Some weeks since I forwarded an application from Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest for a transfer to the Mississippi for special service.* At that time I withheld my approval, because I deemed the services of that distinguished soldier necessary with this army. As that request can now be granted without injury to the public interests in this quarter, I respectfully ask, in reply to your inquiry, that the transfer be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Note the orders and arrangements made by the President and conform your record.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Loudon, October 29, 1863.

Maj. JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my scouts who have returned report that White's division has gone to Kingston. This news is confirmed by Colonel Hart's pickets and scouts on the river at Kingston, on this side of the river. From the best information I get the remainder of the force, with the exception of two regiments of Wolford's brigade, now opposite Loudon, has gone to Knoxville.

I send Melvin Porter, a Union man; has two sons in Byrd's (Federal) regiment; has taken once the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and now has taken the same to the Federal Government,

*See Series I, Vol. XXX, Part IV, p. 508.

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as you will see from the inclosed papers* found on his person. He was making his way to Kingston, it is believed by those who know him, with the intention of conveying intelligence to the enemy.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Force.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., October 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding, &c., near Tuscumbia, Ala.:

GENERAL: General Johnston has instructed me to reply to your communication of the 22d instant. He thinks, in accordance with your own views, that you should not attempt to cross the Tennessee River while Sherman continues the movement in which he is now engaged, unless thereby you can aid in striking some heavy blow. He approves your course in recalling Roddey to this side.

General Chalmers has received the orders you suggest and will be employed in impeding the work of the enemy along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as long as it is expedient for you to operate in Sherman's front.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, October 29, 1863.

Instructions for the movement of troops:

I. Colonel McCulloch will move with his brigade on the 1st November to Ingraham's Mill on Pigeon Roost Creek. He will send an efficient major with two good companies in advance with orders to drive in the enemy's pickets at Quinn's Mill, on Coldwater, on the evening of the 1st, and to join the brigade at Ingraham's Mill the same night and report. Active scouts will be kept constantly in front to observe and report any movements of the enemy. On the 2d November he will move to John Anderson's plantation, in the fork of Pigeon Roost and Coldwater and form a junction with Colonel Slemons. He will send a scouting party through Holly Springs on the 1st and will keep a few scouts there while the movement is going on, to report any movements of the enemy.

II. Colonel Slemons will move on the 1st with his brigade to Luxahoma, and on the 2d instant he will move to Anderson's plantation, where he will form a junction with Colonel McCulloch. He will send a scouting party through Hernando in advance of his own movement, and will keep a few reliable scouts in that place during the entire movement.

III. Scouts will be sent from both brigades to watch the railroad and State Line road, and report any movement of troops.

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* Not found.

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IV. The wagons carried out for wheat will be loaded on the first day out, and will return to this place at once.

V. The brigadier-general commanding will move with Colonel Slemons' brigade.

By order of General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *October* 29, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th instant has been received. I inclose you copies of a letter from General Lee, and the orders given in that and another case similar to it. Every assistance and every facility in my power have been given to officers who have come to my department for the purpose of gathering up and taking across the river absentees from your command.

I have sent a copy of your letter to General Taylor, with instructions to put himself in communication with you, and, if practicable, establish the two lines of couriers as you propose.

There is already a line of signal stations which crosses the river at the island in Bruin's Lake, a short distance above Saint Joseph's.

General Lee sent an officer to General Taylor to make arrangements for the establishment of communication with your department. General Taylor reports to me that such arrangements have been completed. I have directed him to inform you what they are.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 30, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 29th is received. I am making the necessary arrangements to hold Lookout Mountain and the pass between it and the river. I have no troops on the mountain farther south than a point a little below Powell's trail, where Anderson's brigade is. This is, as I understand, farther south than the general wished me to place infantry troops, but it is the nearest strong position that my engineer officer could find. The trails north of this are well guarded, and scouting parties are examining the mountain to discover any unknown ascents by which the enemy may approach. When found they will be guarded also.

The cavalry under Colonel Grigsby, when last heard from, three days ago, was at Trenton, with orders from me to hold the mountain passes from Nickajack trail to Johnson's Crook in case it was driven back from Trenton. In this connection it may be well to mention that the cavalry commander seems to be under some misapprehension of his position. As I understand it, he is under my orders. He seems to be under the impression that his instructions will come from the commanding general. I would prefer that he should be instructed from general headquarters alone, but if he is

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to receive instructions from these headquarters I would suggest that no orders be sent him except they go through these headquarters.

The enemy marched an army through the line occupied by our cavalry the day before yesterday, and I have not yet received a word of information about the movement from any cavalry officer, or from any other source, except one of my signal parties near Trenton.

I may do some injustice to this force in intimating that there seems to be some neglect on the part of some portion of this force, but I have not heard any reason, as yet, for thinking otherwise.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding Corps.

ABINGDON, *October* 30, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Chickamauga:

Your telegram of yesterday received. My cavalry is on the Watauga and Holston, from Carter's Station to Kingsport. Infantry moving to the same line. I cannot move my infantry beyond the Holston. Will use cavalry to make raids and, if practicable, collect cattle and hogs. It is important that there should be additional force on this end of the line. I have asked for it repeatedly. I believe there is no enemy this side of Jonesborough.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CANE CREEK,
October 30, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Warrenton, Ala.:

GENERAL: The enemy are still in force at Cherokee Station; about a division has crossed at Eastport, and are marching via Florence. I am not positive yet whether the main force will cross at Eastport or not, but think the main column will. All the tents were standing at Cherokee yesterday noon, and no appearance of a move. Ferguson has completely routed the tory regiments (Alabama) and taken two pieces of artillery, with 40 prisoners, small-arms, horses, &c. Will post you on further developments.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, Ala., October 30, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
A. A. G., Army of Tennessee, near Chattanooga:

COLONEL: I wrote about 8 a. m. this morning, since which time the enemy have broken up their camp and are moving toward Big Bear Creek. They are crossing at Eastport, and I have no doubt now that their main column will march from that point and most

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probably via Huntsville. They have given up this route and the idea of repairing the railroad. I have sent a small force in pursuit, and to further observe them. My scouts from Chickasaw this morning report they were crossing all day yesterday on a gun-boat and barge. He saw a large number of wagons and artillery cross. A gentleman at Burnsville sends me word they had determined to cross at Eastport, and that the force that had come through Corinth so far was about 25,000. I give this last for what it is worth. I will remain on Town Creek for several days to recruit my horses and shoe them up, if no opportunities are presented to strike the enemy.

I will be pleased to hear from the general with reference to my further movements. I do not think my forces will be longer required in this valley.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, Ala., October 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, near Warrenton, Ala.:

GENERAL: The enemy broke up their camp near Cherokee Station, 16 miles west of this point, this morning, and are moving toward Big Bear Creek. They are crossing their force at Eastport, and will march north of the Tennessee River.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 30, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Complaints have reached this department of the lawless manner in which bands of cavalry in your department impress property belonging to citizens. Major Dameron, major and chief commissary, in replying to a complaint that was referred to him, says:

There is, unfortunately, too much truth in the report of these abuses, and this department misrepresented as guilty, but, if investigated, prove to originate from the acts of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army in the field and generally with the cavalry service.

Mr. Cooper, the editor of the Mississippian, who was called on for explanation of an article in his paper, says:

The complaints come generally from the cavalry and soldiers who represent themselves as belonging to cavalry commands. For the last two years there have been now and then detachments of cavalry quartered in the vicinity of Monticello. I am unable to state the particulars, but enough reports have reached my ears of the acts of impressing officers in this and other portions of the State to have induced me to believe there are gross abuses. In the county of Lawrence the people evince insecurity lest their property would be taken by irresponsible self-styled impressing officers.*a*

a A case of impressment of property of a Mr. Tennyson, of Monticello, is mentioned. A statement by Lieutenant Gwinn accompanies it.

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The authority for impressment and the regulations under which it is to be made are to be found in General Orders, No. 37, which contain the act of Congress relative to the subject. Impressment by or for an army in the field is placed particularly under the direction of the general commanding. It is proper this should be so, for nothing conduces more to the degradation and disorder of an army than the practice of irregular and lawless invasions of private property by its members with impunity. The Government and the country have placed the power and the responsibility for its use upon the general, and the department, therefore, has directed your attention to these complaints in the full confidence that you will give your attention to the subject, and will repress with firmness all irregularities of the kind that are brought to your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *October* 30, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Your telegram received. There is no intent to diminish the obligations or responsibility of the post commissaries to issue supplies to your troops. As post commissaries they are regularly and properly under the control of the commanding general. I will write you on this subject.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, GA.,
October 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Atlanta, Ga.:

MY DEAR HARDEE: I regret very much not having seen you before leaving. Delay in receiving information from General Bragg prevented me from communicating with you from Mobile, but hearing that you were on the road I had hoped to see you here.

The information from the army at Chattanooga painfully impresses me with the fact that there is a want there of that harmony among the highest officers which is essential to success. I rely greatly upon you for the restoration of a proper feeling, and know that you will realize the comparative insignificance of personal considerations when weighed against the duty of imparting to the army all the efficiency of which it is capable.

With my earnest prayers for your welfare, I am, very truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Near Tuscumbia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of the 26th and 28th instant in regard to the movement of the enemy.

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The general commanding instructs me to express to you his thanks for the activity and zeal which you have shown, and the successful manner in which you have impeded and thwarted the enemy's advance.

Brigadier-General Roddey has been ordered to remain with you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry, near Tuscumbia:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say in reply to your communication of the 28th instant that should you ascertain the enemy has fallen back with a view to proceed to Nashville, as suggested by you, the best service you could render us would be, after leaving a force behind sufficient to guard that section of country, to move with your main body, including General Roddey's command, into Middle Tennessee and fall upon the enemy's communications, especially destroying and breaking up the Nashville and Decatur and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads.

The general also desires that you will make to him a full report of all the facts connected with the parole of Colonel Forrest. This system of paroling has been heretofore repudiated by the enemy, and a full history of this case is therefore requested.

I am, general, very respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT OF SCOTT'S BRIGADE,
Pleasant Grove Academy, [*October* 31, 1863.]

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have been unable to procure any further information relative to the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river than was communicated to you yesterday by my assistant adjutant-general.

I do not think they are moving down in very heavy force and think their object is really to strengthen their pickets and keep up a more rigid guard upon the river. I have made an arrangement to have a party cross the river to-day, if it is possible for them to do so, but fear the rigid guard kept by them may prevent their success. Should they succeed you will be informed of the result at the earliest moment.

I am in possession of an order from General Bragg's assistant inspector-general directing me to repair with the portion of the brigade now under my command to Beard's Bridge, near Georgetown (the present brigade headquarters), for the purpose of its reorganization, but the duties devolving upon the command here will prevent, without injury to the service, my complying with the order. I can,

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however, leave the command here in charge of a competent officer for a short time and repair in person to the brigade headquarters and succeed in its reorganization and return with the command, thereby preventing a disorganization and greatly benefit the command.

I trust, therefore, you will excuse my temporary absence, during which Captain Beegles will be in command of my forces at this place, and Major Jessee in command of the detachment of cavalry of Hodge's brigade at Steegall's Tan-yard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. McKENZIE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
At Shropshire's, 22 Miles from La Fayette,
October 31, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant WAILES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Cavalry Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I have just received the dispatch ordering my command to La Fayette, Ga., to guard against raids on the Georgia railroad. I will camp to-night within 15 or 18 miles of La Fayette and move on to-morrow.

The region of country into which I am ordered is barren of all subsistence for men or horses as every one knows. As it is proposed to take most of the transportation from the cavalry I see no means of feeding our horses. It is reported that a number of horses belonging to the command have been taken by General Bragg's order. I would like to have them to replace the mules I have in my command.

I would be glad to have it so arranged, if the good of the service will permit, that the detachments of my men now scattered which are known to General Wheeler may be ordered to join me.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 31, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Kelly is relieved from duty with his command, and will report to Major-General Wheeler for assignment.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, October 31, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones was at Jonesborough, Tenn., yesterday with a part of my cavalry. He thinks the enemy have fallen back to Bull's Gap.

General Bragg informs me by telegraph dated day before yesterday that the enemy had been driven from Loudon back to Knoxville.

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My cavalry is now beyond the Holston; my infantry will occupy the line of the Holston from Zollicoffer toward Kingsport to-morrow. I cannot move the small force of infantry I now have so far into East Tennessee, as to uncover this section of country and the salt-works and lead-mines. The enemy's force in my front is chiefly cavalry or mounted infantry. They have guides who know the country well, and, if the enemy is enterprising and active, they may do us much damage whilst my force occupies the line it will occupy to-morrow. The damage done in my rear whilst I was at Zollicoffer warns me of what may be done whilst I occupy the position I have taken.

With a few thousand additional infantry, I think I could do much toward driving the enemy from East Tennessee, but whilst my force is so small as it is at present, I cannot thrust it far into East Tennessee without exposing this section of country, which it seems to me of the utmost importance that we should hold.

So far from receiving any of the re-enforcements I have asked for, I received a telegram from General Cooper day before yesterday, informing me that General Lee had again called for my two best regiments of cavalry, and directing me to send them if I could spare them. I have not sent them and shall not without a more positive order, and I trust that the order in regard to the transfer of those two regiments, the Eighth and Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, to General Lee's army may be revoked.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, October 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note this morning is very satisfactory. You wrote apparently in haste, and I could not decipher all of it, but enough to show that the enemy is falling back. If I could get a few thousand additional infantry now, I think we could press General Burnside out of East Tennessee. With our present force, however, we may do much. Push the cavalry well to the front and right. Do not allow the infantry to go beyond the Holston. Keep a strong cavalry picket at or near Kingsport to prevent a cavalry raid by our right without our knowing it.

I have directed Brigadier-General Williams to be relieved. Place all the cavalry under Brig. Gen. William E. Jones. Williams has had time enough to make up his mind to stand a trial or not, as he thinks best.

Let me know where you will encamp to-morrow night. If I can get through a mass of paper business here, I will try to go to your headquarters. Nothing new to-day that I have heard.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

P. S.—Get from General W. E. Jones all the information you can as to the extent of the damage done the railroad, if any, south of Carter's Station.

S. J.

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Abstract from return of the Army of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1863; headquarters Dublin Depot, W. Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	20	...	...	20	21	20	...
Ransom's division:							
Staff	7	...	...	7	7	7	...
Corse's brigade infantry	84	1,092	1,092	1,299	1,817	1,844	...
Wharton's brigade infantry	56	904	904	1,071	1,438	1,438	...
Jackson's brigade infantry	52	309	309	398	1,049	1,049	...
Jones' brigade cavalry	108	1,480	1,480	1,699	2,644	...	...
Williams' brigade cavalry	139	1,253	1,253	1,528	2,510	...	...
King's battalion artillery	20	386	386	441	566	...	20
Total Ransom's division	461	5,424	5,424	6,443	10,081	4,338	20
Unattached:							
Echols' brigade infantry	92	1,306	1,306	1,558	2,225	2,168	...
McCausland's brigade infantry *a*	37	692	692	814	931	916	...
Jenkins' brigade cavalry	22	293	293	348	1,756	...	...
60th Virginia Infantry *b*	...	...	...	...	755	755	...
45th Virginia Infantry *b*	...	...	...	...	897	897	...
Three companies of artillery	11	206	206	220	378	380	15
Company of engineer troops	4	54	54	58	78	64	...
Total unattached	166	2,551	2,551	3,008	7,015	5,170	15
Grand total	647	7,975	7,975	9,471	17,067	9,528	35

a 63d Virginia not included in abstract.
b Detached from brigade.

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[OCTOBER 31, 1863.—For organization of the Army of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, pp. 812, 813.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 31, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have observed, from several telegrams lately received, that some inconvenience and perhaps annoyance has been caused to you by orders which have proceeded from the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General to their subordinate officers, exacting, peculiarly to them, responsibility in the matter of supplies. I should regret exceedingly such effect on you, and can assure you that they have been made with no such intent, but to effectuate a more regular system of collecting and distributing supplies, which the general needs of the service induced the Department some time since to inaugurate, and which was announced by circulars sent forth some months since from their bureaus. It has been found necessary, for the collection and proper distribution of supplies among all the armies in the field, that the practice of allowing the respective command-

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ers of departments to provide for their commands, and to secure for their forces in the first instance the resources of their departments, should be restricted. It will evidently be more just, as well as judicious, that the supplies afforded by all parts of the Confederacy should be collected into depots, and be then apportioned as the needs of the various armies may require, and furnished on requisitions to the troops.

In furtherance of this plan the orders which have seemed to you as interfering with your just powers of command have been given. They are merely intended to secure harmony of action under a general system and to insure proper responsibility to a central head. The general in command can always require from depot officers returns of their stores of supplies, so as to enable him to judge of the provision made for his army, and can, moreover, as circumstances may require, direct changes of points of depots, &c. It is hoped that not only will greater efficiency be attained, but also many embarrassments and much anxiety be removed from commanders, by the successful operation of the system.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY PARTISANS,
Huntingdon, October 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS:

DEAR SIR: Your dispatch of the 19th came to hand yesterday. I put my companies at work on their muster-rolls immediately, and will start Lieutenant-Colonel Lannom through in a few days with them. I have not less than 400 men in camp for duty, and necessity compels me to keep out several companies on detached service. When I wrote to you last I expected to be ready to start through by this time, but I must make a raid into Kentucky to supply my men with hats, blankets, and boots, before I fall back, and bad weather has checked me twice on the start. I started a few days since determined to go as far as Paducah. Colonel Newsom and Major Franklin were acting under my orders at the time, and had not a miserable bad spell of weather stopped me I could have kept on. I could have taken Paducah without any loss, but they have re-enforced the place. I shall run no unnecessary risks, but I must have one more fight before I leave. I sent about 40 more prisoners across Tennessee River a day or two since Tennessee River is getting full of gun-boats, and I might feel a little uneasy in my present position if they had a sufficient force to send after me. I will be able to organize another regiment in a week's time if recruits come in as rapidly as they have been for the last ten days. I wish it was so I could winter in this country, but situated as we are, with nothing to fall back on, no inducement could be offered for me to stay here.

You sent an order for Captain Bowman to muster the men. He is in prison; was captured as the command came through in August. Please insert Captain Parkinson's name in place of Bowman. He is an old officer and commands a big, fine company in the regiment.

I think, general, when I get through I'll show you as fine a looking set of men and the finest mounted command of cavalry you have seen during the war, and they are men who have been forced out by no Confederate law, but who have come out voluntarily, sac-

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rificing everything for principle, and will do good fighting. If it is clear in the morning I shall start for Mayfield, making a feint on Union City. As soon as I return Lieutenant-Colonel Lannom will start immediately to Richmond, and I am satisfied you will indorse anything I may ask of the department. I send this through by Captain Manning, who goes through to straighten Captain Meriwether's papers.

Very respectfully,

W. W. FAULKNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Organization of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, October 31, 1863.*

LONGSTREET'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.†

Kershaw's Brigade.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Col. Joseph F. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. William G. Rice.

Wofford's Brigade.

16th Georgia, Col. Henry P. Thomas.
18th Georgia, Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. N. L. Hutchins, jr.

Humphreys' Brigade.

13th Mississippi, Col. Kennon McElroy.
17th Mississippi, Col. William D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. William L. Brandon.

Bryan's Brigade.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

HOOD'S DIVISION.‡

Jenkins' Brigade.§

1st South Carolina, Col. Franklin W. Kilpatrick.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton Legion, Col. Martin W. Gary.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Law's Brigade.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama, Col. James L. Sheffield.

Robertson's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

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* For strength at this date, see Part II, p. 656.

† Only two general officers (brigadier-generals) reported present for duty.

‡ Five general officers (brigadier-generals) reported present for duty. Jenkins probably in command of the division.

§ Assigned by Special Orders, No. 216, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

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Benning's Brigade.

2d Georgia, Col. Edgar M. Butt.
15th Georgia, Col. Dudley M. Du Bose.
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Gregg's Brigade.

3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
41st Tennessee, Col. Robert Farquharson.
50th Tennessee, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
1st Tennessee Battalion, Maj. Stephen H. Colms.
7th Texas, Col. H. B. Granbury.

Gist's Brigade.

46th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William A. Daniel.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Leroy Napier.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens.

Wilson's Brigade.

25th Georgia, Col. Claudius C. Wilson.
29th Georgia, Col. William J. Young.
30th Georgia, Col. Thomas W. Mangham.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. John McEnery.

CHEATHAM'S ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.*

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Maj. James C. Gordon.
5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.
5th Mississippi, Maj. John B. Herring.
8th Mississippi, Maj. John F. Smith.

Maney's Brigade.

1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. Hume R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Prov. Army), Capt. Joseph Bostick.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. W. Buford.
24th Tennessee Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
51st and 52d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.
Murray's Battalion, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th and 5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Col. Egbert E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. William M. Watkins.
13th and 154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

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*Three brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

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HINDMAN'S DIVISION.*

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Bell.
41st Mississippi, Col. William F. Tucker.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. W. W. Tucker.

Walthall's Brigade.

24th and 27th Mississippi, Col. William F. Dowd.
29th and 30th Mississippi, Capt. W. G. Reynolds.
34th Mississippi, Col. Samuel Benton.

Deas' Brigade.

19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
25th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
50th Alabama, Col. John G. Coltart.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Maj. John N. Slaughter.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Maj. James L. White.
Provost Guards [Company F, 24th Alabama Infantry], Lieut. Ed. Malone.

BUCKNER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

Gracie's Brigade.

43d Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
1st Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, Maj. Daniel S. Troy.
2d Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, Capt. John H. Dillard.
3d Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, Lieut. Col. John W. A. Sanford.
4th Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, Maj. John D. McLennan.
63d Tennessee, Maj. John A. Aiken.

Trigg's Brigade.

1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), Col. G. T. Maxwell.
6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Tillman Ingram.
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.

Kelly's Brigade.

65th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Pearcy.
5th Kentucky, Col. Hiram Hawkins.
58th North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
63d Virginia, Maj. James M. French.

BRECKINRIDGE'S ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Liddell's Brigade.

2d and 15th Arkansas, Maj. E. Warfield.
5th and 13th Arkansas, Col. John E. Murray.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.
8th Arkansas and 1st Louisiana, Maj. Anderson Watkins.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
3d and 5th Confederate, Lieut. Col. J. C. Cole.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
35th and 48th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

* Four brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

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Smith's Brigade.

19th and 24th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison.
6th and 10th Texas Infantry and 15th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Roger Q. Mills.
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William A. Taylor.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley.
32d and 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton.
Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Johnson's Brigade.

17th and 23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Watt W. Floyd.
25th and 44th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John L. McEwen, jr.

Brown's Brigade.

18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
32d Tennessee, Capt. Thomas D. Deavenport.
45th Regiment and 23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Bate's Brigade.

58th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John W. Inzer.
37th Georgia, Col. Anthony F. Rudler.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Joel Towers.
15th and 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Maj. W. M. Shy.

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Maj. Shep. Ruffin.
36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff.
38th Alabama, Col. Charles T. Ketchum.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.*

Adams' Brigade.

32d Alabama, Capt. John W. Bell.
13th and 20th Louisiana, Col. Leon von Zinken.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober.
19th Louisiana, Col. W. P. Winans.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Stovall's Brigade.

1st and 3d Florida, Capt. W. T. Saxon.
4th Florida, Lieut. Col. Edward Badger.
47th Georgia, Capt. J. J. Harper.
60th North Carolina, Capt. James T. Weaver.

Lewis' Brigade.

41st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Theodore G. Trimmier.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. W. L. Clarke.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

FIRST (WHARTON'S) DIVISION.

First Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. M. J. Henderson.
65th (6th Cavalry) North Carolina, Col. George N. Folk.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.

Second Brigade.

1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.
4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

* Only one general officer reported present for duty.
† As announced in Special Orders, No. 282, headquarters Army of Tennessee, October 31, 1863.

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SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
4th Alabama (Russell's Regiment), Lieut. Col. J. M. Hambrick.
7th Alabama, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Col. John T. Morgan.

Second Brigade.

1st Georgia, Col. J. J. Morrison.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

THIRD (ARMSTRONG'S) DIVISION.

First Brigade.

4th Tennessee (Baxter Smith's Regiment), Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand H. Daugherty.
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Col. Nicholas N. Cox.

Second Brigade.

Clay's (Kentucky) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel F. Clay.
Edmundson's (Virginia) Battalion, Maj. Sylvester P. McConnell.
Jessee's (Kentucky) Battalion, Maj. A. L. McAfee.
Johnson's (Kentucky) Battalion, Maj. O. S. Tenney.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KELLY.

First Brigade.

1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Col. Charles T. Goode.

Second Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
9th Kentucky, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, ——.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, ——.
Rucker's (Tennessee) Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker.

RODDEY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP D. RODDEY.

4th Alabama, Col. William A. Johnson.
5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Hannon.
Moreland's (Alabama) Battalion.
Georgia Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

ARTILLERY.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS.

Alexander's Battalion.

Fickling's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. William W. Fickling.
Jordan's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Tyler C. Jordan.
Moody's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. George V. Moody.
Parker's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William W. Parker.
Taylor's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Osmond B. Taylor.
Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Pichegru Woolfolk, jr..

Leyden's Battalion.

Peeples' (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.
Wolihin's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.
York's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Billington W. York.

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Palmer's Battalion.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.
Martin's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. Evan P. Howell.

CHEATHAM'S CORPS.

Smith's Battalion.

Carnes' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.
Scogin's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. John Scogin.
Scott's (Tennessee) Battery, Lieut. John Doscher.
Smith's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

Fowler's Battalion.

Dent's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Fowler's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. William H. Fowler.
Garrity's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Waters' (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. William P. Hamilton.

Williams' Battalion.

Baxter's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter.
Kolb's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.
Jeffress' (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
McCants' (Florida) Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.

BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS.

Calvert's (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.
Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.
Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. W. Bullen.
Dawson's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.
Douglas' (Texas) Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Lieut. William J. McKenzie.
Humphreys' (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. John W. Rivers.
Mebane's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Semple's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt C. H. Slocomb.
Swett's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

RESERVE.

Barret's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Havis' (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Harvey H. Cribbs.
Massenberg's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Thomas L. Massenberg.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Beard's Bridge, November 1, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders I marched to Cleveland with my command this morning, and finding no instructions there, have camped near Beard's Bridge, 7 miles from town, with headquarters at the house of Mr. Surguine, that being the nearest place where forage can be obtained. I am without wagons or any convenience for camping. My wagons were ordered to Cleveland, but

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General Bragg superseded this with another, sending them to La Fayette, as I am informed, to haul wheat. I cannot put my brigade in that state of readiness for the field or efficiency that I would like without my wagons. The details are so numerous that a large part of the command is kept going, and it is impossible to rest the horses as they should be. While so much duty has to be performed on horse, I respectfully ask that you will have my wagons sent to this place as soon as practicable. They were at Adairsville on the railroad. I am also in need of horseshoes and nails for the command, having received only 900 at Warrenton. I would have made out a requisition for them, but knew not where to direct it. Could you not have my brigade supplied? I have but a limited supply of rations. Will my supplies be obtained from the railroad? And if so, shall I order them or get them through your corps commissary? The three regiments, viz, Third Arkansas, First Tennessee, and Second Kentucky, have not yet reported to me.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WHEELER'S SCOUTS,
November 1, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have had a most exciting time for the past two weeks, and have had a series of skirmishes, &c., and in all of which I have lost some 5 killed and 15 captured, but I know it will not do to stop on account of these minor affairs. My efforts are still unceasing. I am met, when I have appointments to speak, by encouraging crowds of people. I have urged the conscript not to wait the enforcement of that law, have appealed to the deserter and the refugee to come in and join me in our country's service, and have besought the citizens everywhere to aid me in every possible manner. My success has been most flattering, and, as I have been able, I have put the equipped men immediately on duty, and by the enemy's own confession have harassed them greatly. My work of organization is also progressing.

Capt. M. F. de Graffenried is acting quartermaster. He is late of the subsistence department, and is a reliable officer. Lieutenant Cross is still adjutant, and renders excellent service, also in scouting. Lieut. George Hill, formerly in artillery, is ordnance officer, and has gone out to you on business.

I subsist my men mainly from their captures, so as to cost the Government as little as possible. My orders, of course, are all issued subject to your approval, and I endeavor to act always as if under your immediate personal supervision. Thus I arrest and punish disorderly persons and marauders when possible, in order to the better protection of citizens where civil laws are nearly silent.

In the authority of your name I have suppressed grain distilleries, which were using up the corn of the country in the worst possible manner. I have also, in a great measure, broken up an injurious contraband trade that was going on, aiding the enemy and depreciating Confederate money.

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I have ordered on duty stragglers and men claiming to be cut off, and have striven to make good use of what material has come in my way.

Some cattle purchased by commissary agents, who, after the retreat of July, could not move them, I have ordered resold, as they were in a district controlled by the enemy, and have drawn in the bonds to be reinvested.

I seek, of course, first, the good of the cause in which we are engaged, knowing that I thereby gain, general, your official sanction, which I hope ever to deserve.

I stand greatly in need of guns and ammunition, to procure which I desire to send a strong detail which, in fact, I may accompany myself.

Will you be so kind as to send me any letters that may be in your office for me, and also some late papers, if you can possibly get any for me? My kindest regards to my old comrades, and also to your family, with whom I had begun a pleasant correspondence, and who, I trust, have not forgotten me.

If you have an opportunity, please remember me also to my uncle, General Stewart.

With sentiments of the highest and warmest regard, I am, general, as ever, your respectful and obedient servant,

WM. S. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—Since my last report of active operations we have killed 13 negroes of the negro regiment on the Northwestern Railroad. Another scout has returned from the direction of Paducah, bringing back fifteen wagon-loads of leather. In firing a bridge on the railroad I was attacked, but accomplished my purpose, losing 2 men. Day before yesterday we had another fight, in which I lost 2 killed and 8 prisoners. The enemy had 10 to 1. My great need was guns and cartridges. With these I can hold and do good work in a large section.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 1, 1863.

The abuses and irregularities which have so recently been observed amongst the cavalry have had an injurious effect on the morale of this army and upon the citizens.

A strict regard for private rights and a due observance of the laws and regulations are essential to discipline and good order as well as content and harmony amongst the people.

All straggling and pillaging are positively forbidden, and commanders are enjoined to see that previous orders on that subject are carried into effect. They will be held to a strict accountability for any violation of these orders.

It is enjoined upon officers of this army to arrest all cavalrymen absent without proper authority from their commands, or who are found wandering over the country plundering and stealing from the citizens. Men so arrested will be sent under guard to these headquarters, where they will be dismounted and assigned to infantry.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 1, 1863.

I. Captain Le Gardeur, jr., with his officers and men, is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to General Beauregard, commanding, &c., Charleston, S. C.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Missionary Ridge, November* 1, 1863.

I. Col. J. Warren Grigsby, commanding cavalry brigade, will leave in Will's Valley at least one good field officer with an effective force of 200 men, to picket and scout for the infantry of General Longstreet's corps, with instructions to report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet for instructions.

II. Colonel Grigsby will proceed with the remainder of the cavalry under his command to Spring Place.

III. While en route for Spring Place Colonel Grigsby will detach the Seventh Alabama Regiment from his command, with instructions to report to General Will. T. Martin, who has been ordered to take post somewhere between La Fayette and Dalton.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from morning report of Cavalry in North Mississippi, Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding, for November 1, 1863; *headquarters Oxford, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Aggregate last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.						
McCulloch's brigade	85	776	775	986	1,597	1	2,213	
Slemons' brigade	81	982	982	1,261	2,061	3	2,015	
Richardson's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.
Total	166	1,758	1,757	2,247	3,078	4	4,228	

McCulloch's Brigade.

1st Regiment Mississippi Partisans.
12th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.
18th Battalion Mississippi Partisans.
2d Missouri Cavalry.
Texas Squadron.
Buckner (Mississippi) Battery.

Slemons' Brigade.

2d Regiment Arkansas Cavalry.
3d Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry.
7th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.
George's Regiment Cavalry.
McLendon's (Mississippi) Battery.

Richardson's Brigade.

(No report).

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 2, 1863.

[General S. D. LEE:]

GENERAL: Your two communications of the 30th ultimo have been received, and the general commanding instructs me to express to you his thanks for your vigilance and efficiency.

He desires that you will now turn your attention to the railroads from Nashville to Decatur and Bridgeport. If possible, break them up and destroy the communications of the enemy, hang upon his rear and flank, and harass him by all the means in your power.

General Roddey will remain and co-operate with you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
West Side of Morganton, November 2, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: I started at 2 p. m. with about 700 men and intended crossing at Motley's Ford, above Niles' Ferry. When within 2½ miles of this place I met a courier, who reported the enemy had pursued Captain Coffin and attacked his rear at the river.

I immediately double-quicked up and found that Captain Coffin and 25 or 30 men who were on the other side had gone up the river, and the enemy had gone back after capturing 5 or 6 of our men. They had only 30 or 40 when they dashed upon our men. The pickets on this side returned the fire. The boat was loaded, and those in it were so excited that they let the boat go, and it has floated down. I have sent down for it.

I met here a Mr. J. E. Corley, of Knoxville, who says they had withdrawn all their pickets from the south side of the river and were building a pontoon bridge at Knoxville, as he was informed on Saturday, and that all the boats on this side had been sunk or destroyed, and that they had one pontoon at Concord. He had been at his father's for a week, 6 miles above Unitia. I am informed Corley is reliable.

Your dispatch overtook me here, and I will await the arrival of General Vaughn's and Colonel Morrison's orders.

I also learn from Mr. Corley that they had a small force south of Knoxville, and all their troops down sick over there. Captain Coffin reports Colonel Wolford's brigade over there picketing Little River. I think the party that fired on him had been put across the river at Lenoir's. He says the enemy say they are not going to leave East Tennessee.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Loudon, November 2, 1863.

Maj. JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that I have just received a note from Colonel Dibrell stating that he has started with 700 men—all that were fit for the trip—over the Little Tennessee.

I cannot spare any more men, as it would weaken my force too much.

The scout to the bend of the river, opposite Lenoir's, has just been sent.

Will let you know this evening what property there is in Loudon, and the transportation that is needed for it.

My pickets are now in the bend of the river, opposite Lenoir's.

The officer commanding there has just come in. He reports the enemy's pickets on the opposite side, but all quiet.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 197. HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 2, 1863.

I. The commissaries of this army in the field will transfer all the hides of beeves slaughtered or that die while in their possession to the quartermasters of their brigades, divisions, or corps, as the case may be, who will receipt for them, paying the price fixed by general orders.

These hides will be preserved for tanning, and turned over as soon as practicable at the most convenient post to a quartermaster designated for that purpose, whose receipts shall be substituted for those previously given to the commissary.

II. Commissaries of this army stationed at army posts or depots will transfer all hides directly to the post quartermaster, who will receipt and pay for them.

III. All slaughtered sheep, all horses and mules that may die or be killed will be skinned under the direction of the quartermaster responsible for them, and transferred and receipted for in the same manner.

IV. Commissaries transferring hides will at the first of each month forward to the chief of subsistence of the army, in such form as he may prescribe, a full report of all beeves previously on hand and received or purchased during the month, the number slaughtered or that died, the number of hides transferred and to whom, their weight, and price received, and the number of beeves and hides on hand at the date of the report. A duplicate receipt of the post quartermaster of all hides received by him will accompany such report.

From these reports a consolidated statement of beeves killed in the army, and hides transferred to post quartermasters, and those in hands of other quartermasters or commissaries, will be prepared by the chief of subsistence and forwarded each month to army headquarters.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *La Fayette, Ga., November 2, 1863.*

Pursuant to instructions from army headquarters, General F. C. Armstrong will assume command of all the cavalry now operating with Major-General Stevenson in East Tennessee.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General

MERIDIAN, *November 2, 1863.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

In taking charge of conscript service, with understanding that conscripts belonged to this army and Bragg's, I put a large force on that service. In giving up that control I shall, of course, expect to take back those troops now necessary to the defense of our railroads and corn-fields. As the conscripts are distributed like others there is no reason why they should not be collected like others under the Conscript Bureau and by its forces.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

ABINGDON, *November 2, 1863.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

Your telegram received. I shall not move Corse's brigade or any other infantry beyond the Holston unless I receive re-enforcements. It can be sent to you whenever you order it, but not without serious danger to this section of country.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 3, 1863.

General B. BRAGG, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I would like to have 1 or 2 engineer officers who have been employed in East Tennessee; also 1 or 2 quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence who are familiar with that country and its resources.

I have ordered Alexander's battalion of artillery withdrawn to-night as far as Rossville. The battery on the mountain is from this battalion. I would suggest that one of your long-range batteries be put upon the mountain early to-morrow in the place of the one of Alexander's withdrawn. The firing from the mountain has had great effect on the enemy, particularly the batteries across the river.

Colonel Alexander reports it impossible as yet to procure 20-pounder Parrott ammunition. Won't you telegraph for it to Richmond? We are in great want of it and other ammunition, as reported by Colonel Alexander. I forward the statement* of Colonel Alexander.

I remain, most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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*Not found.

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AT NORWOOD, *November* 3, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: You will please inform the major-general commanding that we crossed the Little Tennessee at Parker's Ford, found it very deep, sent a scout from there toward Henry's Mill and Maryville, and another scout toward Morganton, moved the balance 5 miles to this place, and have sent 100 men 5 miles on the Maryville road, where it is reported 200 Federals were yesterday, and a small scout to the left. We find no doubt but that the pontoon bridge at Knoxville is down, and that Wolford's brigade is on Little River, which is fordable at all crossings. We also learn that the forces about Loudon have been moving toward Knoxville, and that the trains do not run farther than to Lenoir's, and seldom that far down. I would further add that, unless our scouts learn something to change it, we will recross the river to-night and encamp at McGee's, where forage is abundant. If it meets the approbation of the major-general, I think McGee's would be the best place to camp my brigade.

I can then picket this river as far as necessary up and down, and be convenient to the crossings, and can at all times keep pickets and scouts over here.

The prospect for driving out stock is not flattering as it would be unsafe to scatter out details so near a force as large as Wolford's. My informant does not know whether Wolford has more than his own brigade or not.

Brigadier-General Vaughn is with me, and I advise with him as he is familiar with all this country and its population.

If the major-general desires me to advance farther and to drive out stock, he will have to re-enforce me, as the enemy have every advantage of me with my small force, as they can cross Holston at any point from mouth of Tennessee to Knoxville, and we can only cross Tennessee at and above Parker's or Motley's Ford, which is 8 miles above Morganton.

The river fell 4 inches last night and is falling, but will not be fordable at Morganton for several days.

I also learn the enemy have 500 or 600 head of broken-down stock 5 or 6 miles south of Knoxville and are guarding it, but Wolford is between us and that. They are evidently trying to hold supplies above Little River and south of Knoxville, and by establishing our camp advanced as far as McGee's, it would tend to drive them back and probably save much of the country between Tennessee and Little Rivers.

I will await further orders at McGee's place, known as Motley's Ford.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
McGee's, November 3, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts report within 7 miles of Knoxville no enemy.

I sent 100 men to go on to Maryville to-night, and the same to go as near Unitia as they could, and to report back to-night. A Union

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man says 250 crossed at Unitia yesterday. A scout of 10 Yankees from there this morning on Morganton road.

I ordered the scouts to go on to-night as far as possible, and then move back to or near this place to-night.

I will remain here until I receive further orders.

I am, major, very respectfully,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Near Loudon, November 3, 1863.

Major REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that, after looking over your order of yesterday evening, I find that I failed to give you the desired information in reference to a brigade of infantry moving in the direction of Kingston.

I heard the men when they reported the fact to General Cumming. I have made, also, observations and inquiries, but have found out nothing about it. I think it must be a mistake of the men who reported it to General Cumming. Some of my scouts report that Colonel Dibrell crossed a part of his command below Morganton, when some of Wolford's cavalry attacked and drove him back on this side of the river. Colonel Dibrell has not notified me of anything of the sort. Two of my most valuable scouts, whom I sent across the river day before yesterday, have not returned yet. I fear they have been captured. I have sent a reliable scout across near the mouth of Little Tennessee, to see if the enemy are trying to lay a pontoon anywhere on the Holston, as my pickets say they hear a constant noise, as if carpenters were at work. The enemy's pickets are as thick as hops, and it is almost impossible to send a man over.

Your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 285. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. The following assignment of troops is announced:

* * * * * * *

2. Pettus' brigade, on arrival, will join Breckinridge's division.

III. The following changes in the organization of the army are made:

* * * * * * *

5. The Fifth Kentucky Regiment, Buckner's division, is transferred to Lewis' brigade, Breckinridge's division.

6. The Forty-first Alabama Regiment, Lewis' brigade, Breckinridge's division, is transferred to Gracie's brigade, Buckner's corps.

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IV. No changes in the position of the troops will take place until the army is brought together again, but reports will be made according to organization.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *November* 3, 1863.

Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War, Richmond:

Impressments of provisions are made by officers acting under the immediate orders of the War Department or Commissary-General. They are not under my command. The order you have sent to me had better be given to Colonel Northrop.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, Miss., November 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry, near Tuscumbia:

GENERAL: A reliable scout states that the commanding general at Corinth is preparing for a formidable raid, to move about Saturday, the 7th instant, down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Two hundred wagons were ordered in readiness at that time.

This expedition may be intended to collect cotton, as was at one time intended, or for the destruction of the railroad and devastation of the country.

It may be, moreover, merely a feint to throw our forces out of position to effect some other contemplated object, of which you will, of course, endeavor to satisfy yourself.

As to the accuracy of my information that such a scheme has been ostensibly determined upon (perhaps to deceive Federal officials), I entertain no doubt.

I forward this information by direction of General Johnston. It is important that you keep me advised where information can be sent you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.,
Canton, Miss., November 3, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Adjutant and Inspector General, &c.:

COLONEL: The accounts given by the cavalry seem to place it beyond doubt that the enemy have withdrawn their forces very near Vicksburg, if not within the city, keeping cavalry pickets at Clear Creek, beyond the railroad bridge, burning, as heretofore reported, the pontoon they had over Messinger's Ford. Our cavalry now cross there.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

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BROOKHAVEN, *November* 4, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Meridian:

MAJOR: * * * Many hogs, it is thought, may be had from the counties bordering on the river, but Captain Chrisman is of the opinion that the prices authorized by the Government are so small that owners will not sell. Impressment must then be resorted to, and many of them will escape, as they will be driven off and hidden. This is also the case with the beeves in that section and in East Louisiana. Captain Chrisman has offered to make contracts for beef from the western side of the river, at 20 cents per pound delivered here, and entertains hopes of getting some from that quarter.

The sugar contract between Captain Chrisman and Messrs. Loeb and Marx is moving slowly on. The sugar is brought in quite as fast as transportation can be got for it from this point. We have on foot a project for transportation from this place to Crystal Springs over the railroad, on the few flat-cars that are left. This will greatly economize transportation, and I trust there will be no objection made by the railroad company. If it is decided to be practicable, and they do object, we will apply through you to General Johnston.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR MISSISSIPPI,
Meridian, November 9, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general.

The letter is in answer to one addressed by me to the district commander on duty in the western part of the State, urging the importance of procuring cattle from exposed sections, and especially from counties bordering on the Mississippi River. Efforts will be made to cross cattle into this State from the Trans-Mississippi Department, and to encourage the enterprise the price offered, 20 cents, exceeds the maximum heretofore allowed.

W. H. DAMERON,
Major and Chief Commissary for Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 235.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., November 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. The First Regiment Alabama Volunteers is hereby ordered to report immediately at Meridian, Miss., with all its equipments and camp equipage, with the exception of fifteen tents to be turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commanding company of paroled and exchanged prisoners.

* * * * * * *

VII. The officer commanding Logan's brigade of cavalry is hereby directed to order a squadron of cavalry, of not less than 100 men, to burn the gun-boat Indianola, and to bring away any negroes they may find on the adjacent plantations.

Captain Mitchell will accompany the party and point out the service to be rendered.

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VIII. Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall is hereby assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Brigadier-General Hebert.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry, Tuscumbia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo in regard to the movements of the enemy and expressive of a desire to return to Mississippi.

In reply thereto I am instructed by the general commanding to convey to you and your gallant command his thanks for the earnest and efficient manner in which you have labored in his department. You can at your discretion return to your own department.

But in parting with you he directs me to say that he and this army will hold in grateful remembrance the valuable and distinguished services which you have rendered.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPI,
November 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
A. A. G., Army of Tennessse, near Chattanooga:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 2d instant is just received. I fear there will be difficulty in crossing the river, and after crossing the trip will be a hazardous one with the present disposition of the forces of the enemy.

The enemy are now marching from Eastport toward Huntsville. Day before yesterday evening their advance (an infantry brigade) was at Rogersville.

Yesterday their pickets at Lamb's Ferry were firing at ours across the river and they are watching the different crossings. A large cavalry force of the enemy is reported at New Market. My ammunition has not arrived yet, though I have heard of it and expect the train in a few days. There are but few boats to be had, but will be able to cross unless the enemy occupy the opposite bank and dispute the crossing. My command under the most favorable circumstances will not be able to attempt a crossing in less than four days. They are clad but scantily in summer clothing, poorly shod, and without blankets. The rivers are now high. From your two communications of the 31st ultimo and 2d instant, I am led to believe the move indicated is considered all important and shall at once prepare for the trip to be carried out as early as practicable, and my objections are made that the general may thoroughly understand the condition of affairs here and not from any disinclination on my part to attempt the trip.

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Please find three inclosures:* General Ferguson's official report, report of killed and wounded in recent engagements, and statement in regard to Colonel Forrest's parole.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Courtland, Ala., November 4, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Tennessee, near Chattanooga:

COLONEL: I wrote you a communication this evening, since which time one of my best scouts has come in, bringing a prisoner from the Fourth Regulars (cavalry) captured near Rogersville. The scout reports the enemy to the number of about 10,000 men had arrived at Rogersville up to last night; that they were encamped in the vicinity of Rogersville awaiting the construction of a raft or bridge, and the falling of Elk River, which is very high. The prisoner reports (and I think he tells the truth, as he is much alarmed, and has been repeatedly questioned) that two companies of his regiment were sent from Maysville to carry dispatches to General Sherman at Waterloo. General Sherman was escorted by the two companies and two from the Third Regulars to Florence on the 1st, and yesterday he was to go to Athens, escorted by the Third Regulars. The prisoner reports four brigades of cavalry, all that pursued General Wheeler, still encamped in the vicinity of Maysville. The brigades are commanded by Wilder, Lowe, Long, and Minty. The prisoner gave the names of many of the regiments. He states that the cavalry has been at Maysville and vicinity ever since General Wheeler crossed, recruiting. Minty is under arrest for not coming up in time at Farmington. The supplies, from what I can learn, were hauled about 12 miles. The road from Stevenson to Huntsville is being repaired. My scouts are over the river and up in Tennessee. I hope if the general desires me still to cross the river, it may be in co-operation with some other move, as with the present arrangement of the forces of the enemy and high water, it will be risking much to cross with my command.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
November 4, 1863.

Jackson's division will be held ready to move promptly by railroad back to this point. Two brigades will move on the morning of 5th and two more on morning of 6th. The brigade at Hiwassee will remain for the present.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For Ferguson's report, see Part I, p. 87. The other inclosures not found.

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CHICKAMAUGA, *November* 4, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON,
Sweet Water:

Your two Georgia brigades will leave on the 7th instant. The two Tennessee brigades will be consolidated under the command of General Vaughn and will relieve General Wright at Charleston. General Reynolds will report here for orders.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
McGee's, November 4, 1863—9 a. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant-Adjutant General:

You will please inform the major-general commanding that our scouts went within 5 miles of Maryville last night, and learned two regiments of Wolford's brigade were encamped at Maryville and the balance at Little River on the Knoxville road.

They think there is none but Wolford's brigade south of Knoxville. Scouting parties were on nearly all the roads leading from Maryville yesterday. We learn also that all of the recruits, home guards, &c., are ordered to be at Knoxville to-day, to be sent off for arms, clothing, &c.

They have three boats in vicinity of Lenoir's and Unitia, and I think there is no doubt but they have the pontoons at Knoxville and concentrating there. General Burnside is at Knoxville. We have sent 125 men on the Maryville road to scout 10 or 12 miles this a. m. and report back to-night. It is the impression that the pontoon at Knoxville is for picketing and foraging south of Knoxville, and not for any flank movement.

Citizens say Wolford has no artillery, but has a strong position at Little River. If I could get my entire brigade, think I could drive him out.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
McGee's, November 4, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts have just returned; had a skirmish and drove the enemy back from the brick mill, 8 miles from here on the Maryville road; no damage. The enemy (about 10) fired at our pickets across the river at Morganton about noon to-day.

Three men came out last night from below Knoxville and 2 have just arrived; left Knoxville yesterday morning. All say there are from 3,000 to 4,000 cavalry at and around Maryville; that they took the pontoon bridge from Loudon to Knoxville and crossed their force on it Sunday and Monday; that they have artillery on the hills this side of Knoxville; that only 1,000 to 2,000 troops

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in Knoxville, and that General Burnside apprehending a flank movement from you on Knoxville is the cause of the move into Blount. They say the soldiers all say they are bound to leave East Tennessee unless the railroad is opened; cannot subsist in East Tennessee. I have received no orders from you or Colonel Morrison.

Think this is a very important point to guard now, and should be very glad to have control of my own brigade and will picket as much as may be needed above Loudon.

Forage is abundant here. Would be glad to have my wagons here also.

General Vaughn requests that you tell his wife that Lieut. Arthur Henry was killed late this p. m. whilst returning from a scout with my men. He was killed by bushwhackers near Biffle's Mill. Three of my men were with him, and one had his horse killed.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 4, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your note of to-day is received. I have not been able to complete my report of the late battle for want of subordinate reports.

I shall endeavor to finish it in a day or two, however, and send it up without regard to reports of junior officers.

I shall move my headquarters to-morrow to Tyner's Station, there to await transportation. As I must send my couriers off the day after to-morrow, can you lend me five or six till I get off? If you can, please let them report to me at Tyner's Station.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 4, 1863.

General JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: You will move with your command (McLaws' and Hood's divisions and Alexander's and Leyden's artillery battalions) as indicated in our conference yesterday. Major-General Wheeler will make the necessary arrangements for the cavalry and probably accompany it, at least for a time. He is thoroughly acquainted with Middle Tennessee, and many of the officers with him will know the route there as well as all parts of East Tennessee. Every preparation is ordered to advance you as fast as possible, and the success of the plan depends on rapid movements and sudden blows. The country through which you move until you strike the mountains will subsist your command and forage your animals, besides giving a large surplus of breadstuffs. Your object should be to drive Burnside out of East Tennessee first, or better, to capture or destroy him. Maj.

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Gen. Samuel Jones will be urged to press on him from Northeast Tennessee. You will please keep open the telegraphic communication with us here and see to the repair and regular use of railroad to Loudon. The latter is of the first importance, as it may become necessary in an emergency to recall you temporarily. I hope to hear from you fully and frequently, general, and sincerely wish you the same success which has ever marked your brilliant career.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 4, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Your favor of this date is received. I was under the impression that Stevenson's division at least was to act in co-operation with McLaws' and Hood's in the expedition under contemplation. As your letter does not mention the forces, I am left in some doubt whether Stevenson's division will form a part of the command. May I ask of you the favor to have a statement of such information as you may have relative to the positions, conditions, strength of the enemy's forces, as well as his means of getting supplies, &c. I would also like to be advised of any fortified positions that may be in East Tennessee, and the nature of such fortifications.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 4, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Our ordnance supply trains are quite incomplete for want of harness, &c., in the divisions. I hope that sufficient supply trains may be ready for us at Sweet Water by the arrival of the troops, that there may be no delay in our movements. All of our trains are composed of feeble animals, and it will, therefore, be necessary to have a liberal supply train to facilitate our movements.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
November 5, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: It was never my intention for Stevenson's division (two brigades) to remain on your expedition longer than was necessary for you to relieve him. One brigade remains at Charleston to hold the Hiwassee bridge. Your force will without Stevenson exceed considerably the highest estimate placed on the enemy, while here we shall with Stevenson only have from one-half to two-thirds his

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numbers. By means of the railroad I hope, however, to re-enforce either point as necessity may require. Major-General Stevenson will give you the information you desire about the enemy's forces, positions, &c., better than I can. When he last reported the main force was supposed near Concord Station, on railroad half way from Loudon to Knoxville, and the river on both flanks was heavily picketed. His supplies, beyond what he draws from the surrounding country by foraging, must come by wagon train from Kentucky or Middle Tennessee by way of Sparta and Kingston. The latter source can very soon be cut off by your cavalry. His rolling-stock on the Tennessee railroad consists of very little, captured from us. Destroy that and he will be reduced to foraging alone, and cannot live in the face of your superior cavalry force. Knoxville and Cumberland Gap are fortified; the former but imperfectly. Other temporary and slight works are, no doubt, thrown up, of which we have no information. Judge Swan, member of Congress from Knoxville, now with me, is going forward to your headquarters to see the progress, &c. He is thoroughly acquainted with the country and the people. I gave him a note of introduction, and think you will find him very useful.

Very respectfully, general,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tyner's Station, November 5, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Your letter of to-day is received. I understood you to say a few days ago that the enemy's forces around Knoxville were 15,000. As I had frequently heard you say that you did not count cavalry in estimating forces, I took it to mean 15,000 infantry and artillery. I presume now that you included the entire command in your estimate. That figure will, I presume, come very near covering my own force also. Your letter seems to look to the operations of our cavalry force as likely to drive the enemy from East Tennessee. I do not regard that as at all probable, and shall only count upon the cavalry for such services as will be effective. That is, I do not think that cavalry operations can drive the enemy out of East Tennessee, and I do not, therefore, propose to rely upon it at all for such purposes.

In reviewing your instructions of yesterday it appears that you intend that in driving the enemy out of East Tennessee I must surely keep railroad communication with your forces at Chattanooga. That is, that the latter condition must be fulfilled under all circumstances. My understanding of the move was that I should gain possession of East Tennessee, and, if possible, the army there, as the primary condition, and in doing this as far as practicable keep the communication with Chattanooga open, but to get East Tennessee and to get rid of the enemy's forces there. Please advise me if this is the intention.

If I am to move along the line of the railroad repairing and building bridges, &c., it is not at all probable that I shall even overtake

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the enemy, particularly if my force exceeds his, as you say. If I am to attempt to overtake the enemy, with a view to destroy him, I must of necessity leave the line of railroad, and to leave it, I must of necessity break the railroad communication with Chattanooga. And if I follow the railroad after crossing the Little Tennessee River I must either break the communication or wait to rebuild the bridge, and thus, of course, must give the enemy abundance of time to escape or fortify. I hope that you will perceive my embarrassment and relieve it, either by ordering me to build and guard the railroad, or authorize me to use my discretion in the emergency. I think that you greatly overestimate the enemy's force at and around Chattanooga. I have seen the force every day for the time it has been here and cannot think it exceeds your force without Stevenson's division, and the greater part of it has been badly beaten in battle not long since; whereas the force that I am to undertake is somewhat fresher from battle. If my force were strong enough to enable me to operate rapidly, the danger to the army at this point would be reduced in proportion to the rapidity and effectiveness of my movements. If I am feeble my movements must be slow and cautious. This would give the enemy warning and time to strike at you. If I can move rapidly and with force, I can make myself felt so decidedly and so suddenly that, instead of his striking here, he will, as soon as he feels me, be obliged to begin to look out for his rear, and thus you will be enabled to move on his flank or re-enforce in East Tennessee, with a view to threaten his communications, so as to throw him far back from his present position. I hope that I may have been able to make my views understood. I am in the rain and mud, and find it a little difficult to write.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General,

HEADQUARTERS,
November 5, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Will you do me the favor to order all soldiers of my command who may be coming upon the railroad from Dalton via the East Tennessee railroad, and articles that may be on the road for the command by the same route? Please ask the chief quartermaster to furnish transportation as early as possible for the artillery of Alexander's and Leyden's battalions. Alexander's guns, &c., are here now waiting transportation for fifty carriages. Major Leyden's will be here to-morrow with about thirty carriages for transportation. The horses and wagons leave to-morrow and next day by the dirt road to meet the guns, &c., at Sweet Water. I presume that General Hardee has made arrangements to supply artillery and troops to occupy the portion of the line recently held by my troops and artillery.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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CLEVELAND, *November* 5, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

I have ordered Colonel Harrison, commanding three regiments, to proceed immediately to Athens.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Major-General.

SWEET WATER, *November* 5, 1863.

General WHEELER:

Morrison's division is picketing from mouth of Hiwassee to Knoxville. If any move is to take place, send a division of organized cavalry up here. This one is not in condition to go.

If my command is taken away from me, please relieve me from duty, as I do not desire to command a division without it. I prefer to keep my brigade and be under some division commander. If my brigade is broken up, I desire to leave the command.

F. C. ARMSTRONG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Cleveland, Tenn., November* 5, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson will proceed with the First, Second, and Fourth Tennessee Regiments to take post about 10 miles west of Dalton. General Davidson is specially charged with the protection of the railroad between Resaca and Chickamauga Station from the raids of the enemy's cavalry. His attention is directed to the advantages to be gained by holding the gaps of Taylor's Ridge. He will report promptly all the information he gains of the enemy to army headquarters.

III. There are about 200 cavalry in Will's Valley picketing for Longstreet's corps. Brigadier-General Davidson will communicate with the officer commanding said cavalry, and if he finds it suffering for the want of forage, he will have it relieved every three or four days by fresh cavalry.

IV. General Davidson will be furnished with forage for his horses by railroad after exhausting the supply afforded by the country. He will have it hauled by wagons from such points of the railroad as will be most convenient.

V. Capt. W. R. Marshall, of the artillery, will report for duty to Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson.

VI. Col. C. H. Tyler, commanding cavalry brigade, will report with his command for temporary duty to Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson.

VII. General Davidson will keep scouts well out observing Will's Valley, so as to be promptly apprised of any movement of the enemy. He will also open communication with Colonel Chadick, who is stationed at Guntersville, requesting Colonel Chadick to give him early information of any movements of the enemy in that direction. General Davidson will take advantage of any other means in his power to accomplish the work designed.

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VIII. Colonel Harrison will order the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment (Smith's) to report forthwith to Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson.

IX. Colonel Harrison will move with the two Texas regiments and the Third Arkansas to Athens, Tenn., immediately. On moving there he will take measures to protect the railroad at that point, or report to commanding officer at Athens should such officer be his senior.

X. Col. J. Warren Grigsby will proceed with all the cavalry now at Spring Place, Ga., to Cleveland, Tenn., and report to Brig. Gen. J. H. Kelly.

XI. Commanding officers of Tenth Confederate and Third Kentucky Regiments will report by letter to Brig. Gen. J. H. Kelly at Cleveland, Tenn., and will continue picketing the river till further orders.

XII. Brig. Gen. J. H. Kelly will take post at Cleveland, and will picket the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to the mouth of the Hiwassee River, scouting daily the banks of the Tennessee River for a distance of 20 miles above the Hiwassee River, reporting direct to General Bragg all information obtained regarding the movements of the enemy.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *November* 5, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

General Bragg telegraphs that large re-enforcements to the enemy have crossed the Tennessee at Eastport, and are marching via Huntsville. He asks me for troops. Another brigade, Baldwin's, has been exchanged and armed.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *November* 5, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge:

I proposed to send three brigades with Hardee. The President directed that but two should go, so I am not authorized to send more. For a battle, I would, if permitted, send every infantry soldier I have.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 6, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that the brigade of General M. J. Wright shall remain at Charleston until further orders. The consolidated brigades of Vaughn and Reynolds will,

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under Brigadier-General Vaughn, take position at Sweet Water. The inclosed communication* you will please have forwarded to Major-General Burnside.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON THE ROAD, 7½ MILES WEST OF RINGGOLD,
November 6, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I will encamp at or near Ringgold to-day and move on toward Cleveland to-morrow. Have thus far only procured half rations of forage. I will order the First Confederate Regiment to move on to Spring Place.

The Eighth Confederate has not yet reached me, but I understand has moved on another road toward Spring Place. The roads are heavy, and I am necessarily compelled to move slowly with the wagons.

I am, major, very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.
Per WALWORTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, Ala., November 6, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I received your communication of the 29th ultimo yesterday. I have nothing special to report since my communication of the 31st ultimo. The enemy, so far five divisions, have crossed the Tennessee at Eastport and are moving toward Stevenson. The divisions are commanded by Ewing, Williamson, M. L. Smith, A. J. [J. E.] Smith, and Osterhaus. Sherman and Blair have both passed through Florence. Their column had to turn up Elk River at Rogersville to go to Fayetteville to cross, as the stream was very high, and they made several attempts to cross with rafts, and opposite Rogersville. From a prisoner captured I learn that the force which pursued Wheeler is still at Maysville, beyond Huntsville, consisting of four brigades of cavalry—Wilder's, Lowe's, Long's, and Minty's. I inclose several of my communications† to General Bragg and the replies from his headquarters.

I am slightly embarrassed as to my course, as I deem it exceedingly hazardous to cross the Tennessee swollen as it is and with the limited number of flat-boats at my disposal. The forces of the enemy at present of course prevent my crossing as they still occupy Florence. Their cavalry, too, is west of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

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*Not found.
†Not found as inclosures.

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The reiterated request of General Bragg, knowing the dispositions of the enemy, that I should strike the railroad, has caused me to remain here for the present, and I am making arrangements to cross should a favorable moment be presented, and any change of the forces of the enemy make it practicable. Even if I should not cross, with the present disposition of the enemy, I deem it proper that a force should watch them here for a time. My casualties so far are 8 killed and 52 wounded. Inclosed I send General Ferguson's report of his fight with the tories.* Dodge's division has moved from Corinth to Eastport; it is not known yet whether it is to cross or not. Rumor says it is to occupy Florence as a post. Stevenson's division relieved Dodge's at Corinth and adjacent posts.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, Ala., November 6, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Tennessee, near Chattanooga:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following information for the general, received from a reliable scout: Five divisions have passed from Eastport so far, moving with all speed to Stevenson. They are commanded by Ewing, Williamson, A. J. [J. E.] Smith, Osterhaus, and M. L. Smith. The last division, M. L. Smith's, was to be at Florence last night. Sherman left Florence on Monday with the Second Division. Blair, who commands Sherman's corps, is in charge of the rear of the column. Dodge's division has also moved from Corinth to Eastport, but it is not known positively yet whether Dodge will move farther than Eastport or Florence. General Roddey is informed Dodge is to occupy Florence as a post with his division. Stevenson's division, of McPherson's corps, has relieved Dodge at Corinth, and the Yankees say McPherson's corps is to follow Sherman's, though this last is hearsay. I have nothing positive of it.

My ammunition train has arrived. The river is quite full. I would respectfully state that, if any local causes exist in the Army of Tennessee against General Forrest remaining there, that there is a good field for his labors in West Tennessee, where his popularity would enable him to raise at least 4,000 men, otherwise lost to our service. A brigade is now being organized by Colonel Richardson from West Tennessee, and serving in North Mississippi. West Tennessee is under my command. I make this allusion to General Forrest as I have seen several newspaper allusions to his resignation, and I hope the general will pardon my mentioning the matter if it is improper, as it is only made with the interests of our cause at heart, never having had the pleasure of meeting General Forrest. I have not consulted General Johnston in the matter.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

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*See Part I, p. 37.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, Ala., November 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Commanding at Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d.

I feel satisfied your information in regard to a contemplated raid down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the enemy from Corinth is incorrect, based no doubt upon the movement he is making from that point eastward toward Chattanooga.

He has been moving in that direction for some days. Sherman's entire corps is east of Corinth. His first intention was to pass up this valley, repair, and use the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as far as Decatur; in this he has been most successfully foiled by a total destruction of the railroad and the obstinate resistance I gave him. He has abandoned his idea of running the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; has crossed the Tennessee River and is moving rapidly up on the northern side toward Chattanooga.

The wagon train "ordered in readiness" was, I doubt not, for this expedition. I do not, therefore, apprehend any serious intention of a raid down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Should any further development of such intention occur, I will do whatever can be done to thwart his design. For the present I am, by order of General Bragg, at Courtland, Ala., watching the enemy, and will cross over if practicable to the north side of the Tennessee. The general will please accept my thanks for the information conveyed, and will please inform me further should anything of importance transpire.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *November 6, 1863.*

Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War, Richmond:

Your published dispatch of November 3 gives the impression that supplies of the free market had been stopped by me. By reference to the orders of the War Department, you will find that authority in such matters has been taken from me, and that purchase and impressment of provisions are made by officers not under my control, but who act under that of the Secretary of War and Commissary-General.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *November 6, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

Captain Cobb having been assigned to duty as acting chief of artillery, Breckinridge's corps, Captain Slocomb will act as chief of artillery of this division, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command Brigadier-General Stovall, commanding division:

JNO. P. C. WHITEHEAD, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Provisions cannot be spared by the commissary. The president of Demopolis railroad can buy reasonable supplies for those in employ as laborers and otherwise, and they will be under the law exempt from impressment.

See General Orders, No. 31.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Your telegram to the President received. Send Baldwin's brigade if you can spare it.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

OXFORD, MISS.,
November 6, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Meridian:

Have you acted on proposition to blockade Yazoo River? I can raise steamer Arcadia and obtain forage, which is getting very scarce here, if protected by blockade.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF FIRST DISTRICT,
Grenada, Miss., November 6, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Mississippi, Meridian:

MAJOR: My agents from the border counties bordering on the Tennessee line and Mississippi River make complaint that they find it very difficult to purchase stores with Confederate money, and those who would take our funds fear being informed upon by their neighbors and negroes. They represent large amount of stores in said counties which they could get out with the assistance of a few troops. Could it be so arranged that some 10 or 12 of our cavalry could be ordered to each of the agents in each of the border counties to assist in impressing the stores? I think it very important that all the stores that can possibly be moved from that section of the State should be moved before the rainy season sets in, which will be shortly.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN S. MELLON,
Chief Commissary of First District.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 6, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: I have your note of yesterday. You are mistaken in the construction of my remarks about the operations of your cavalry driving the enemy from East Tennessee. Such is not my meaning or my intention. It will take all your force actively and vigorously employed to accomplish that end. In keeping up railroad communication I referred and should have limited my remark to the road from here to Loudon. Beyond that you are not expected to wait or depend on railroad, and to relieve you of all embarrassment on that subject, I will devolve the duty on others to hold your communications to that point, so that you may devote your whole time, attention, and means to the primary object—to get possession of East Tennessee, and in doing so to destroy or capture the enemy if possible.

I am, general, very respectfully,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, November 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

Your telegram received. Questions cannot be answered with entire accuracy just now, owing to movements of troops.

Major-General Ransom's field return for October 31, including troops at Saltville, showed present for duty, 506 officers, 6,096 enlisted men; sick and inefficient, 33 officers, 822 enlisted men; total, 539 officers, 6,918 enlisted men; aggregate, 7,457.

Brigadier-General Echols' and Colonel McCausland's brigades show present for duty, 148 officers, 2,552 enlisted men; absent, 55 officers, 993 enlisted men; aggregate present and absent, 227 officers and 3,885 enlisted men.

Col. W. L. Jackson's return not in, but he has not more than 1,000 men for duty.

Colonel Ferguson has two regiments of Jenkins' brigade in front of Lewisburg, with 72 officers and 810 enlisted men present for duty; aggregate present and absent, 1,629. Complete returns will be received in a few days.

Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-fifth, Fifty-first, Sixtieth Regiments; Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtieth Battalions Virginia Infantry; Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first Regiments; Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh Battalions Virginia Cavalry; First Tennessee, Fourth Kentucky Regiments of Cavalry; Sixteenth Georgia Battalion Cavalry; fragments of Thomas' Legion; aggregate, 399, under Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson.

Reports are made on every variety of blanks, and it will be impossible to fill out the form sent for the department until the brigades are supplied with blanks of the same kind. I send the above message in cipher as directed.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, November 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In consequence of the movements of the enemy on Greenbrier, I shall not be able to send to you at present the additional infantry mentioned in the note from my aide, Lieutenant Warwick, to you night before last.

Make, therefore, no change whatever in your plans for the move on Rogersville. I hope that move has not been interfered with by the rain of yesterday and last night. It was slight here. The enemy, under Brigadier-General Averell, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000 strong, is moving toward Lewisburg, skirmishing all yesterday in the lower end of Pocahontas. I will go up there.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tyner's Station, November 7, 1863.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: If General Wheeler has not with him a good artillery organization, I hope that the commanding general will order at least three good batteries of long-range pieces to him. I have no doubt but the enemy's artillery with these batteries will be much superior to ours.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY COMMAND,
Atlanta, November 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I inclose you a report of the troops and battery which have been ordered to accompany me to West Tennessee.

In my application for a transfer to the Department of Mississippi for the purpose of raising troops in North Mississippi and West Tennessee to operate on the Mississippi River, I asked for Woodward's battalion, McDonald's battalion, and one battery.

I had Major McDonald's battalion—who has since been killed at Farmington—and Col. J. E. Forrest's regiment assigned me. Colonel Forrest was, so I have just learned, killed last week near Tuscumbia, Ala., and as the regiment lately commanded by Colonel Forrest was composed of Alabama troops, he being killed, it is my impression they will be unwilling to go, and if so I will allow them to remain in General Bragg's department.

Major McDonald's battalion, my escort company, and the battery will comprise my entire command, which is wholly inadequate to the undertaking; yet I will use all the energy I possess to accomplish the object that I have proposed.

Yours, most respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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[Inclosure.]

Troops ordered to West Tennessee, commanded by Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army.

[Compiled from original report.]

Command.	Present effective total.	Aggregate.	Present and absent, aggregate.
Field and staff	.....	8	8
Escort	65	67	67
McDonald's battalion	139	164	260
Morton's battery	67	71	71
Total	271	310	406

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, Ala., November 7, 1863.

General N. B. FORREST,
Okolona, Miss.:

GENERAL: I was pleased to receive your communication by the hand of Lieutenant Tate, and regretted to hear of your separation from your old command, with which you had rendered so much service to our cause. No longer ago than yesterday I wrote General Bragg stating that if you were unpleasantly situated West Tennessee offered a good field, and that Richardson's brigade in North Mississippi was nearly organized and would be a nucleus for you to build a large command. I am confident that 5,000 men can be raised in West Tennessee. I take this occasion to state, general, that whether you are under my command or not, we shall not disagree, and you shall have all the assistance and support I can render you. I would feel proud either in commanding or co-operating with so gallant an officer as yourself and one who has such an established reputation in the cavalry service to which I have been recently assigned. Colonel Richardson's command from West Tennessee is a fine body of troops. Colonel Greer's regiment is also at Okolona, where I ordered it to organize and be equipped. I inclose a general order on my staff officers to fill your requisitions as far as practicable and afford you every facility in your new assignment.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

I will order Colonel Forrest's regiment to you at once, though it is not in good condition, particularly since the colonel was wounded. The colonel is doing well. He was paroled by the Yankees. I hope he will be fit for duty in six weeks.

Yours, &c.,

S. D. LEE.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Jonesborough, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications of the 4th instant, containing information of the movements of the enemy, the report of Brigadier-General Ferguson, and reports on the parole of Colonel Forrest by the enemy.

I addressed you a communication on the 4th instant, expressing to you and your gallant command the thanks of the general commanding for the important and efficient services you have rendered in this department, and saying to you that, as you had desired to be relieved, the general commanding left it to your discretion to return to your own department whenever you deemed proper. He instructs me now to add that your recent reports tend to a change of policy on his part, and thinks it best you should not cross the river.

I send you, general, some papers, as requested.

Wishing you success and health, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNEESEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 7, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In reply to yours of the 5th instant, in reference to supplying the deficiency of arms in Cheatham's division by surplus arms in the other divisions of this corps, I have to state that there is no surplus for that purpose, but some arms have been received for that division in its absence, which will probably supply the deficiency, after deducting from the number of unarmed men of the division the details that require no arms.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 198. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 7, 1863.

With a view to increase the effective strength of this army, and secure the active and efficient co-operation of officers and men in this work, the general commanding announces the following system of furloughs:

A furlough will be granted from these headquarters at the rate of ten for every increase of 100 men actually present for duty, and thereafter twenty for every additional increase of 100 men actually present for duty. This increase will be calculated on the number present for duty on the day of the publication of this order. In the application for furlough the company officer shall certify:

1. The number of men actually present for duty on the date of the publication of this order.

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2. The number of men actually present for duty on the date of the application.

3. The number absent on furlough, stating whether of [indulgence] under this order or otherwise.

In all instances the most urgent and meritorious cases will be recommended and forwarded.

Men furloughed will be authorized to bring back stragglers and recruits. No furlough will be granted which carries permission to go within the enemy's lines or across the Mississippi.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 7, 1863.

The changes of organization announced in paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 285, from army headquarters, will be carried into effect as early as practicable.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 7, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson will detail from his command 200 men, under at least 1 field officer, to relieve the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, which is now on duty in Will's Valley. The commanding officer of these 200 men will report for instructions to the commanding officer of the infantry corps stationed on the left of our army.

II. The Ninth Kentucky, on being relieved, will report to Brigadier-General Kelly, at Cleveland, Tenn.

III. Maj. A. L. McAfee will report to Col. C. H. Tyler, commanding brigade, for assignment to take command of the Sixth Confederate Battalion.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *November 7, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

Present for duty, 1,400 officers, 15,809 enlisted men.
Present sick, 95 officers, 1,637 enlisted men.
Absent, 1,054 officers, 14,744 enlisted men.
Extra duty, 48 officers, 1,663 enlisted men.
In arrest, 22 officers, 151 enlisted men.
Grand total, 36,693.

Nearly half the above cavalry. Sixty-one regiments, nine battalions, twelve batteries.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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RICHMOND, *November* 7, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Instructions similar to those sent you have been given to the Commissary-General relative to the free market at Mobile.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MERIDIAN, *November* 7, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Chickamauga:

I can now send you a small brigade for a battle if you expect one.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA STATE GUARDS,
Atlanta, November 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I am sure that you do not regret receiving letters from me on the subject of my staff as much as I regret the necessity which compels me to write them. I must, however, once more ask your indulgence. I have so far done all the work of organizing the State Guard force with two staff officers. I need my assistant adjutant-general, Lamar Cobb, and my assistant inspector-general, John C. Rutherford. I think they are entitled to promotion with me, and their services are indispensable.

My troops are scattered over the State and ought to be visited and inspected. My muster-rolls should be gotten up and forwarded, but I have not the officers to do these necessary duties. What is the result? Without the muster-rolls the Government will not commission the regimental quartermasters and surgeons, and the Commissary-General declines to let me have a chief commissary.

Up to the present time I have had over 5,000 men in the field at various points without a commissary or surgeon. I will not trouble you with details, for I am sure your knowledge of such matters and experience will enable you to appreciate the difficulties and embarrassments with which I have had to contend. When I see other commanding officers carrying not only their staff with them, but even their escort, I have felt that I might with propriety renew my application for at least three of my staff—the two already named, and for chief commissary, Maj. John B. Cobb, all of whom are in Florida, and their places can easily be supplied by officers of General Gardner's own selection. I would also earnestly request that the persons heretofore recommended by me for regimental quartermasters and surgeons be commissioned.

I have endeavored to make these troops as useful as possible, but without the officers asked for it is almost impossible to do anything with them.

I am, general, very respectfully, and truly, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General.

P. S.—As an additional consideration in favor of my application, I call your attention to the inclosed copy of an order of General

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Bragg, from which you will see that my duties have been increased, and, in fact, a new set of duties imposed upon me, which I have cheerfully undertaken.

H. C.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 2, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. All that portion of territory of this department south and east of Oostenaula and Coosa Rivers will constitute the District of Northwest Georgia, to the command of which Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb is hereby assigned.

All officers and troops serving therein will report to and receive orders from him.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: In forwarding to the Department this voluminous and labored correspondence of Major-General Buckner, it must not be expected that I can enter in such a controversy of words. Neither my time nor my inclination will allow it. For a proper understanding of his position, I am obliged to notice briefly some of the points he makes in his letter to me of the 3d instant.

He is not correct in supposing or saying I ever recognized his rights or acts as a department commander after he was withdrawn from the limits of that department. The claim to me seems so absurd that I never supposed he entertained it until my attention was called to it by his acts, when I promptly corrected him. My verbal remarks to Generals Polk and Longstreet in my conferences with them as corps commanders, related entirely to General Buckner's claim to a command equal to "the contingent he had brought from his department to the support of this army." And on this point I only made a temporary arrangement to gratify him until the question could be referred to and settled by higher authority. It was so referred to the President and verbally decided against the general.

Special Orders, No. 260, to which he refers, does not afford the slightest ground for the general's claim. It orders an officer to report to the general to proceed to Southwest Virginia to collect and bring to this army stragglers left behind who belong to it. Such orders are given daily and confer no jurisdiction on any one. They can only be executed by consent of the commander whose department is entered.

No notice was served on General Buckner that his command ceased when he vacated the department, nor was any served on him when he left Fort Donelson, or on General J. K. Jackson when he left

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Chattanooga, but neither of them have asserted any right to continue their commands. The case was so plain to my mind that, with the President, I supposed any educated soldier would appreciate it.

As for the labored effort about Colonel Malone, I can only say, I do not know who he is or what he is doing. If he has the authority claimed, and will show it to the proper officials, he will not be molested. If he has not, or refuses to show it, he will certainly be detained. General Buckner himself cannot pass through this department without proper authority.

The general's allusion to newspaper correspondents about my headquarters is gratuitous and unfounded. He knows I allow no such thing, and that I am and have ever been the subject of constant abuse by them, all for this very reason.

As for his claim of "frankness," it comes with bad grace from one who was engaged as a prominent party in a mutinous assemblage to secure concert of action by all the disaffected in this army to effect the removal of the commanding general, and who not only did not frankly report under the eighth Act of War, but was himself mentioned prominently in that meeting as the expected successor. And all this when he had been cordially assured by the commanding general that he had recommended him for promotion to command a corps in his army.

I regret exceedingly to forward to the department such a mass of undigested matter, but more important duties claim all my time and attention.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CHATTANOOGA, *September* 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

Does administration of the Department of East Tennessee as a department still exist with me, subject to the orders of General Bragg for strategic combinations? I ask this because General Bragg has given about half the command I brought to him to another officer.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, VA.,
October 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Chattanooga:

The administration of Department of East Tennessee does not exist with you so long as you are beyond the limits of that department, and are under the orders of General Bragg for strategic combinations.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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[Addenda No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters:

SIR: In the organization of the troops of the Department of East Tennessee, part of the infantry was organized into what was known as "Preston's division." One entire brigade and part of another brigade of the infantry which I understand as implied in the term "Buckner's division" (as employed in the order changing the organization of the corps of the Army of Tennessee), still remain in Southwest Virginia.

That order assigns "Buckner's division," not "Preston's," to Polk's corps, directing that none of the troops shall change position until further orders, but that reports will be made in accordance with the order of assignment. I respectfully ask if the infantry of my division now in Virginia shall be included in the report of my force to Major-General Cheatham.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Addenda No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, October 18, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters:

SIR: In accordance with Paragraph I, Orders No. 268, directing the assignment of Brigadier-General Preston to the command of a brigade in Buckner's division, I have the honor to report that in compliance with said order General Preston has been directed to resume command of the district and brigade of my division to which he was originally assigned by the President.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Addenda No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,
Beyond Missionary Ridge, October 20, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your communication of this date, in reply to mine of the 18th, is received. A copy will be forwarded to Brigadier-General Preston for his information and guidance.

I may perhaps be permitted to express my surprise that an order such as you mention as having been given by the President, affecting me so seriously as to change the whole character and location of my command, should never have been communicated to me until now, and that, even now, to say nothing of my right to see the order, I am as yet denied even the courtesy of receiving a copy of a paper so important in its character as to strip me, not only of my departmental command, but of nearly three-fourths of my troops.

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If the commanding general does not deem it essential even to notify me of the existence of orders which affect me so seriously, he certainly cannot expect me to act with more intelligence in regard to them than the citizens of ancient Rome in reference to the decrees which related to them; for though they might not read the high-placed laws, they were at least conscious of the fact that some laws affecting their interests were in existence. I respectfully ask that I may be furnished with a copy of the President's order in reference to my command.

While I cannot question the existence of the President's order, which, in itself, is a sufficient evidence that the department "has broken up," I beg leave to question the correctness of the deduction of the commanding general, based upon "the actual occupation of that territory by the enemy."

First. Because the statement is not in itself strictly accurate, a larger portion of the former department in East Tennessee, which includes Southwestern Virginia and Western North Carolina, being now freer from hostile occupation than of the Department of Tennessee.

Second. Because, even if all of it were so occupied, such occupancy would not in itself extinguish the command, as is evidenced by the fact that the general commanding exercised the full rights of a department commander, even when the enemy's forces occupied almost his entire department, and continued the exercise of that authority until the arrival of the forces of Generals Hood and Longstreet reinstated him in a territorial fraction of his department.

It is also proper that I should add in reply to your allusion to the occupation of my department by the enemy, that every foot of that territory which has been relinquished was evacuated under the peremptory orders of the general commanding, and that the propositions I made for its defense, and which I have every reason to think would have been successful if they had been adopted, were entirely disregarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,
Near Chattanooga, November 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of His Excellency the President the following communications, viz:

First. My reply to His Excellency's note to General Bragg which was shown me at the President's request.

Second. Copy of Colonel Brent's letter announcing that my department had been broken up.

Third. My renewal of my application to be furnished with a copy of the President's orders; my first application and the notes which preceded having been already laid before the President by General Bragg.

Fourth. Colonel Brent's response to application.

Fifth. My reply to that response.

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Sixth. Letter from General Bragg on the general subject of my correspondence.

Seventh. My response.

As the correspondence above alluded to explains itself, I will only remark in reference to it, that my letter of the 25th [26th] ultimo (marked No. 5) contains the résumé of the whole subject, and the arguments and statements in reference to my position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.]

[Sub-inclosure No 1.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,
Near Chattanooga, November 5, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States, Richmond:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Your letter of the 29th ultimo to General Bragg has, as you desired, been shown me, and you will not consider it improper if I acknowledge it.

Your decision in reference to the extent of my authority is of course recognized by me, not only as binding, but as satisfactory. But as the circumstances under which I exercised the authority and the principles which governed my action have been but imperfectly presented to you, I request, at your convenience, a perusal of the accompanying papers. I am confident, when you shall have read them, that your sense of justice will not attribute my action to a factious opposition, but rather to a desire to maintain the dignity of the commission which I hold in the Confederate Army.

Permit me to express my regrets, Mr. President, that you should have alluded even remotely to the possibility of my having been influenced in my public duty by an unworthy ambition. Had you reflected upon my connection with this revolution, I am confident you would not for a moment have done me that injustice. In the beginning of the war I discarded alike the allurements of fortune and high position in the Northern army, because my heart and my convictions of right and duty were with this people. In thus following the fortunes of the South, I do not claim that I made a sacrifice, for nothing can be rightly weighed against principle; but in voluntarily choosing poverty and inferior military position, I have at least given evidence of my sincerity. Had I been a soldier of fortune, I would have been in arms against you. Could I have reconciled it with my sense of duty, I might have been living luxuriously in Europe, and left the contest of principle to others. Claiming to be a patriot, I rejected at the outset the ignoble inducements which have influenced many, and offered my services to you without conditions in behalf of the Southern people. From that time I have claimed no other position than that which you have given me, nor has any friend, with my knowledge, importuned you in my behalf. I have not envied the more distinguished soldiers who have been promoted more rapidly, but have rejoiced in their advancement. I have been content in the position where your own judgment decided I could best serve the country.

Before reading your letter, Mr. President, it was my purpose, for the reasons stated in the accompanying letter of the 26th ultimo, to apply to be relieved from duty with this army. But I will give you

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yet another evidence of my earnestness in this cause. Though I have nothing to hope personally from my service with this army, though there are officers inferior not only in rank but in grade, who have commands perhaps twice as large as that to which I have been assigned, yet if it be your judgment that my services are more needed here than elsewhere, you may rely upon my most hearty official assistance and co-operation with the commanding general, and whatever may be the personal relations which his conduct may impose, he will continue to receive from me the official courtesies to which his position entitles him.

I am, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 20, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Comdg. Div. (through Maj. Gen. Cheatham, Comdg. Corps):

GENERAL: In reply to your two communications of the 18th instant, dated headquarters Department of East Tennessee, the general commanding directs me to say that your Department of East Tennessee has been broken up by instructions from the President of the Confederate States, as well as by the actual occupation of that territory by the enemy.

The troops formerly of your command and now in Virginia constitute, by orders from the President, a part of the forces of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones.

The troops now with you form a division of this army in the corps of Major-General Cheatham, and to one of the brigades of your division Brigadier-General Preston is assigned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,
Near Chattanooga, October 23, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army Hdqrs., Missionary Ridge:

COLONEL: My communication of the 20th instant, asking that I might be furnished with a copy of the President's instructions breaking up the Department of East Tennessee, with an indorsement from your office stating that it was "a paper improper and unfit to go on the records of this (your) office," is received.

A military service of seventeen years under General A. S. Johnston and other soldiers less distinguished only than himself, has convinced me that though the authority of a junior is more limited than that of his senior, his rights under the military laws of a free country are as distinctly defined as are the powers of his senior.

Amongst other rights to which as a junior I am clearly entitled is that of properly contesting a questionable hypothesis which affects the existence of my command and my official relations to the com-

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manding general and to my Government, and of repelling in respectful language, as I have done, an unjust insinuation in the note to which mine was a reply, in regard to the occupancy of my department by the enemy while that department, though separate, was subordinate to the authority of the general commanding.

It was also my right to claim, as my only means of acting intelligently in regard to them, to be possessed of the orders of the head of my Government, which were referred to as defining the official relations which existed between me and my superior in command.

It is for the commanding general, of course, to judge whether such a paper as I claim to have written is fit and proper amongst the records of his office, but I trust that a reconsideration of the subject-matter will convince him that a proper degree of self-respect in a subordinate is as far removed from disrespect to a superior, as true military subordination is from servility.

My military character, which is not altogether unknown in this army, and my military conduct, which has been more than once commended by the commanding general himself, are sufficient proofs that I possess the former requisite. My character as a man is, I trust, also so well established that I have no apprehensions of descending to the latter.

I have the honor to renew my application to be furnished with a copy of the instructions and orders which affect my late department and my command. It is a right which a junior can legitimately claim as affecting his duties to the Government which he serves. If denied, it will probably be the first instance on record in any country where an important order affecting all the official relations of an officer to his Government is withheld.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, October 25, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER
(*Through Major-General Cheatham, Comdg. Corps*):

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 23d instant, in relation to the Department of East Tennessee, the general commanding directs me to say that, having been assigned with a portion of your command from the Department of East Tennessee by competent authority, your administrative control over that geographical department necessarily ceased from that time.

In this opinion the President concurred when he was here, and you were accordingly required to assume the command of the troops suitable to your rank and position in this army.

In that capacity, a division commander, you are therefore recognized and in no other. And you are required by the general commanding to desist from the exercise of any other authority in this military department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[Sub-inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,
Before Chattanooga, October 26, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army Hdqrs., near Chattanooga:

COLONEL: Your letter of yesterday in reply to mine of the 23d, "in relation to the Department of East Tennessee," was received this evening.

Before discussing the illogical deductions of your letter, it may be instructive to review the prominent facts which have led to the existing complication.

In July last I was by the authority of the President of the Confederate States in command of a military department which was in no way under the command of General Bragg. On an intimation from him that he desired me to send him re-enforcements, I conducted immediately to his support the largest force I could assemble. His appreciation of the assistance is best shown in his own words from a letter addressed to me, and dated Chattanooga, July 7, 1863. In that he states:

I fully appreciate the soldierly and patriotic feeling with which for a time you risked your immediate command in an effort to assist a brother officer to win at the vital point. Unhappily, I did not succeed in striking the enemy, but should our countrymen now, or critics hereafter, condemn my movement in retreat, of you, general, they can only speak in commendation for your prompt self-sacrifice.

I claim that the spirit which the general commanding there commends is that which has never ceased to actuate me in this revolution. It was the same spirit which induced my views to the President, when, appreciating the importance of unity in military movements, I candidly advised that my separate command should be subordinated to the authority of General Bragg.

The Department of East Tennessee having been merged in the Department of Tennessee by orders from the War Department, General Bragg, on the 6th of August, 1863, assumed command in an order, from which the following is an extract:

The troops within the limits of the late Department of East Tennessee will constitute the Third Army Corps, and be known as "Buckner's corps." The administration of that district will remain with Major-General Buckner.

As it is not my custom to assume authority which does not appertain to my official position, and I was confident no authority for organizing an army corps was vested in me, I applied for instructions in reference to its organization. I also requested, as my authority as a district commander was limited, and conflicts might arise, in a double jurisdiction, between my administrative subordinates and those of the commanding general, that I might be relieved of the duties of administration and my authority restricted to that simply of the commander of troops. To this I received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., August 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, in regard to the administration of your command, the general commanding instructs me to say, that as the entire administration has been confided to you no conflict or confusion can take place.

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Should cases arise, and it is believed they will be few, in which the law does not confer upon you sufficient power for action, they will be promptly acted upon by the general commanding in accordance with your expressed wishes.

You will, general, organize your corps according to your own views.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The above I will remark are the only instructions I have ever received from the commanding general in reference to my administrative duties, until your note of the 20th instant advised me that my authority had ceased.

In the mean time a question having arisen as to the true construction of the term "merged" in connection with the order subordinating my department, the Secretary of War authorized a staff officer in Richmond to telegraph me on the 26th August as follows: "He says that he," alluding to the Adjutant and Inspector General, "will issue an order declaring that your department is united with Bragg's only for strategic purposes, entirely disconnected in administration."

The official authority for transmitting this will be found in the telegraph office in Richmond. It was to me an official notification of a construction of my duties, and corresponded with a previous dispatch from the Adjutant and Inspector General which defined my relations to the Government and to General Bragg. The order in question is, I suppose, to be found at army headquarters.

These deductions necessarily follow from what appears above:

First. That the commanding general compelled me, even against my expressed wishes, to retain the administration of the Department of East Tennessee, including the organization of the troops.

Second. That the department was not broken up by the order, but was "merged" as a department, with all its machinery, in the larger command of the Department of Tennessee.

Third. That the administration, both by the voluntary abdication of General Bragg and the imposition of the duty by the War Department, was devolved upon me.

Fourth. That the only legal authority which the commanding general could exercise over the troops was through me for "strategic purposes;" He could direct me to move the troops where he desired they should go, but they must go with the organizations they had received and with the administrative machinery which was with them. He could not assemble a court-martial for the trial of any one in my command; he had nothing to do with furloughs; he could not transfer a soldier; he could not deprive me of a man; he could not change in the slightest degree the organizations. He could make combinations, and, with that view, might require me to make detachments, but could not deprive me of the command of the troops of my department, which the President had confided to my care.

Fifth. The legal control which I possessed over my troops in the department remained with me when out of the department as completely as when, in July, I took them at my own option to support General Bragg. The only authority which he had over them was derived from the War Department for strategic purposes only; he could not interfere with administration; but as a means of keeping his troops together, he might properly impose certain restrictions through their commanders. The authority which conferred upon him the power over the troops also limited that power, and there is nothing inherent in rank which authorizes the assumption of powers not conferred.

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Such was the condition of things when I was directed by the commanding general to evacuate East Tennessee, with a view of effecting a junction with him. The authority to give such an order had been conferred, and it was my duty to obey. Having passed the limits of my department, I continued without restrictions to exercise over my troops the proper administrative duties of my position. In this I was guided by a wish to render every assistance in my power to the commanding general; and I flatter myself that my conduct of the duties will not compare unfavorably with the conduct even of the commanding general himself. I usurped no authority belonging to others.

Even in discharging the duties of administration from which the commanding general refused to relieve me, I deferred in every doubtful case to himself. In no case did I order an officer from my command without first referring the case to the commanding general, except in those instances where officers had become superfluous in my command from the repeated organizations through which it passed after it had come within his reach. I then ordered a few who were out of position here to a field where they had originally been assigned by the War Department, and where their services might be of use to the country. The principle which has uniformly guided my action is that all parts of the contingent, so to speak, which I brought to this army, and which were necessary to complete its organization, came under the general system of government of the Army of Tennessee, but when from any cause an officer of my department ceased to be a necessary part of the contingent, he received orders from me as a department commander, and not as commander of a corps in the Army of Tennessee. This happened when on the reduction of my command to a division, the medical director of the Department of East Tennessee and the military court of my department were rendered needless with this army. When this occurred, I sent them back to the Department of East Tennessee, where their services might be useful.

The principle on which I have acted was but recently practically sustained by the commanding general, when, on an application of Colonel Hodge for a part of his brigade left back in Virginia, he directed a reference of the subject to me. It was about the same time recognized by the War Department, when an officer was directed to report to me, and did report to me at this place, to relieve Colonel Hodge in the command of Preston's cavalry.

If the commanding general will permit himself to look dispassionately at everything that precedes, I think he must reach the conclusion of every unprejudiced mind, that not only under the authority of the War Department, but under his own orders, which forced upon me duties which I sought to avoid, I was compelled to act as I have done. I confess that I thought complications would arise, but I little thought that the "conflict" and "confusion" which he so confidently promised could not take place, would first arise in my receiving a rebuke for complying with his orders. Under the supposition that the department was merged, lost, "broken up," his orders to me would have been valid, and I would have been compelled to administer the department as he ordered. My commendation for such obedience is a rebuke in language of the most mandatory style.

But, as afterward appeared, the department was not "broken up." It was left intact, subordinated only for a specific purpose. The ad-

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ministration of the department and of the troops remained exclusively with me. Even though, as General Bragg contends, the administrative mantle should have fallen from my shoulders, where is the authority to assume the garment himself? If, as he intimates, my administrative authority ceased at the instant I left the limits of my department, by parity of reasoning his administrative authority over the same department and the same troops, under the supposition that it had existed, would also have ceased under similar circumstances. But it has already been shown that such authority was not with him, but with me. Even under his construction I might possibly have at least the shadow of a claim to jurisdiction, while he would not have even such a semblance. If then, in exercising such authority, I should be considered as usurping, what construction is to be placed upon his action in exercising functions to which, by his own showing, he had not the shadow of a claim?

But the commanding general unnecessarily rebukes me when he assumes that I have been recently exercising administrative authority within the limits of my department. Upon leaving there I directed my officers to report to General Saml. Jones, and requested that officer to take charge in my absence of that portion of the department in his vicinity. If I have interfered with the administration since, as I am not conscious of having done, it is for General Jones and not General Bragg to make complaint. So particular was I in this that when the commanding general, still recognizing my administrative control, directed me, after I had reached Chattanooga, to order the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, I transmitted the order to General Jones as General Bragg's order and not mine; for having left him in charge, I deemed his own discretion should serve as his guide. I have not interfered with the administration of East Tennessee, as seems to be charged upon me, or at least, insinuated, unless it be an interference when officers are organized out of position here, to send them back to General Jones, that he may make them useful in their appropriate positions.

My official action in every case has been guided by general military principles which must govern individual cases. If the commanding general will judge my conduct by the just rule, I am confident he can only commend my actions, and until very recently I have had the satisfaction of receiving his commendation.

The principle of command and administration for which I am contending was recognized mainly by him, notwithstanding particular interferences with the cavalry organizations. Though he took from me a cavalry division, he substituted its full equivalent in an infantry division; when subsequently he took away that division, he gave me another in its place; when I represented that as a separate, though subordinate department commander, I was entitled to a command, either the same or the equivalent of what I brought with me, he conceded, in his action, the justice of the claim, with an assurance that, so far from lessening my command from a want of confidence in my military abilities, he had taken the occasion of a special messenger to commend me to the President. He was satisfied then with my actions until very recently, and the approbation of a commander, next to his self-approval, is gratifying to a soldier.

But on the 11th instant it was my misfortune, when the conversation was properly elicited, to express it as my opinion, in the presence of the commanding general, that, while I entertained for him feelings of personal kindness, I did not regard him, at this crisis, as the

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great general on whom the hopes of the country could be safely anchored. How far that expression of opinion may have influenced his own views in regard to me, I, of course, am unable to know. But on the 17th my command was reduced one-half. I executed without delay the orders given me in reference to the new organization; reported on the 18th my action as far as it had gone, and asked for further instructions on a point which the order had not fully explained in regard to that portion of my division—the entire organization having been left with me—yet remaining in Southwest Virginia.

On the 20th I received a reply, announcing through a very unusual channel, and with some want of definiteness, an entire change in my official relations to the commanding general and to the Government. The letter contains two positive statements, one as follows:

> The general commanding directs me to say that your Department of East Tennessee has been broken up by instructions from the President of the Confederate States, as well as by the actual occupation of that territory by the enemy.

The other statement was:

> The troops formerly of your command and now in Virginia constitute, by order from the President, a part of the forces of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones.

I asked that I might be furnished with a copy of the instructions and orders which changed my official relations. In the letter making that request I conceded that the order of the President was sufficient to relieve me of the responsibilities of the position to which he had assigned me, but I combated, and I think successfully, the hypothesis of the commanding general in relation to the "occupation" of the territory. My note, which was not disrespectful, was returned with an indorsement, which induced me to think that the commanding general had fallen into an error in supposing that the respectful statement of an unpalatable fact was an act of disrespect, and that servility is an element of military subordination. I accordingly, on the 23d instant, renewed my application as a right which could not, under the circumstances, be denied, that I should be furnished with a copy of the instructions which were referred to as defining my official relations to my Government.

To this letter I have received the following reply, dated October 25, to my request to be furnished with a copy of the orders and instructions which "broke up" my department and distributed my command.*

Passing over the discrepancies which exist in the two notes, I will remark that the "opinions" of military commanders when designed to affect others, are usually expressed in the form of orders; and the official determinations of the President, which are clear, concise, and not apt to admit of misconstruction, are usually announced through his recognized staff. When he selected me to command the Department of East Tennessee, it was announced in orders. When he recalls me from that duty, the fact will probably be similarly announced. When he does, I am willing to relinquish it, for my history sufficiently shows that I am not ambitious of place. I am ambitious, however, of fully discharging my duty as a soldier, and when the President has confided to me a trust, it is to him, and not to General Bragg, that I am under obligations to yield it. If there are two traits in my character that are at all remarkable, they are

* See Sub-inclosure No. 4, which was here duplicated.

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these: First, never to assume over others authority which is not legitimately mine; and second, to resist in every proper way the usurpations of others over me.

The commanding general has failed to fix upon me any violation of the first rule; my adherence to the second brought me into this revolution, and will induce me to inquire particularly into the right of the commanding general to exercise the functions of the President, as he is doing when he dictates to me in regard to my administrative duties in the Department of East Tennessee.

In your note of the 20th you state, by direction of the commanding general, that my "Department of East Tennessee has been broken up by instructions from the President of the Confederate States."

When I first asked for a copy of the instructions which would relieve me from the responsibility of the trust, the paper making the inquiry was indignantly returned to me. I urged it again as a right that could not be denied me, and by direction of the commanding general you now reply that it was the "opinion" of the commanding general, in which "the President concurred," that inasmuch as I have been assigned with a portion of my command from the Department of East Tennessee by competent authority, my administrative control over that geographical department necessarily ceased from that time. When, in what manner, or by what authority, or with what portion of my command this assignment was made is not stated.

My inquiry also embraces the "order" of the President, which was referred to in your letter of the 20th, as having assigned part of my troops to Major-General Jones. As you make no further allusion to this, I have a right to infer that that question also is reduced to an "opinion," and that the order has not been issued.

My inquiry for the instructions and orders of the President has not, then, been fruitful of results, but your response has rather served to involve the question in Delphic mystery. I confess that I am unable to solve the problem by any plain rule of direct reasoning, and will refer to higher authority for a solution that may reconcile the statements which to me appear in conflict.

But not only do your two letters appear to differ materially from each other, but your last seems illogical in itself. You say virtually, that inasmuch as it is the opinion of the commanding general that because of my assignment with part of my command from East Tennessee, my administrative control over that department ceased from that time; therefore, I am recognized only as a division commander. The logical sequence is not clear. On the contrary, the argument of the commanding general refutes his own conclusions as follows: I was assigned but once from my department to the command of General Bragg. That was by the President, and the assignment, as has been shown, was for a specific purpose—strategic combinations. The assignment precluded the interference of General Bragg with organizations. The "portion" of my "command" alluded to was all that which I took with me, a division of infantry, a division of cavalry, a corps of engineers, and forty pieces of artillery. It is the only special portion of my command with which it could be said that I was ever assigned "from the Department of East Tennessee;" therefore, the logical deduction from the general syllogism is that that force and not a division is my appropriate command by assignment of "competent authority."

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If the conclusion which is forced in your letter, and not logically deduced, be true, the whole object of the President in authorizing a strategic combination of the forces might be perverted by a prejudiced commander; for, according to the theory which the commanding general advances, all that some corrupt or designing commander would have to do to accomplish some selfish purpose would be to order a strategic march under the sub-department commander, it may be for only 10 feet beyond the limits of his department. "From that time," according to General Bragg's theory, the administrative authority of the sub-commander ceases, his organizations are broken up and may be remodeled at the pleasure of the senior, and the fruitful result of the strategic combination may be the thwarting of the choice of the President in a department commander, the crushing if not the humiliation of a supposed foe, and the placing in the favored position of one who might be thought more subservient to the will of the commander. All this might be accomplished, if the commanding general's theory be correct, by a strategic march of 10 yards.

The commanding general's theory seems rather to seek a particular conclusion than to follow leading principles of law and right, which, if pursued, will always end in just deductions.

You close your letter with the following mandatory sentence: "And you are required by the commanding general to desist from the exercise of any other authority"—that of division commander—"in this military department."

I have every respect for the legitimate authority of my superiors, and when I may have offended against discipline, will patiently endure reproof. But, when my commanding general appears persistently to have sought some evidence which would justify his reproof, and has entirely failed to find any, I do not recognize it as one of the rights of rank for him to insult a junior by assuming as a fact what exists only in his imagination, and in a style of language which might be well suited to the atmosphere of an Eastern satrap's court, to command me to "desist" from what I am not doing and have not the slightest purpose to do. You have already been notified that since the 20th I have confined my action within the authority of a division commander.

Under all the circumstances, I cannot but regard myself as unhappily situated as the unfortunate lamb in the fable, who, without the slightest inclination or ability to offend, found a neighboring animal on the brook above him inappeasably irritated at the muddied stream, which was laid to the charge of the innocent lamb.

Although I have clearly demonstrated the fact that I am legitimately entitled by assignment of the President to the command of the force I brought with me; that the principle has been more than once recognized by the commanding general himself; that in recognition of that principle he maintained me in command of the equivalent of that force until the 17th instant; that instead of being myself a usurper of authority, as he charges, I have, rather than be the occasion of irritation to a mind already sufficiently harassed with business, submitted without complaint to the encroachments of the commanding general upon my own authority. Although the above propositions are clearly established, the commanding general recognizes me now only as a division commander. Provided I am in a position to best serve the cause which I have embraced, it is of little consequence to me whether I command 10 men or 10,000. I have never shown the vanity or bad taste to seek or apply for a com-

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mand, but when once placed in it, it is matter of interest for me to assure myself that I am displaced by proper authority. In the present case, I think it clearly shown that the authority of the commanding general was not competent to do what he has done.

I think his conduct toward me has been arbitrary and unjust. I think I have shown that, while he has been seeking to fix upon me some indefinite usurpation of authority in violation of some orders, from which he has not removed the veil of mystery that he has thrown around them, he has himself been exceeding the authority of his own position. I think the tone of his communications, the imperious style of his indorsements, the indignant silence, or the returning with exhibitions of temper of respectful communications whose facts or reasons he could not refute; his singular persistence, while holding me strictly accountable for the exercise of authority within proper bounds, in failing to define the limits of my authority; his want of appreciation, at the present time, of the unselfish spirit in which I have sustained his legitimate authority for the benefit of the country; his apparent unwillingness to be convinced, even when he utterly failed to sustain anything against me, that I am discharging my duty; indeed, his assumption of fact that the reverse is true, and his peremptory order that I should "desist" from what I had not the slightest purpose of doing—these and many other indications show clearly to my mind that the feelings of the commanding general are so thoroughly prejudiced that it is impossible for him to judge dispassionately of me or of my command. And I believe that, as long as I am part of this army, the angry interest with which he will watch me will needlessly distract his attention from the hostile army which opposes him. The anomalous position in which this exhibition of his feelings places me is such that I confess the difficulty of properly discharging my duty to the public, though I am resolved to do it as far as the commanding general will permit me.

Believing the conduct and feelings of the commanding general to be as I have described them, I cannot but regard my usefulness with this army as seriously impaired, if not destroyed.

The object of this communication then is:

First. To justify myself against the charges, or insinuated charges, of assuming authority which the commanding general has been pleased to make with reference to my official actions since I have been with this army.

Second. To show that any improper exercise of authority has been on the part of the commanding general and not on mine.

Third. To procure orders which will relieve me from duty with this army, and, with this view, I propose, as soon as copies of the correspondence can be made out, to transmit it to the War Department as the basis of my application.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER:

GENERAL: I was so much surprised and pained at the language and tone of your recent correspondence with my headquarters that

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I deemed it best to refer the matter again to the President for his written decision, which I did on the 22d ultimo, and sent him copies of your letters. It appears my recollection was not at fault, and that when I submitted the question to him here, he fully sustained my decision against your right to continue the exercise of authority as the commander of the Department of East Tennessee.

A copy of his letter is, by his desire, submitted for your information.

Your communication of the [26th] ultimo is still more objectionable, and I trust upon a reconsideration and calm reflection you will be convinced of its impropriety. I, therefore, return it, that you may avail yourself of that opportunity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S DIVISION,
Near Chattanooga, November 3, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Comdg. Army and Dept. of Tennessee, Missionary Ridge:

GENERAL: Your note of the 1st instant, covering the copy of a letter from the President to you, and returning for my reconsideration my correspondence with your headquarters on the subject of the arrest of Colonel Malone, was duly received.

With every desire to remove from these letters anything which might be deemed obnoxious, I have reconsidered the contents of my letter of 27th [26th] ultimo, which was referred to by you as objectionable. I now return that correspondence with such modifications as a sense of justice to Colonel Malone and a proper respect for my own position will admit. If I do not make further modifications, it is because of the embarrassing position in which I am placed by the action of your headquarters, and from no want of appreciation of the necessity of that harmony which is so essential to the well-being of our country.

It is proper that I should briefly state to you some of the reasons which induce me to insist on the appeal which it is my duty to make from your action:

First. My paper of the 26th ultimo shows conclusively that until the President had announced a recall of my authority, I was entitled to exercise, subordinate to the strategic command you possessed, the authority of a department commander.

Second. That authority had been recognized by you up to a very recent period in various ways: First, in the different instances recapitulated in my paper of the 26th; second, in the reason assigned to General Polk for detaching a division from his corps to report to me, viz, that if you did not make some such assignment, I would appeal to the War Department; third, in the statement to General Longstreet that I was a separate department commander and you had no right to interfere with my command.

Third. The issuance of Special Orders, No. 260, from your headquarters as late as October 9, 1863. This was based upon an indorsement by me on a recent order from your office, the indorsement being dated headquarters Department of East Tennessee.

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The order directs a certain officer to report to me for instructions with reference to executing certain duties in vicinity of Abingdon, Va.

Fourth. I had a right to expect in the face of such frequent recognition of my authority that it was contemplated I should continue its exercise until I received some notice that it was recalled.

Fifth. It was not notified to me that my authority was recalled until the 20th ultimo, since which time I have not attempted to exercise it.

Sixth. My permission to Colonel Malone was dated the 14th ultimo. It did not deprive this army of a soldier. It was an exercise of my authority within the just limits specified in my argument of the 26th. The arrest of Colonel Malone and his detention until this time, as far as I have been advised—he not having committed any offense against military or civil law, and being in the discharge of duties assigned him by the War Department—is a violation of his rights, and shows an unnecessary disregard of my separate authority as a department commander and of the orders of the War Department.

The above constitute some of the reasons why your action in reference to Colonel Malone should be overruled by superior authority. It is my duty, therefore, to the officer who is suffering detention from my action to make the appeal in his behalf.

If it were consistent with my rights as a junior officer, holding the commission of my Government, I would gladly withdraw my appeal from your action on my note of the 25th. It came back to me with an indorsement from your headquarters of "Returned," without further comment. That indorsement must imply one of two things: Either that the letter contains something so flagrant in its opposition to military propriety or discipline that a simple inspection will reveal the cause of its return; or that the respectful representations of a junior were sent back with insulting contempt.

On reconsidering my note, I fail to discover that it was obnoxious in the first particular. I certainly did not intend it to be disrespectful. I repelled in a manner which my self-respect required an unjust insinuation as to my having improperly assumed authority. In doing so I may have stated a fact which was not agreeable to be recalled, but the statement of a fact is not an act of disrespect. Rightly read, the letter appeals for a degree of frankness which will bring about such an understanding as will enable me to discharge my duty with satisfaction to my commander. I think that your act of returning the paper in the manner in which you did was a disregard of one of the rights of juniority, and unless the act should be recalled by yourself, its correctness or impropriety should be judged of by our common superiors, for the courtesies of the profession are as binding upon you as upon me, and my silent submission to such discourtesy, if it be such, as I am satisfied it is, would show me to be deficient in a quality which every soldier and every gentleman should possess, and without which I might merit your contempt.

In my correspondence with your headquarters I have found great difficulty in attracting attention to the distinctions I have sought to draw in reference to the exercise, to a very limited extent, of my departmental authority. Powers, when once conferred, remain until properly recalled. The authority which you complain I have been usurping was conferred both by you and by the War Department. By many acts you recognized its existence with me—certainly as late as the 9th ultimo. By your subsequent silence you

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recognized it until the 20th. On that date I received the first intimation that you thought it had expired, and I immediately ceased to exercise it. Notwithstanding this, you seem to censure me for having exercised, during the time you recognized it, the authority which you and the War Department had both conferred, and appear to assume that I am continuing to exercise its functions even after I have ceased to do so. I have endeavored to convince you that this was unjust; that you had no right to censure me in the first case, because it was my duty to do what I did, and that you had no right to rebuke me in the second case because I was not doing what you insisted I continued to do.

It is probably from a want of appreciation on your part of my position, as there defined, that you have by an incomplete presentation of the facts in issue—perhaps unintentionally—done wrong to me in your *ex parte* statement of the case to the President; otherwise, it would seem very ungraceful in you, when you had so freely encouraged me in the exercise of the authority, to have drawn upon a junior, by an incomplete presentation of the facts, an unmerited reproof from the Chief of the Nation.

His letter shows that the facts as I have presented them were not before him. But his decision, however incomplete may have been the facts presented for his consideration, governs my conduct. I feel it, however, more than ever due to me that my own view of the subject, as presented in my paper of the 26th ultimo, should be laid before him, not with the view that he may recall his decision, but that he may see the motives which have influenced my action, and judge, with all the facts of the case before him, whether or not I was justified, under all the circumstances of recognition by you, in exercising, to the limited extent that I did, the departmental authority which was originally vested in me. I request, therefore, that it be laid before him with that view.

You say, general, that you have been surprised and pained at the language and tone of my recent correspondence with your headquarters. I regret as deeply as any one that there should have been any occasion for the recent correspondence between us. Controversies of every sort are distasteful to me, and I avoid them when I can do so. But I think, if you will reflect upon the present one, you will agree that it was one which I was compelled to meet. But the circumstances which preceded and attended the correspondence, rightly viewed, will show that instead of designing any discourtesy to you I have, while continuing the faithful discharge of my public duties, limited my supposed aggressions to a defense against what I regard the unmerited discourtesies which have been inflicted upon me from your headquarters.

You have a right to demand, and I will not hesitate to yield, the most implicit obedience to your legal orders, but there is nothing in the military code which contemplates the servile endurance of unmerited rebuke. So far from desiring to disturb the harmony of this army, you are yourself aware, general, of the fact that I offered, in justice to you, to relinquish my command in this army in favor of any officer who could support you with his favorable opinions as well as by his acts of obedience.

I have avoided giving publicity to the state of feeling in this army. If it has been done, it is by that portion of the public press understood to speak the inspirations of the correspondents and others about your headquarters, which is constantly making allusions to

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existing circumstances in terms which call in question the patriotism of officers of rank in this army. While such a cause is not calculated to engender the harmony of kind feeling which the President so desires, it will not prevent me from discharging the duty which I owe the country in strictly complying with your orders as my commander.

A review of my correspondence will show you that the language of my communications is respectful, and their tone is not that of insubordination or disrespect, but of an officer who feels that he has been aggrieved, who, while conscious of having discharged his duty both to you and to the country, is convinced that the weight of authority without any just cause is brought to humiliate him and to impair his efficiency to serve the country.

In conclusion, let me ask, general, that you too will review the correspondence and the facts, and do me the justice of thinking that though I may never have flattered you, I have dealt with you frankly, and that no soldier of your command has ever shown a more ready obedience to your legal orders, or is more ready to sacrifice now on the altar of the country all that an honorable soldier is permitted to sacrifice.

My letter to the President, which will show my determination to modify my first resolution as far as it may suit his wishes, will be transmitted through your headquarters to be forwarded.

I address this letter to you personally, because I judge from your having written direct it will best accord with your wishes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Courtland, Ala., November 8, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Tennessee, near Chattanooga:

COLONEL: I write you this morning without having anything very special to communicate, and do so only to keep you thoroughly informed as to the condition of things in this direction.

Sherman's entire army corps has passed through Florence. His rear encamped about opposite this place last night.

The inclosed note* of direction left by General Sherman with a citizen near Rogersville, and brought in by one of my scouts, will show the route of the enemy and the cause of his deflection from a direct course from Eastport to Stevenson. This corps is moving rapidly forward. General Dodge, with his division, crossed the river at Eastport on Thursday (5th) last. He would reach Florence last night.

The exact destination of Dodge's division seems to be in doubt.

Information reaches me he is to occupy Florence as a post. Others report he is to follow on after Sherman. His intentions must be developed in a day or two. A party of scouts from Roddey's command captured [a train] on the other side of the river and destroyed some ten or twelve wagons. The mules were brought over and secured. Several of the enemy were killed, several wounded, and some 4 or 5 taken prisoners.

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*See p. 670.

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The weather during the recent active operations against the enemy was exceedingly inclement. By consequence my horses are in bad condition and very much in need of rest; some 400 are unshod. I find great difficulty in getting them shod; iron is scarce, and the tools in many of the shops have been removed by the citizens; done when they expected the Yankees to come through the valley. I am much disappointed. I have not been able to get my horses in condition earlier than this. I am expediting matters as much as possible under the circumstances, and hope to have all things in early readiness. General Roddey's command is even worse off than mine in regard to unshod horses; he too is shoeing up. It having been reported to me that the cavalry in the direction and neighborhood of Maysville had moved toward Shelbyville, I immediately sent scouts to ascertain the facts in this regard and to get information as to their true whereabouts. As yet I have had no report from them.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Courtland, Ala., November 8, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Tennessee, near Chattanooga.

COLONEL: By mistake the note referred to in my letter this morning was left out of the package. Inclosed please find the same.

The enemy after trying to cross Elk River near its mouth, on the road from Florence to Athens, abandoned the idea by reason of his finding the Elk too full. He then turned up the Elk on the road to Pulaski, 9 miles, and then to the right, as explained in the note, which was left by General Sherman at a citizen's house near Rogersville, as direction for the army following, and herewith inclosed. This route will lead directly on the road to Fayetteville by way of Elkton. Scouts just in report that General Crook's division of cavalry is still in the vicinity of Maysville, with headquarters at that place. This force is estimated at 5,000 or 6,000. There is no indication of any movement on the part of the cavalry. This information is gotten from Union and loyal citizens both. My scouts went as far as Brownsborough, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This road is in operation as far as Paint Rock, and a large force of negroes at work upon the road from Stevenson to Huntsville. Passes were taken day before yesterday, signed by General Crook at Maysville.

I have ordered the destruction of all bridges and trestle-work on the roads from Huntsville to Decatur, and from Decatur as far up the railroad as is safe toward Columbia, Tenn. With this state of affairs before me, I do not deem it safe to cross the river. I cannot find on the river fit for use more than eight boats. I am having others constructed. It might change my impression of the present feasibility of crossing the river if I knew there would be an exit for me across the mountains into East Tennessee. I would like to be informed upon this point.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

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[Inclosure.]

ROGERSVILLE, *November* 3, 1863—4 p. m.

Elk River is impracticable for the present, and may be for some days. The army will follow by the Fayetteville road 9 miles toward Pulaski, and then the right-hand road. The road will be plain.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say to you that General Wheeler has his artillery with him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tyner's Station, November 8, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: We have not received our supply trains as yet, nor have we heard of their going up the country. I understood from the general that preparations were already made or would be made for all our wants. I hope that we may not be delayed on account of want of transportation for our supplies. I suppose that we shall not be able to make any movements without such transportation. I doubt whether we can more than subsist ourselves in the country, doing nothing else, with our present limited and inefficient transportation.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

TYNER'S STATION, *November* 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: General Bragg directs me to hand you the following dispatch received this morning:

NARROWS, *November* 8, 1863.

General BRAGG:

On the 6th our cavalry captured at Rogersville, Tenn., 850 prisoners. 4 pieces of artillery, 2 stand of colors, 60 wagons, and 1,000 animals.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

He also directs me to say to you that the condition of the enemy is such as to make it extremely important for you to push forward with the greatest vigor. Your wagons, &c., have been forwarded

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some days since, and the fact reported to your quartermaster. Not finding you at this station, I am directed to send this by some officers of your command leaving here to-day, which I accordingly do. Please excuse the manner in which this is written, as I have no convenience for writing on hand.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. ELLIS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp to General Bragg.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Water, November 9, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your note of the 8th instant is received. General Wheeler tells me that he has but two batteries with his cavalry. I wrote to urge that at least three batteries might be sent with him. I desire to renew that suggestion. The information that I received here is that the enemy's force in front of me is 23,000. Instead of finding my force much above that of the enemy, as I was informed from headquarters of this army, I find my own much the smaller force. In view of this I will renew the suggestions made by me several times before to increase this force sufficiently to allow it to move out and operate rapidly. I should, therefore, have at least an army corps for this purpose. No great result can obtain from the operations of a small force against a large one. We may, and I think can, gain possession of East Tennessee; but there seems to be a fair opportunity to strike a favorable and decisive blow here if the proper force is sent. It is worth the effort, and I trust that the general may give me the means to accomplish it. It is not probable that I shall need this additional division more than ten days, and I am satisfied that it could be used here to better advantage than keeping it idle near Chattanooga. Remaining upon the defensive near Chattanooga and partially fortified, it occurs to me that the force operating actively offensively should be made as strong as possible, particularly when its operations are to relieve the main force. If I can operate rapidly here, I must draw some of the troops from your front and relieve you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your note of yesterday is received. Upon my arrival at this place last night the superintendent or agent at the railroad office reported trains at Sweet Water and Charleston detained by troops that were to come down, but were not ready to move, and would not be until after daylight this morning, and that in consequence of this unexpected detention of these trains greater confusion

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and delay would be occasioned in the movements of the trains to-day. I therefore ordered the trains forward as the agent desired whether the troops were ready to-morrow or not. General Wheeler is here and will move on Athens to-day.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Courtland:.

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to say in reply to your communication of the 6th instant that General Forrest has already been sent to West Tennessee on his recommendation to the President.

General Forrest takes with him one regiment, a battalion, and a battery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 9, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. J. Warren Grigsby will report to Brig. Gen. John H. Kelly for assignment to the command of the Kentucky brigade of his division.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chesterville, Miss., November 9, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

SIR: Having satisfied myself that it would be impossible to forage my command on or near the line of the Tallahatchie long, unless supplies could be carried to Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at the suggestion and verbal instruction of Brigadier-General Chalmers, I ordered the road to be repaired as a military necessity and means of transportation. I consulted with Major-General Gholson, and he informed me that he had authority under an act of the Legislature to impress labor for that purpose. Uniting in opinion as to the great public want of the work, he detailed and instructed an officer to impress the day labor, teams, drivers, mechanics, and overseers. I ordered Captain Crider to superintend, as civil engineer, the construction of repairs. He, after making a cursory examination, thought the repairs could be made at a cost of $5,000. I immediately informed Judge Brown, president of the company, of

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my order and that of General Gholson, asking him to take charge of the labor and make the repairs. The people gladly responded to the call for negroes, because all saw and felt the necessity for the work. Captain Crider was progressing rapidly with the work until I was informed that you had issued an order countermanding mine to repair. I ordered the work to be suspended and the labor sent home to report when called for. I have just now received your order, dated 5th instant, revoking my order and notifying me that I "had no authority" to make such an order. I made the order on the same ground that I would order my quartermaster to impress teams to transport stores, or my command to meet an approaching force of the enemy, a necessity devolving upon me to defend an assigned district of country by all the means within my reach. If I could order a wagon to be made and a road to be opened, and a bridge made across a stream on which to drive the wagon, I do not see why I could not order a railroad to be repaired. If corporations are persons, as they claim to be in legal contemplation, though soulless, as their acts in many cases show them to be, I do not see any just and well-founded reason why they should be exempted from the exercise of a power applied to pastoral persons under the proper circumstances. But this thing I do know, that if the corn does not come to our stock, a very imperative law of nature will compel us to go to it. I shall be compelled to make Okolona the basis of forage and subsistence in less time than one month. This will throw my command 40 miles below the assigned northern line and 60 miles below where it ought to be in my judgment. I believe that I can take and hold a line 60 miles north of this much easier than this, extending protection to people now in the contested ground. If we could get supplies, I would, if permitted, advance and repair the road as I went.

Very respectfully,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeastern Mississippi.

HDQRS. CAV. COMMAND, S. W. MISS., ALA., E. LA.,
November 9, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report I have found matters in the most deplorable condition in vicinity of Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and Ponchatoula. There has been a regular system of trade carried on between citizens, Confederate soldiers, and the enemy. Large quantities of cotton have found their way into the enemy's lines, guarded by Confederate soldiers. Horses, mules, and wagons have been pressed from citizens without any authority whatsoever. Citizens have been robbed in open day by Confederate footpads. A system of anarchy has reigned here since the fall of Port Hudson.

The most stringent measures are adopted in order to restore order. My appeal to the citizens has been patriotically responded to, and men, old and young, are springing into life as if by magic. They are certainly a pack of ragamuffins, and it will take a long time to make good soldiers of them.

I would respectfully call your attention to Captain Scott's command, part of the Ninth Battalion Louisiana Cavalry. I have just

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received information that they compose part of Logan's command. During my connection with that command, Captain Scott did not belong to us. He never served in the command, but has an independent company in Louisiana, dodging from one skirt of woods to another. I am positive day after the battle of Jackson Colonel Logan ordered Scott to move with the command and Captain Scott did not obey the order.

I mentioned this command to the general as the only one in my district, and on which I intended to form a nucleus. But since then I find Colonel Logan has interfered and claims him as part of his command. It is not my intention to interfere with Colonel Logan in any manner whatsoever, but if consistent with the interest of the service, I would respectfully ask to have the Ninth Louisiana Battalion attached to my command, as this is my only means of defense till such time as I can arm my command.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

FRANK P. POWERS,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR MISSISSIPPI,
Meridian, November 9, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I respectfully refer to the commanding general the inclosed letter from Maj. R. H. Cuney, commissary of subsistence, relative to contract for a supply of bacon. In a subsequent letter upon this subject Major Cuney states that he has already succeeded in getting hogs from sections exposed to the enemy, but that in driving the same through a portion of the State of Alabama there is great danger of their being stolen by our own people, and that it is important he should be furnished with guards of mounted men to protect the droves for a short distance. Should it meet the views of the commanding general, therefore, I ask that an order may be issued requiring the officers commanding cavalry in North Alabama to furnish the necessary protection for these cattle while *in transitu* through that section.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DAMERON.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE CHIEF COM. SUBSISTENCE, SECOND DIST. OF MISS.,
Columbus, November 6, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Meridian:

MAJOR: I have succeeded in making a contract with a very reliable and responsible party for the purpose of packing bacon for the army. It is this: He goes into the enemy's lines and in any portions of this State held by enemy, and makes his purchases at his own cost and risk. The hogs are to be driven to this place and reported to me. He is to slaughter them at his own cost and cure into bacon, one-half of which he is to deliver to me at the then schedule price, the balance to be sold by him to the citizens of this community. I am to protect his stock, thus purchased, from seizure by the Government.

He is a man of wealth, and proposes to invest very largely in this

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business, and is making his arrangements to that end, and has already driven out 250 head, and has sent his agents off with a large amount of funds. This I regard as a good contract, as we run no risk and only pay for the stores when delivered, and he will be certain to carry out the contract, which I have in writing.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

R. H. CUNEY,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR MISSISSIPPI,
Meridian, November 9, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of a communication from Major Moore, chief of subsistence, indicating the views of the commanding general upon the importance of "drawing all the stores possible from the regions of country bordering on the Mississippi Central Railroad," and upon other matters incidental to the collection of supplies for the army.

In communcations to the commanding general of this date I have had the honor of showing that efforts were being made to collect the supplies from the section of the State referred to by General Johnston. I had also to state the importance of military protection for agents employed in forwarding stock. The amount of transportation under control of this department is so limited that while corn can be sent to advantage by railroad, in my opinion it would be more economical to the Government and more advantageous every way to use whatever additional wagons can be obtained in forwarding sugar from localities where it is now found to the points of receipt upon the railroad. By increasing the means of transportation the cost of sugar now obtained would be materially diminished. I am also of the opinion that new corn cannot be ground into meal without great loss, and that meal of this kind could scarcely be kept for two weeks without spoiling.

I beg leave to assure the commanding general that I am using every effort in my power to collect and preserve the supplies of the State. I have urged and will continue to urge the importance of this subject upon the attention of all the officers and agents who are reporting to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DAMERON,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 10, 1863.

General J. WHEELER:

DEAR GENERAL: Colonel Lyon, Provisional Army, C. S., a graduate, has reported to me for duty. He applies for cavalry and I send him to you; but not for a command until you try him.

Employ him on staff duty, giving him small commands occasionally to try him until you can discover his caliber and then decide for yourself.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, Ala., November 10, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th instant, leaving it to my discretion to return to Mississippi.

Taking a full view of the field before me, the present disposition of the enemy's forces in my vicinity, the tide in the Tennessee River, the scarcity of means for crossing the same, and the fact of his having possession of all the practicable gaps in the mountains leading into Eastern Tennessee, I am still of the opinion that it would be extremely hazardous for me to attempt a crossing—my command is not sufficient to cope with the enemy's cavalry, which is in larger force than mine—nor could I accomplish anything of importance were I to cross without having it in my power to meet with success that branch of the enemy's arms. Where I am there is nothing to do but what General Roddey can accomplish as well as I. In my own department there is much to be done. Under these circumstances I have deemed it best for me to return. My command will start for Okolona to-day.

From the reports of my scouts there are with Sherman's corps sixty-five flags, forty-five pieces of artillery, and seven companies of cavalry. My estimate as to numbers is not more than 20,000 and forty pieces of artillery.

Dodge's division is still in the vicinity of Waterloo. Small squads of cavalry are collecting and driving stock north of the river toward Nashville.

All the bridges and trestles are burned on the railroads leading from Huntsville to Decatur and from the latter place to Columbia.

I have left General Roddey in the Valley of the Tennessee with instructions to await orders from your headquarters. In returning my sincere thanks to the general for his kind appreciation of the small service my command has rendered in his department, permit me to express, as my deepest regret, the uncontrollable circumstances preventing my command rendering more efficient service in aid of the gallant and battle-tried Army of Tennessee. We hope future circumstances may give us the pleasure of again co-operating with it, and if, at any time, it should be deemed advisable for us to return to this department, we will do so with sincerest pleasure.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 200. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 10, 1863.

To correct the abuses now existing in the army in regard to forage, it is announced that officers and soldiers will be allowed to keep the number of horses for which they are allowed forage and no more, and no person not allowed forage will be permitted to keep a horse or mule without special orders from army headquarters.

The following will be the allowance of mounted men to different headquarters and staff officers

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Corps headquarters, one company cavalry.
Division headquarters, one company cavalry.
Brigade headquarters, 3 couriers to be furnished from the division company.
Corps quartermaster and commissary, 2 messengers each.
Division quartermaster and commissary, 2 messengers each.
Brigade quartermaster and commissary, 1 messenger each.
Regimental headquarters, 1 mounted orderly.

No others will be allowed, and all public horses and mules now in possession of forage officers, and all, whether public or private, in possession of quartermaster, commissary, ordnance sergeants and clerks, and other persons not allowed by this order, will be promptly turned in to the quartermaster's department.

Commanding officers will be responsible for the prompt execution of this order and all inspectors will report regularly on the subject, and every abuse must be followed by an impressment of the animal and charges against the offender.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 292. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 10, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Cobb's battery will proceed without delay to Tyner's Station and report to Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Lewis.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *November* 10, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter on the subject of abuses of the impressment law in this department.

Permit me to say most respectfully that I cannot admit that the censure which your letter contains is deserved by me, or that I am responsible, as you say I am, for the abuses to which you refer, because the new system for procuring military supplies which you adopted soon after my assignment to the immediate command of this department transfers all matters involving necessity to impress to officers over whom I have no control, but who act directly under the orders of the War Department or those of the heads of bureaus.

Believing that great oppression has been inflicted under cover of law and orders on this subject, I directed something more than a month ago that no impressment should be made by those under my command in this department without written authority from me, nor by those under Major-General Maury's command in the Department of the Gulf without written authority from him.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

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RICHMOND, *November* 10, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Can you send arms to the Trans-Mississippi in wagons, and by what route?

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., November 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 4th instant, in relation to the extent of your command as department commander, has been received.

The decision of His Excellency the President was that it should include Mobile and its dependencies, and the limits of your department will, therefore, be Mobile and the country adjacent necessary for its defense. It will not include the posts of Montgomery, &c., mentioned in your communication.

If you will inform me what you deem necessary for the purpose above mentioned, an order will be issued defining the extent of your department in accordance therewith.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chesterville, Miss., November 10, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department No. 2:

SIR: My scouts from near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and men and citizens crossing the road all report that the Yankees are leaving it. Saulsbury, Grand Junction, Pocahontas, Camp Davies, and Middleton I know are evacuated. It is reported that they have been destroying some of their stockades; that the Union people near the railroad are and have been removed; the merchants packed and gone at La Grange and other places. If all this be true, would it not be proper to move to the railroad and destroy all depots, bridges, and trestles, so that if they should attempt to reoccupy it they would be delayed, and possibly defeated? If the railroad is evacuated it opens up West Tennessee, and I ask permission to move into that country, occupy it, and collect my men, returning to Okolona for arms, ammunition, equipments, &c. I could soon put into the field 3,000 West Tennesseeans, who, if well armed, would do good service. If you will allow me to move into West Tennessee, I will first destroy the railroad, and take the country, extending our lines north to Kentucky. The enemy, it is said, is building a railroad from Hamburg, on the Tennessee River, to Corinth, supplying that garrison by that river. It is probable that the railroad from Corinth to Germantown will be evacuated. There

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will then be no use for our force here. But we could most effectually protect this country by the occupancy of West Tennessee, where there is an abundance of forage and subsistence, leaving a small force to watch the line from Memphis, and also another small force to watch the country from Corinth to Bear Creek; the balance could advance into, occupy, and hold West Tennessee, and, it may be, West Kentucky. As I have special duties to perform in West Tennessee, and my detention here was only to be temporary—for a particular purpose, which will have been accomplished, so far as my command is concerned, by the evacuation of this railroad—I ask for the privilege to move into West Tennessee, if compatible with your views of the public interest.

Very respectfully,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

P. S.—My men were brought from home in the hot summer, without clothing or bedding, none expecting to remain here longer than arms, &c., could be drawn. They were thinly clad, and are now both naked and barefooted, without bedding. I have made requisitions for clothing and cooking utensils and other necessary equipments, but your quartermasters either have not gotten these things or are indifferent to our wants. I dislike to complain, but the indifference of the general staff to the wants of men in the field is growing to be an immense public sin.

Very respectfully,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Water, November 10, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Please have all your horses shod as rapidly as possible. I would like you to move your headquarters near the Sweet Water to-morrow or next day, and have your cavalry as near us as they can be, to get forage, &c. I would like to march on the 13th, if I can get transportation, &c., in time.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Sweet Water:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 9th instant, in relation to the artillery of General Wheeler and asking for re-enforcements, has been received, and in reply thereto I am instructed by the general commanding to say that he deems it unnecessary to add more artillery to the cavalry, it tending too much to impede active operations.

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Your estimate of the enemy's force in your immediate front is deemed larger than the facts justify, and, moreover, a considerable portion of it is occupied by Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, in Northeast Tennessee, who is vigorously pressing on the enemy, and has just made a very successful blow at Rogersville. Sherman's force, fully 20,000, is now within six days' march of this point, rendering any further detachments from here impracticable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Water, November 11, 1863.

Lieut. T. ELLIS,
Aide-de-Camp:

LIEUTENANT: Yours of the 9th, inclosing a copy of a telegram from Maj. Gen. S. Jones, is received. Please inform the commanding general that I am fully aware of the importance of activity in military operations. I have lost no time on any occasion during this war. The delay that occurs is one that might have been prevented, but not by myself. The troops are not yet here, the supply train is not here, nor have my troops any meat rations. I was assured by the commanding general that we should find a surplus of provisions in this country, and really we find none but breadstuffs. As soon as I find a probability of moving without almost certain starvation, I shall move, provided the troops are up. If the troops that are opposed to me are in a demoralized condition, as your letter intimates, without being beaten in battle, what must be the condition of those of General Rosecrans' army? I think, however, that it is a bad principle in war to despise your enemy.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

SWEET WATER, *November* 11, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

GENERAL: Your telegram of to-day is received. Not a moment will be lost by us. My troops are not up. Please urge your transportation quartermaster to have them sent forward. It seems almost impossible to procure meat rations in the country.

J. LONGSTREET.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Water, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I regret to report the entire failure of the preparations ordered by you to advance and facilitate our operations. Our railroad affairs have been so badly managed that my troops could have marched up in half the time that has been consumed in transporting them by rail. In fact, there is no certainty that they will reach here at all by rail, and this is the only means left, as our battery horses

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were sent through by road, leaving the guns, &c., to be transported by rail. Our wagons were sent through the same way, leaving troops and baggage to come by rail. The supply train has not joined us, and General Stevenson tells me that he was ordered not to have rations on hand here. Instead of being prepared to make a campaign, I find myself not more than half prepared to subsist. This may be all for the better, however, as it gives me time to urge that another division be sent upon this expedition with its artillery. By the time it can arrive I hope that the troops that are to come by rail may also reach here, and that we may have rations, &c., in readiness to move on. There are many reasons for anticipating great results from the expedition against General Burnside's army with a proper force; but with the force that I now have I think it would be unreasonable to expect much. In fact, it will, in all probability, be another fine opportunity lost. His force should not be allowed to escape without an effort to destroy it, and the force now here is not strong enough to make any such effort; that is, with any reasonable hope of success. With the balance of my corps, or any good marching division, I think that we may make a great campaign. Information received yesterday confirms General Stevenson's report that the enemy's force about Knoxville is at least 23,000.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

SWEET WATER, *November* 11, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The quartermaster and commissary of subsistence for this department, whom the commanding general promised to order here, have not yet reported.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, *November* 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The last of General Sherman's forces left Florence, moving east, on 6th. He has five divisions, estimated by General Lee at 20,000. General Dodge crossed at Eastport on 7th with one division. Longstreet ought to be over the Tennessee. But I hear nothing from him.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Sweet Water, Tenn., November* 11, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. Thomas Harrison, commanding brigade cavalry, will report to Brigadier-General Armstrong.

N. B.—Colonel Harrison will report to Brigadier-General Armstrong, by letter, who is at this place.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MERIDIAN, *November* 11, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have just had the honor to receive your letter of October 31. I most respectfully disclaim any intentional expression of annoyance at the new system, the objects of which are explained and the advantages set forth in your letter; nor have I ventured to criticise it. On the contrary, I have, as well as I know how, aided the officers intrusted with its administration with all my power. The tone of your letter, however, encourages me to express an opinion that the system is not working well in Alabama. At least I judge so from the fact that the chief purchasing commissary of that State has more than once asked assistance from this department and the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf is applying for forage, although 20,000 bushels of corn, collected under my orders, have been sent to Mobile.

I need not tell you that the rich State of Alabama could supply five times such a force as that which we have in the Department of the Gulf.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

[First indorsement.]

November 19, 1863.

Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General, for notice and report or inquiry.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 21, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Alex. McVoy, chief quartermaster, &c., Mobile, Ala., with instructions to return this letter with a report in regard to the deficiency of forage at that point, and the character of the arrangements made to supply it.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Third indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 9, 1863.

The inclosed letter of Major Le Baron, quartermaster at Mobile, in reply to the reference of General Johnston's letter to the Secretary to him, is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his information.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL,
March 14, 1864.

General Johnston evidently does not understand the new system. A report has been already made to the President on a telegram of General Johnston's of February 1, and to the War Department.

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General Johnston is now at Dalton and must feel that to the new system is due the support of his army. General Polk having assumed General Johnston's command in Mississippi, reiterates the views of the latter, and has been answered conclusively in a paper sent to the President March 12, 1864. Copies of both papers are sent with this which the Secretary of War is asked to read. This paper being just received accounts for the late response to the Secretary's call for a report.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Fifth indorsement.]

This paper received at the War Office alone. Those referred to by the Commissary-General did not come with it.

R. G. H. KEAN,
Chief of Bureau.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE, *December* 1, 1863.

General A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at the representation of parties in Mississippi I applied there for forage. Not that Alabama could not supply me, but that I understood there was more in Mississippi than was needed, and I was anxious to obtain as much as possible. I received but twenty-one car-loads of corn from the State of Mississippi without seeking. This corn was of the tax in kind, and at the request of officers there, nails, &c., were furnished them from this department for fixing up this forage. In reference to the 20,000 bushels of corn sent here by General Johnston, to the best of my knowledge, it was shipped from Demopolis, Ala., via Selma by Major McGivern by orders of Major Barbour, chief quartermaster of General Johnston, and this corn was of the old stock.

The State of Alabama is now furnishing large quantities of forage of all kinds.

Application was made by me to Major Mims for the privilege of purchasing forage in Mississippi upon the representation made me that there was an abundance in that State, and that it could not be all consumed by that army.

I remain, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

THOS. M. LE BARON,
Major and Quartermaster.

MERIDIAN, *November* 11, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Chickamauga

Your dispatch of to-day received. I don't understand whether you wish me to send Baldwin's brigade for a battle. When you do, say so.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., November* 11, 1863.

Maj. W. C. Preston, commanding the Reserve Artillery, is hereby appointed inspector of artillery in this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, MISS.,
November 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. RUGGLES,
Commanding, Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: None of the scouts sent out by me have as yet reported. I have learned from various citizens that there are no troops at Camp Davies and but few at Corinth, and some say none at Glendale or Chewalla.

A portion of Colonel Richardson's command were on the railroad near Pocahontas last week; destroyed the road for a considerable distance and burned the depot at Middleton, without encountering any enemy.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BURTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 11, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of General Sam. Jones referred to me by you, and at the same time a copy of a letter of Senator Henry.* I am very desirous to meet the views expressed in both these letters, and if I had the troops to spare, would willingly send them to East Tennessee. At the present time, however, I cannot detach any from this army. Whether the troops could penetrate Tennessee in the manner indicated by Mr. Henry, I am unable to decide, but at present the withdrawal of any part, and especially so large a part of this army as he speaks of, is impracticable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., November 12, 1863.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that he is informed that the enemy have evacuated the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He directs that you

*See Jones to Seddon, October 26, p. 593, and Senator Henry's letter of October 24, p. 586.

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send scouts at once to ascertain the truth of this information. If it is found to be true you will move at once, without waiting for further orders, with your Tennessee troops to La Grange and occupy that place, leaving Colonel Inge with your Mississippi troops to protect your present line.

If you should be able to occupy La Grange, you will report at once the condition of affairs there, and also the prospects for obtaining forage and provisions for the whole command in that district of country.

It is also reported that Sherman's division is returning to Memphis, several large trains loaded with troops having passed up the road in the last few days, and long trains of empty cars having gone down for more troops, as it is supposed. It is possible that these may have been the troops who were withdrawn from the different stations along the road. You will notify the general promptly of any movement you may make.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Steegall's, November 12, 1863.

Captain BURWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The enemy have three distinct camps of infantry at Kingston, numbering in all about a division.

They have one piece of artillery in position on a point commanding the ferry on the Tennessee River. All quiet below this.

By order of G. M. Jessee, major, commanding detachment Hodge's and Scott's brigades:

H. C. WADE,
Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 294. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 12, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The following transfers are announced and will take effect immediately:

1. Maney's brigade from Cheatham's to Walker's division.
2. Bate's brigade from Stewart's to Breckinridge's division.
3. Adams' brigade from Breckinridge's to Stewart's division.
4. Pettus' brigade is re-assigned to Stevenson's division.
5. Brown's brigade from Stewart's to Stevenson's division.
6. Georgia brigade, late Gardner's, from Stevenson's to Stewart's division; Brigadier-General Stovall is assigned to its command.
7. Forty-first and Fiftieth Tennessee Regiments from Gregg's brigade, Walker's division, to Maney's brigade.
8. Seventh Texas Regiment, of Gregg's brigade, Walker's division, to Smith's brigade, of Cleburne's division.
9. Third, Tenth, and Thirtieth Tennessee Regiments, and First Tennessee Battalion, Gregg's brigade, Walker's division, to Bate's brigade, of Breckinridge's division.

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10. Fifty-eighth Alabama Regiment from Bate's brigade to Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division.

11. Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Regiments from Smith's brigade to Liddell's, in Cleburne's division.

12. Fourth Louisiana Battalion from Wilson's brigade, Walker's division, to Adams', of Breckinridge's division.

13. Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, Adams' brigade, Breckinridge's division, to Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division.

14. First Florida Cavalry (dismounted) and First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Florida Infantry will constitute a brigade in Breckinridge's division; the senior colonel will take command until a brigadier is appointed.

15. Fifty-fourth and Sixty-third Virginia and Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth North Carolina Regiments will constitute a brigade in Buckner's division, Brig. Gen. A. W. Reynolds commanding.

16. Forty-seventh and Sixty-fifth Georgia Regiments from Breckinridge's and Buckner's divisions to Jackson's brigade, Cheatham's division.

17. Nisbet's regiment and Georgia Battalion, now en route, are assigned to Wilson's brigade, of Walker's division.

18. Stevenson's division, of Breckinridge's corps, will take post on left of Chattanooga Creek.

19. Walker's division is assigned to Hardee's corps.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

Your several dispatches of to-day astonish me. All your infantry left on Sunday last, the most of your artillery on Monday night, and the last gun yesterday morning. Transportation in abundance was on the road and subject to your orders. I regret it has not been energetically used. The means being furnished, you were expected to handle your own troops, and I cannot understand your constant applications for me to furnish them.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SWEET WATER, *November* 12, 1863.

General BRAGG:

We have been delayed from the first day of our starting. I reported delays to General Leadbetter and to one of your aides before leaving Tyner's Station, and delays have occurred every day since. A considerable number of troops are still behind and a battalion of artillery.

J. LONGSTREET.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 12, 1863.

General WHEELER:

GENERAL: It would be well to have the fords about Jackson's examined before you go on to Maryville, so as to know whether you can rejoin us by crossing at one of them should you desire to do so.

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If you find that you cannot pass Little River, you will have to rejoin us, and you should do so as quick as possible after you ascertain that you cannot pass Little River. If the information that you get on the road leads you to suppose that the force in front of you is too strong for you, you had better return to us at once, without going on to the Little River. If the force in that direction should show any inclination to pursue you, you must picket Little Tennessee strongly after recrossing it

Advise me as rapidly as possible of your progress, &c.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS, *Sweet Water, Tenn., November* 12, 1863.

I. The command will march to-morrow morning at daylight.

II. Major-General Wheeler, with his cavalry, will move by the most practicable route to Maryville, and endeavor to capture the enemy's force at that point, and otherwise make a diversion upon the enemy's flank.

III. Major-General McLaws will march by the best route toward Jackson's Ford and take position on this side the Little Tennessee River.

IV. Brigadier-General Jenkins, commanding division, will march directly upon Loudon.

V. Alexander's battalion of artillery will move with General Jenkins' command. If the battalion of Major Leyden does not arrive in time to join General McLaws, two companies of Alexander's battalion will be detached to report to General McLaws.

By command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet:

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sweet Water, November 13, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge:

You are very much mistaken in supposing that any authority over transportation has ever been extended to me. I have several times made known to you our delays, and your dispatch just received is the first intimation that I could exercise any authority. I am relieved this morning by the arrival of troops and artillery during the night.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Motley's Ford, November 13, 1863

Lieut. Col. G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Longstreet's Corps:

COLONEL: I have sent men to examine well the following fords of the Little Tennessee River, viz: Davis', Bowman's, Cates', and Car-

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penter's. I sent you last night information received from a Mr. Salter. I understand my instructions from General Longstreet to be that I am not to cross Little River unless I learn the enemy is retreating.

Is the Jackson's Ford to which General McLaws is going the one 1½ miles below Morganton or the one about 6 miles below Morganton? Last night we sent out scouts to ascertain all about the enemy in the neighborhood of Maryville and Little River, and will probably hear from them some time this evening. I learned last night that the home guards at Montvale were scattered over the country, very few being in any one place. I have sent out detachments to collect cattle and drive them to Loudon.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note and information from Mr. Salter received. From the memorandum it seems that nearly all of the Twenty-third Corps is mounted. If the information is correct, you will have no trouble at Maryville in capturing that force, and it seems probable that you will be able to push your success on to Knoxville. You will be governed by circumstances in this, however. Have a courier post where you now are, and advise me where it will be found in case I wish to communicate with you. Ought to have as many as 2 at least with each dispatch.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Motley's Ford, November 13, 1863.

I. Maj. Norman C. Jones, chief quartermaster, General Armstrong's division, and Maj. M. McCarthy, chief quartermaster, General Martin's division, will collect corn and store it at Madisonville or some point eligible to the railroad for use of their respective divisions.

II. Capt. T. W. Jones, chief of ordnance, Cavalry Corps, will proceed to Chickamauga, to Atlanta, or any other point it may be necessary, to procure artillery equipments for this corps; also ordnance and ordnance stores.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MERIDIAN, *November* 13, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Richmond:

Our cavalry has arrested and sent in the murderer of Major-General Van Dorn, a citizen. What course can be taken? There are no courts for us in Tennessee.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chesterville, Miss., November 13, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

SIR: Inclosed please find a note from Captain Ferguson and Colonel Lowry, with reference to the enemy's movements near Corinth. Evidently it was the design of the enemy a few days ago to evacuate the railroad—the Memphis and Charleston road, I mean. I again renew my request contained in a letter to you a few days ago, to permit me to move on the line of this road and destroy it; at the same time execute my orders with reference to enforcing the conscription laws in West Tennessee and collect my command, the larger part of which is now in West Tennessee. General Gholson, with the State troops, will move with me. His men and my command now on this side the line will make an efficient force of 1,200 men. With this force I can destroy the road and hold West Tennessee until I can get all my command together.

Yours, &c.,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND REGT. MISSISSIPPI STATE CAVALRY,
Camp Clark, November 13, 1863.

Colonel RICHARDSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Northeast Mississippi:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed communication from Captain Ferguson in relation to the movements of the enemy east of Corinth, which is in corroboration of intelligence received last night by one of my scouts from the immediate vicinity of Corinth. My scout also adds that whilst at Jacinto day before yesterday he heard heavy cannonading, which was thought to be near the Shiloh battle-ground, and supposed to be an engagement between our forces under General Roddey and the enemy's, who were a part of the forces at Corinth, attempting to cross the river at Savannah. He also adds that it is the general impression that Corinth will soon be evacuated. If not, that they build up the northern end of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which fact I will ascertain in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LOWRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Near Burnsville, Miss., November 13, 1863.

Colonel LOWRY:

SIR: I have reliable information of General Sherman's movements on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in North Mississippi. He

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has, I know, crossed the Tennessee River with all his forces at Eastport, Miss.; also they have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, all east of Corinth, Miss., and I am satisfied that there is not more than 2,500 negroes and about 500 white men now at Corinth, Miss.

C. FERGUSON.
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp, of General Gholson's Staff.

P. S.—Colonel, I have been in Tishomingo for the last ten days, and I have had a good opportunity of learning something of movements of the enemy. I was within 1 mile of Burnsville, Miss.

C. F.,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp, General Gholson's Staff.

MERIDIAN, *November* 13, 1863.

Colonel RICHARDSON,
Okolona, Miss.:

General Chalmers reports you are reduced by desertions to about 240 men. Is this so?

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRANDON, MISS.,
November 13, 1863.

President DAVIS:

Some questions and facts exist here of which it were well you were informed, as they will have an important bearing on the future of that portion of the Confederacy lying between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers (or Yazoo Island), and a strip below that 20 miles wide, on the Mississippi River, from Vicksburg to Lake Maurepas.

The citizens of this section of country, many of them, at and previous to the fall of Vicksburg, moved back with their negroes; others remained quietly on their plantations. Those that moved back having been used to every comfort at home, they have been so disgusted with what they call the extortion and inhospitality, and adding ill-health and dissatisfaction of negroes, that many have moved their negroes back with their families and others are preparing to do so, and preparations are being made to raise cotton and open a trade with the enemy along the river.

In fact, from 20 miles below the mouth of Arkansas River to Memphis this state of affairs already exists. The enemy notifying the people that if they will remain quiet and keep off the guerrillas they will not be disturbed, but that they will burn their houses if attacked by guerrillas, and that they will give them written protection for their persons and property as against their own men, and will exchange goods for cotton on the river-bank. To add to this disposition on the part of our people, many of them are deserters and conscripts and intend in every way to avoid the service, and by indulging their negroes and letting them do as they please, they hope that they will dodge them from Yankee conscription and save some of them. And, in fact, many of

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them have more fear of our people than they have of the Yankees, and if some policy is not adopted by the Government, the navigation of the Mississippi River will be uninterrupted and cotton will be planted as far as the people have the labor next spring.

Many men of wealth are hiding their mules, cattle, &c., from our people.

The conscript officers not being in that region, it will be filled with conscripts and deserters.

The negro men will be put as far as practicable in the Yankee army, after that every inducement has been and will be held out by the enemy to our people to remain at home, and conscripts and deserters to congregate in this region.

Much damage is being done and dissatisfaction produced by the continual passing in and out of Vicksburg through our lines, and the continual contrasting of Yankee prices with ours, and petitioning to the enemy for the return of all sorts of property left in Vicksburg.

A number of plantations on the river have not been interrupted, and agents are offering now to receive cotton and deliver goods, allowing 20 cents per pound in greenbacks.

Cotton is worth more in Confederate money in the swamps than it is in Mobile. Some settled, general policy will have to be adopted on this subject. If the conscript law and arrest of deserters was rigidly enforced, all the negro men between eighteen and forty-five, and mules over and above enough to raise food, impressed and brought out before the water rises, and next spring the raising of cotton prohibited, it would do much to save this region to the Confederacy.

This has to be done by a military order from Richmond, and by organized soldiers. By constituting the Yazoo Islands a district 1,000 mounted men, under an efficient officer, could accomplish all.

Authorizing the enlistment of all the conscripts found in the swamp, many of them would join voluntarily. General Johnston says he will not trust his transportation to negro wagoners.

The negroes might be located in iron and coal works near Selma, Ala., which would be more satisfactory to the planters, as they do not like having them scattered by being in the army, and the difficulty in collecting hire from so many officers.

Unless orders come from Richmond covering all the subject, nothing will be done here. After 1st February nothing can be done, as the water-courses will all be impassable.

I am aware that your time is all occupied by important matters, but your personal knowledge of this section, and attachment to its people, and a personal acquaintance on my part, with a continual contact with its people by myself, are my apology.

My kind regards to Mrs. Davis.

Truly, your friend,

A. M. PAXTON.

MERIDIAN, *November* 14, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Our scouts report fifteen transports with troops left Vicksburg within three days, and boats there waiting for Logan's command going to Chattanooga. This they learn from citizens.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Meridian, Miss., November 14, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Meridian:

MAJOR: Your letter of 10th instant has been received. Your various communications, as well as the substance of your personal interview with me, have been submitted to General Johnston from time to time as they occurred.

The transportation under my control has been accumulated for the immediate use of General Johnston's army in the field, though he has directed me whenever it is not immediately required there, to aid the other departments as far as possible. He, therefore, desires to know what amount and what class of stores you wish transported; what amount of transportation you can keep actively engaged, and for what length of time and between what points. I will also refer you to Maj. A. M. Paxton, who is the quartermaster to whom the War Department has specially assigned the collection and purchase of all transportation for the States of Alabama and Mississippi. His headquarters are at Brandon. You should apply to him, though as far as I am able, and without neglect of General Johnston's army, I will aid your necessities.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Major, and Chief Quartermaster, General J. E. Johnston.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR MISSISSIPPI,
Meridian, November 14, 1863.

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: Your communication of this date in answer to mine of the 10th instant has been received. It was upon assurances made me some time since and now repeated in your letter, that General Johnston had directed you to aid this department with the transportation not required for his army, that my several verbal and written requests have been made upon you. Since the 28th September this aid has been frequently promised to me, but never yet obtained. The communications from me upon this subject and the substance of our personal interviews having been submitted by you to the commanding general, in answer to his queries, what amount of transportation I can keep actively employed and for what length of time, to transport what amount and what class of stores and between what points, I can only repeat what I have before stated, that seventy-five wagons are needed to haul sugar and molasses from Brookhaven to Brandon; that the quantity of these stores now at or on the way to Brookhaven will keep these teams employed for thirty days—if the condition of the roads does not render the transportation impracticable before the expiration of that time. There are now about 1,000 or 1,200 hogsheads of sugar to be brought from that section. The value of these stores to the Confederacy, the lateness of the season, the condition of the country from which the stores are to be secured, now free from the presence of the enemy—these causes have led me to urge prompt action in the matter, and my requests have been made upon you in the belief that you were

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the proper officer through whom application was to be made, and having been assured, also, that the amount of transportation not now needed for General Johnston's army was sufficient to meet my requisition. I desire also, in the event that these stores should not be secured, to show that there was no lack of effort on my part, and I beg leave, therefore, to repeat my request that seventy-five wagons be ordered to report to Capt. J. B. Chrisman, chief district commissary at Brookhaven, to assist in the transportation of sugar and molasses purchased for the Government from Brookhaven to Brandon.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DAMERON.

[Indorsement.]

MERIDIAN, MISS., *November* 14, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Harvie, inspector-general.

The transportation referred to has been held subject to the military movements anticipated about Brandon and Canton. I have ordered Captain McKinney to fit up the trains and take charge of them. I would like to be advised if General Johnston approves the disposition of the trains as requested by Major Dameron.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbus, Miss., November 14, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for the information of the commanding general of the department that there are so many rumors touching clandestine intercourse on the part of our people with the enemy through our lines and especially in the direction of Memphis, Tenn., that I am desirous of explicit instructions on that subject, and particularly on the following stated points:

First. As to the extent of my jurisdiction in preventing persons of every description passing so far northward as to enable them to pass through our lines in a clandestine manner without proper guaranties of loyalty.

Second. As to the exercise of authority in preventing citizens of known and suspected disloyalty leaving our communities when it is well understood that they are preparing to go to the enemy.

Third. What action shall be taken in cases where persons enter the enemy's line for trafficking and other purposes and then return among us?

Fourth. What action shall be taken with these persons who are known to have taken the oath to support the Federal Government, or are suspected of having done so, and then returned among us?

Fifth. In cases where members of the Legislature have taken the oath to support the enemy's cause what action shall be taken, or shall the question be left for the action of that body.

Sixth. It has been stated to me privately that the Rev. Mr. Teasdale went during the early part of last winter to Memphis, preached there, brought articles through our lines, and sold them without the cognizance of the proper authorities. It is also rumored that the

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same person recently visited department headquarters and obtained a passport for Mr. Rawitch, for which he received a bonus of $1,000 on his return. This clergyman is reported employed as a traveling missionary and agent of the tract society, having access to headquarters of our armies and moving to and fro, while circumstances indicate his doubtful loyalty.

I regret to say that he is not the only clergyman to whom my attention has been drawn on similar grounds.

The circumstances attending the present crisis in our great conflict have rendered it necessary, in my opinion, to ask specific instructions, having in view systematic action to correct an evil so demoralizing to our cause.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 245. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., November* 14, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Under the orders of His Excellency the President, Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest is assigned to the command of West Tennessee. He will, on arriving there, immediately proceed to raise and organize as many troops for the Confederate States service as he finds practicable.

Colonel Richardson will report to General Forrest, of whose command he and his troops will form a part.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 205. HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 14, 1863.

1. Hereafter there will be a daily parade inspection under arms of each regiment, battalion, and battery in this army by their respective commanding officers. Each brigade shall be inspected weekly by its commander. Each division will in like manner be inspected semi-monthly.

2. Written inspection reports will be forwarded weekly to the inspector-general of the army through the proper channel. The report of each regiment will show the number of effective men present, non-effective present and cause thereof; names of officers on leave, by whose authority, from and to what time; number of men on furlough, whose authority, from and to what time; number and names of officers and men absent without leave or overstaying their time; the number and condition of arms and accouterments; amount of ammunition to each man and condition of same; amount in reserve; condition of clothes, quality and condition of provisions received (whether full rations or not); quality of forage received; the number of horses, whether public or private, in possession of the regiment; how many stragglers or citizens with command, and whether liable to conscription; condition of camps; whether a proper police is observed; the health of command.

3. Brigade commanders in their weekly inspections will verify the

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reports of the commanders of regiments, giving their attention particularly to the points specified for guidance of regimental commanders, and see to the prompt correction of all abuses and to supply all deficiencies. They are especially enjoined to see that their commands are always prepared and ready for action in every particular.

4. Artillery battalion commanders will inspect thoroughly the batteries of their commands, and report upon their condition, number of men for duty, &c., amount of ammunition on hand, number and condition of horses.

5. Brigade commanders will see that the necessary roads are made and kept in good repair within the limits of his brigade and leading to and from it.

6. Division commanders will verify the reports of the brigade commanders and give their personal attention to the points specified above for guidance of regimental and brigade commanders. They will inspect carefully, monthly, the papers of the quartermasters and commissaries of the divisions, brigades, and regiments, and report accurately any irregularity existing, and report upon the manner in which each officer of these departments discharges his duties. Each division commander will have the pickets in his front inspected by a staff officer every night, and will report in writing anything unusual or important, and will promptly correct all errors and neglects.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *Near Kirkpatrick's, November* 14, 1863.

Pursuant to instructions from headquarters of the army, Lieutenant-General Hardee assumes command of all the troops west of Chattanooga Creek.

Major-General Stevenson is assigned to the command of the troops and defenses on the top of Lookout Mountain.

The ranking officer of Cheatham's division will assume command of the troops and defenses at and near the Craven house.

The ranking officer of Walker's division will have charge of the line from the base of Lookout Mountain east to Chattanooga Creek, and all the troops not at the points above named.

Official papers will continue to be forwarded according to organization.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *Near Kirkpatrick's House* (*Major-General McLaws' old Camp*), *November* 14, 1863.

I. The cavalry on the left will report to Major-General Stevenson and will communicate with him direct.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 14, 1863—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your dispatch for Colonel Sorrel is received. I desire you to cross Little River in pursuit if you have a decided success at Maryville, or if you see the probabilities of one by crossing. If the enemy is retreating, pursue, of course, with the greatest vigor. If it is evident to your mind that you can assist us as much where you are as you could here, pursue or push them. Unless you can produce some consternation amongst them, however, it would be better to be with us.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 14, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER:

GENERAL: Your two notes to Colonel Sorrel are received. I have been hoping to hear the result of your movements up to this morning this afternoon. We succeeded in effecting a crossing last night without resistance. We have been delayed to-day on account of the difficulty of getting our bridges properly and promptly arranged, but hope to march early to-morrow. Unless you are doing better service by moving along on the enemy's flank than you could do here, I would rather you should join us and co-operate. I presume that you could unite with us by crossing the Holston. We know nothing of the enemy, as we have not been able to advance far enough to-day to see anything of him. Citizens report him concentrating at Big Creek Gap. If you find any general movement from Knoxville, you must pursue it with all of the vigor possible and endeavor to annoy him as much as you can. Please keep me advised of his movements, as I have but few mounted men with me. Colonel Rucker goes with me with a small force.

I hope to be able to march some 14 or 15 miles to-morrow.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 15, 1863.

Major-General MCLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed to notify you that there is only a picket of 50 men in front of you on the Campbell's Station road.

Very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 15, 1863.

Major-General McLAWS:

GENERAL: Colonel Logan is on the heights opposite the Hotchkiss house, on the road by which the enemy retreated. As you pass along ascertain from Colonel Logan the condition of the enemy in his front, and whether he is still retiring.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, November 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding, &c., Camp near Blountsville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have just now received your telegram informing me that you could not go to Bristol to-day. I regret it, as I wish to converse with you by telegraph and ascertain if it is important that I should meet you in Bristol, and, if so, that I might go down by to-day's train.

When I left you last you remember it was my intention to go to Richmond as soon as I heard of the President's return to that place. Events in and about Greenbrier have prevented me from going to Richmond. I propose to go there on Tuesday next and endeavor to obtain additional troops. You and I are of the same opinion, that it would be imprudent to move our small infantry force farther in East Tennessee under the present aspect of affairs there. I do not know what information you have from General Vance, but as you are in communication with him you can judge of the practicability of aiding him.

I wish you would obtain as much information as you can of the movements of the enemy on the road from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, and especially if it is used by their wagon trains to any extent. If so, it is probable our cavalry might intercept and capture or destroy the trains. The success of the expedition to Rogersville encourages me to hope that an expedition to the road from the gap to Knoxville would be equally successful.

I have directed that Captain Everett, commanding detachments of the First, Second, and Third Kentucky Battalions Cavalry, report to you, and receive your instructions for an attack on the enemy's trains on the Kentucky side of Cumberland Gap. He knows that country well, and is represented to me as a determined man, well suited for the service on which I wish him sent. He does not want more than 200 men, and the detachments he has now and the remnant of Lieutenant-Colonel Prentice's battalion, now near Abingdon, will make up that number. My chief quartermaster will, on your application, supply the necessary funds for the expedition.

I expect to remain but a few days, not more than three or four, and will see you as soon after my return as practicable.

Very respectfully and truly, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Mission Ridge, November 15, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: By a rigid inspection a great reduction has been made in the number of horses to be foraged in this army. The inspection and close inquiry have convinced me, and I am fully sustained by other general officers, that forage is allowed to many more animals than are necessary to junior staff officers.

Medical officers, quartermasters, and commissaries, except those engaged purchasing, adjutants, aides-de-camp, assistant adjutants-general, ordnance officers, signal officers, field officers of regiments, except the commander, and subalterns of artillery, can all do just as well with forage for 1 horse each. Many of these have but 1 horse, but take another of some friend to forage, and thus impose that burden on the army. When supplies are so costly and so difficult to obtain, I beg the attention of the department to the policy, if not necessity, of limiting the officers above indicated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Mission Ridge, November 15, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: For three weeks I have been striving to bring forward from Atlanta two battalions of troops intended for this army.

My orders have been repeated over and over, without result, whilst passenger trains loaded with citizens have left that city twice every day. The transportation quartermaster there is stationed by the War Department, and not under my control.

During this same time the enemy has crossed the Tennessee River in North Mississippi, and marched to this point, more than 200 miles, over a rugged country, with 25,000 men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

Can you account for this alleged delay? Had you not better give some express directions to have the battalions forwarded?

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

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[Third indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 26, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

At the time of the delay complained of by General Bragg, there was an unusual pressure upon the railroad, owing chiefly to the fact that the larger portion of its rolling-stock had been removed by General Bragg to another road for the purpose of transporting General Longstreet's command. By the dispatch from the transportation quartermaster at Atlanta inclosed herein, it will be seen that the troops had been sent up the road two days previous to the date of General B.'s letter, though, of course, that fact must have been unknown to him.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

ATLANTA, *November* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON:

All the troops here were sent forward on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, by passenger trains, except one regiment in box-cars of Western and Atlantic Railroad. With assistance from other roads, now sending forward Quarles' brigade from Mississippi.

Don't think there will be any delay.

JNO. FRIZZEL,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
November 15, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Mountain:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say, in answer to your note of last night, that it will be impossible to furnish you with three brigades for the mountain as you desire. The length of the line to be defended below is such that an extra brigade in addition to the two you have cannot be spared. The general hopes you will be able to hold your line with the force you have, and when it becomes necessary, you can be re-enforced before endangered.

He wishes you to thoroughly block up all the roads leading up the mountain, and this will enable you to get timely notice of any advance of the enemy. In regard to the matter of the cavalry, he says he has no control of it, but will refer the matter to General Bragg, but the difficulty of foraging on the mountain is so great that it is almost impossible to maintain any considerable cavalry force up there.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, November 15, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding on Lookout:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee desires me to say, in reply to your communication of this date in reference to Johnson's Crook and Nickajack, that General Bragg to-day promised to have Johnson's Crook securely guarded by cavalry. General Hardee wishes you to post such an infantry force at Nickajack as you may think sufficient to hold it.

I am, general, very respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSION RIDGE, *November* 15, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Please send to the regiments as soon as convenient all extra-duty men, stragglers, and convalescents left behind by the troops you have sent me. Sherman will be up in a few days. Major-General Lee has done noble service in North Alabama, and delayed him nearly a month—a time of great value to us.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 206. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 15, 1863.

Publications in violation of orders have recently appeared in the public journals giving information of the organization of this army and of changes made therein. All such publications are highly improper and are positively prohibited. Commanding officers furnishing or allowing copies of orders to be furnished from their headquarters to persons not entitled to receive them, will be held responsible for their publication.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 207. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 15, 1863.

To enable the commissary department to meet the heavy demands upon it, for the present three-quarters of a pound of fresh meat will be the daily ration, and in lieu of the deficiency, the ration of rice will be increased to 10 pounds to 100 rations, and an issue of sugar will be made at the rate of 18 pounds in lieu of 100 pounds of meat. These issues will be regularly and promptly made. Nothing but an impossibility will be accepted as an excuse, and that must be promptly reported by the commissaries to their respective commanders at the time of the failure.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 208. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 16, 1863.

That the enemy does not intend to carry out in good faith the cartel agreed on between his Government and the Confederate States for the exchange of prisoners of war has long been demonstrated by his acts and is now officially recognized.

Such a cruel proceeding so opposed to the laws of humanity and an enlightened civilization is a virtual acknowledgment by the enemy of his inferiority, and it shows a craft and cunning worthy of the Yankee in imposing upon us the maintenance of thousands of his prisoners, that they may consume the subsistence which should go to the support of our gallant men and their families.

This should be known to our officers and men. They should know that if taken prisoners those who survive their cruel treatment will be forced to languish in Northern dungeons until the close of the war, subjected to the taunts and barbarity of a merciless foe. If their liberty and their lives must be lost, the alternate of honorable death on the field of battle, nobly fighting for the cause of freedom, will be accepted by brave and patriotic Southern soldiers.

The general deems it his duty to announce these facts to the troops of his command. The designs of the enemy are transparent, and our officers and soldiers are forced to accept the policy imposed by him.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *November* 16, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: Having applied for a position equivalent to your rank, on being relieved from duty with the army under General Bragg, I regret to inform you that there is no command to which you could at this time be assigned without displacing other officers already in command.

Until a suitable opportunity is offered for placing you on duty according to your rank, you will consider yourself authorized to dispose of your time in such manner as may best suit your convenience, reporting your address monthly to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, November 16, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding on Lookout Mountain:

GENERAL: In obedience to an order from General Bragg, a copy of which is inclosed herewith, Lieutenant-General Hardee directs that you will send 2,000 men from the force on the mountain under your command, under the senior officer present and provided with three days' rations, to report to Brigadier-General Liddell.

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They will march so as to reach Trenton or the foot of the mountain by dusk to-morrow evening. General Gist had been ordered to send you two brigades to replace the troops thus detached.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 16, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that he wishes you to send the 2,000 which he directed you to hold in readiness to Brigadier-General Liddell, so as to reach Trenton or the foot of the mountain to-morrow at dusk.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, November 16, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have received your order to send 2,000 men to report to General Liddell at Trenton to-morrow night, which order will be complied with, but I desire to say that whenever you order troops on special service it is proper to state the amount of rations to be taken. This is indispensable in order to avoid delay. I am not presumed to know what orders have been given by the commanding general to General Liddell and what amount of rations are needed.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, November 16, 1863.

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III. Brig. Gen. S. R. Gist will send two brigades from his command at daylight to-morrow morning (17th) to report to Major-General Stevenson on the top of Lookout Mountain. They will move promptly at daylight.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
En Route, November 16, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of your communication of the 14th instant reporting your operations.

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We arrived near Lenoir's Station late yesterday afternoon and found the enemy there. While operating to intercept their farther retreat, it fell dark and suspended further operations for the night.

The enemy took the right-hand road from Huff's Ferry; we the other, or road to Campbell's Station, and struck them at Lenoir's. They left last night, and are now retreating precipitately with the head of our column just on their rear. They must soon be brought up. In the flight of the enemy some prisoners, 100 wagons (some in a damaged condition), and many medical stores have fallen into our hands.

In reference to your own movements the lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that if you think your operations can be prosecuted with success and advantage on your present line, you had best continue on it, doing all the damage you can to the enemy and operating effectually on his flank. If, however, you, with your means of information, deem that you could accomplish more with us, you had better move across and join us. Your action should be decided by the information you receive and the prospect of accomplishing most. I hope to hear soon from you. We shall probably be beyond Concord to-night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *November* 17, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge:

The President has this day appointed the following officers brigadier-generals for cavalry service in your command, viz:

Cols. J. T. Morgan and J. H. Kelly, and Maj. W. Y. C. Humes. Colonel Collins cannot be spared from General Lee's army. It is the rule to appoint brigadiers from the States forming the brigades, those of cavalry in your army from Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky are not represented by brigadiers from those States.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ten Miles of Knoxville, November 17, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

The engines were detained by Captain Presstman, and I believe necessarily so. The engineer was arrested for refusing to haul our rations when we were in almost a starving condition. I think that Captain Presstman has sent the engines back, and the engineer, I believe, is also gone. The enemy seems to have gone into Knoxville. We have not been able to bring him to battle yet. We had a severe skirmish and artillery duel yesterday.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Campbell's Station, November 17, 1863—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of your dispatch of 1 p. m. yesterday. The lieutenant-general desires that you will send him a division of cavalry to join our force, with the view of operating directly on the enemy. Please cross it in the most expeditious manner at the most favorable point on the river. He would like you to retain the remainder of your force on your present line, threatening Knoxville as far as is in your power.

The commanding general desires also that you will have all the beef-cattle that may be found collected for us, and as much flour collected as you may spare from your own command.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL: The general directs me to say, in addition to what I have already written, that if you can get across the Holston River, he would like you to cross your whole command and operate with us.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ORDNANCE OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Richmond, November 17, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: I send this by Senator Mitchell to advise you of my anxiety to supply arms to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

About 20,000 stand are now on the way, and with those available at Demopolis will make up all that can probably be crossed. I have ordered most of these arms to Montgomery to await your judgment in the premises. As soon as you will indicate the number that can probably be crossed, I will order them on to Demopolis or Meridian.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Okolona, November 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Comdg. Cavalry in North Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.:

GENERAL: I desire you to place your command in trim for an expedition to the railroad to take place about eight days from this time. My troops just arrived from North Alabama will remain here for the present. General Forrest is here; Richardson is ordered to report to him. He will accompany us. Willis' battalion starts to join

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you this morning. I want you to collect a number of claw-bars for taking out spikes on the railroad and have ample ammunition for your command. If possible, have a quantity of forage collected. I am going to remove my headquarters to Grenada, and hope to meet you in four or five days.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Okolona, Miss., November 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY,
Comdg. Cavalry, First Brigade, North Alabama:

GENERAL: I arrived here day before yesterday and met Generals Johnston and Forrest.

In about eight days, as soon as my horses are rested and shod, I will move on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and will be pleased to have you co-operate in the direction of Corinth, if the interests of the service will admit of it in your vicinity.

Please notify me if you can assist. I will post you further in a few days.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., November 17, 1863.

Maj. G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: My morning report will show that Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff has reported to me with his battalion. Having learned from him that Major-General Lee thought I had exceeded my authority in assuming command of Duff's battalion in the first instance, I deem it necessary to explain why I did so, and in this connection I shall state, for the information of General Lee and of General Johnston, what I understood to be the object of my being sent to North Mississippi by General Pemberton. There was quite a number of independent companies and battalions and a large number of men subject to military duty here who could not be reached by conscription, and I was sent here to organize the independent companies into battalions and regiments, and to raise as many more as I could, and I was informed by General Pemberton's inspector-general, who lived in this region, that I could raise a division here. A number of officers were authorized, some by the Secretary of War, some by Governor Pettus, and some by myself, to raise companies and battalions, and among others Major Duff was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a battalion. He reported at my headquarters with his authority before the assignment of General Lee to the command of the cavalry and notified me of his desire and intention to bring his battalion into my command, should he succeed in raising one. When he raised his battalion he did report to me and I assigned him to duty, and forwarded a copy of my order to you and did not imagine that in so doing I was exceeding my authority, and was therefore much surprised to learn that General Lee so considered it, as he had

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informed both General Ferguson and myself that we were expected to exercise the same authority over all companies, &c., in our vicinity that we had done or would do if we were commanding districts as formerly, and he informed me approvingly of an instance in which General Ferguson had surrendered an independent company to muster them into the Confederate service. Some time since I ordered Colonel Duff to report to me, and he sent me a written statement, which I forwarded to you, that he had been instructed verbally by General Lee that he did wrong in reporting to me, and therefore did not obey my order. In the mean time General Johnston had ordered me to attack the enemy on the railroad, and fearing they would attempt to cut me off from the Tallahatchie (as they did attempt to do), and in order to guard the ferries and crossings behind me, I ordered Colonel Duff to move up at once with his command, and he did so. I did this for the reason above assigned and for the further reason that the order of General Lee placing me in command of all the cavalry in North Mississippi was subsequent to his conversation with Colonel Duff, and his battalion was in North Mississippi. I have been thus explicit in explaining my reasons to Major-General Lee because I was an entire stranger to him when he assumed command, and I know I have made many enemies by attempting to enforce military discipline here, who I fear have represented me to him in an unfavorable light. This made it more unpleasant for me to receive through the hands of my inferior officer an expression of disapprobation from my superior and commanding officer.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., November 17, 1863.

Maj. G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A few days since, having been informed that the enemy were evacuating La Grange, I ordered Colonel Richardson, commanding brigade near Pontotoc, to send up scouts to ascertain the truth of the information, and if it was found to be true, to move up at once with his West Tennessee troops and occupy La Grange without waiting for further orders.

While my communication was on its way to him I received one from him, asking permission to move against the road. I had not replied to it, when last night, too late to stop him, I received a note from Colonel Richardson, saying that he would start this morning for some point near La Grange with the remnant of his Tennessee troops. He evidently construed my letter as giving him permission to move at his discretion, but such was not my intention. My order was to move on a contingency, which has not occurred, the garrison at La Grange having been strengthened. As, however, a great part of Richardson's Tennessee troops have deserted and returned to their homes, he may, perhaps, be able to collect some of them, and little or no harm may result from his movement.

Very respectfully,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

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COLUMBUS, *November* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

I have just seen a dispatch from Senatobia, Miss., to a Representative here, stating that our soldiers are conscripting the negroes. Your boys and mine are in the woods, and have been for several days. Please inform me what authority has been given to impress slaves in that part of Mississippi?

CHARLES CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS,
Four Miles from Knoxville, November 18, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

Your note of the 14th is received. I am very much occupied at present with our affairs with the enemy. I will furnish the copy you desire as soon as I have a little time, provided the paper has not been misplaced.

May I ask that you will send me 1 or 2 telegraph operators. We have driven the enemy into his fortifications around Knoxville and he now confines himself closely to the town, the only road from it that is not guarded being the road across the river by his pontoon bridge.

We have captured 100 wagons, many of them injured by cutting the spokes and some partially burned; 400 or 500 prisoners have been taken; four or five stand of colors, and a considerable amount of ammunition and other property and baggage. We got greatly the advantage of the enemy in our moves after crossing the river, but were an hour or two too late on one day in reaching him, and he retreated hastily during the night. The next day we failed to get to our points by about fifteen minutes, so that he got his position behind the point where I had proposed to intercept him—Campbell's Station. Then, after getting his position, we were unable to make our plan and arrangements for attack, but he escaped and got into another position a little before night. It was then too late to make other plans and arrangements, night coming on.

General Leadbetter promised to send up engineer companies to rebuild the railroad bridge at Loudon. May I ask that you will have this attended to for us as soon as possible, as I have no means myself of having the bridge rebuilt.

We have been occupied to-day in driving the enemy from his advance line of defenses, only succeeding a little before night. Though we had no general battle, we have been skirmishing every day since we crossed the river and have sustained considerable loss. Various rumors here state that the enemy expects relief from the army at Chattanooga.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 18, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of 12.40 p. m., announcing your intention of proceeding over to the railroad after leaving a

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force on the Cumberland Gap Railroad. I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he would prefer your retaining your main force in the Cumberland Gap road and send only strong scouting parties to the railroad. Please fortify your position in the Cumberland Gap road by felling trees and otherwise. Block the road also as far as you can toward Knoxville. The scouting parties that you send over to the railroad should have orders to block also all the roads leading into Knoxville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Hall's House, Clinton Road, November 18, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you will have all the roads between this point and yourself and between you and Knoxville properly picketed, and he also wishes you to picket on the other side of you toward Clinton.

Very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
November 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Longstreet desires me to say that if you can do anything with the regiment of Yankees you speak of in your note, or any other force, of course do it. Strengthen your position by felling trees, &c.; also make demonstration in your front on the enemy. Send the machinery round here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
November 18, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Longstreet directs me to say that when you have strengthened your position as he directed by felling timber, you can leave a small force on guard and let the rest of your command forage, keeping up communication however.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSMAN LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Did you send after the tools you require and by whom?

O. L.

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HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, November 18, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I desire to know if I can rely on the railroad for supply of forage for my animals. I make this inquiry because it has been customary to send out our brigade and regimental wagons after forage, which ought to be discontinued if forage can be supplied by rail. We ought, if possible, to have our allowance of wagons on hand to be ready to move at any moment.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, November 18, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs that, through your inspector-general and other staff officers, you make yourself familiar with all the roads leading to the rear.

Respectfully,

W. D. PICKETT,
Major and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
[*November* 18, 1863]—4 p. m.

General STEVENSON:

Hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

W. J. HARDEE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Powell's Trail, November 18, 1863—10 p. m.

Major REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Late intelligence from nearly all of my pickets reports everything quiet.

A Federal force at Trenton variously estimated. Judging from the boldness of the movements of their advance, a heavy column is in supporting distance. From the best information I can get, this force moved up Sligo Valley from Whiteside's Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and crossed Raccoon Mountain at Squirreltown, near Trenton.

I send under guard to General Brown's headquarters a man in Yankee uniform, captured late this evening direct from the enemy, from whom you may learn something definite.

A squad of 15 or 20 Yankee cavalry seen opposite this position this morning on the Trenton and Chattanooga road.

I'll dispatch by the signal corps early to-morrow morning anything late, if the fog permits.

I am, major, very respectfully,

W. R. BUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Outpost.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
Camp near Trenton, November 18, 1863.

Maj. JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I send the detachment to Johnson's Crook. Everything thus far has been quiet about here, though from the intelligence I have received from the front I have been expecting a demonstration. It takes about all the men I have to fill the post I have to keep up, and so that to make a fight, if attacked, I will have to rely wholly upon concentrating the picket, which is not safe, for if a dash was made with cavalry upon any of the roads they could cut [me] off; but I am short of officers to take charge of the different pickets and have no men for scouting. A battalion or regiment, with its full number of officers, would not be too many to do the duty of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. McCONNELL,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

NEAR TRENTON, [*November* 18, 1863]—a. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

General BRAGG:

A force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry came down White Oak Gap and drove our cavalry to the foot of mountain. They camped last night 2½ miles down from Trenton on the mountain. Scout Ballard reports a corps of the enemy having moved from Bridgeport via Shellmound; they crossed the river on Thursday and Friday with sixty wagons.

General Brown's command is still on the mountain at Nickajack Gap. Do you wish me to attack at Trenton?

LIDDELL,
General.

NOVEMBER 18, 1863—5 p. m.

General LIDDELL:

The general does not wish an attack made; he sent orders to General Brown to retire.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 212. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 18, 1863.

The general commanding has regretted to discover that officers and men of this army, under color of the law of impressments, have been engaged in seizing upon the property of citizens in an irregular and illegal manner.

Defenseless women, peaceable and loyal citizens, and the families of soldiers who are fighting with their colors, have been deprived of their subsistence. Such outrages are unworthy of the Confederate

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soldier, alienate the affection and confidence of the people, and embarrass the provisioning of the army. Such proceedings are no less than marauding and robbery, and, unless promptly checked, will create just discontent and destroy the morale of the army.

All officers are enjoined to take necessary precautions to suppress such lawless and wanton acts of plunder. They will institute a rigid scrutiny into all cases brought to their knowledge and arrest the offenders.

The greatest care must be taken to comply with the law, and officers on duty will be held to the strictest accountability for non-compliance with the same. All impressments by agents are positively prohibited. They must be made in all cases by a duly authorized commissioned officer.

Citizens, in all cases of illegal seizure of their property, are invited to make known their grievances. They should be careful to secure evidence and be able to identify the offenders, that punishment may be inflicted and reparation made.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 18, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. R. B. Vance is relieved from the command of the Western District of North Carolina, and will report in person to these headquarters.

II. Col. J. B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, is relieved from duty with his regiment, and is assigned to the command of the District of Western North Carolina. His headquarters will be at Asheville.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[KINLOCH FALCONER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 18, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

SIR: I have this day received a letter inclosing copies of a notice posted in Woodville in the early part of October last, and which are sent to me as evidences of the impropriety of the course pursued by officers serving in that part of the country:

LIBERTY, *September* 27, 1863.

Notice.—All persons having claims against any of Colonel Logan's command, made since the 28th day of March, 1863, are hereby requested to present the same to C. Scherling for examination, who will pay the same, if found correct, at a small discount.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1863.

Notice.—All persons having claims against any of Colonel Logan's command, made since 28th day of March, 1863, are hereby requested to present the same to the undersigned for examination, who will pay the same, if found correct, at a small discount.

C. SCHERLING.

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Nothing is said of the connection of this person with the disbursements for Colonel Logan's command, but there is an air of authority about the language employed which naturally suggested an official relation, and which, if none existed, should at least have been met by a notice which would have relieved the Government from any responsibility for a proposition to discount its obligations to pay the just claims of citizens.

To prevent the distrust which such impressions create, you are requested to give the matter due attention.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

COLUMBUS, *November* 18, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

I send you a copy of a dispatch I have just sent to the President, and respectfully ask that you will suspend the execution of your order until his decision can be made known.

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

[Inclosure.]

COLUMBUS, *November* 18, 1863.

President DAVIS:

Yesterday several members of the Legislature received dispatches from the western and northwestern counties announcing that in consequence of the attempted impressment of negroes in those counties by Confederate soldiers, large numbers have been stampeded and are now in the woods. If this policy is pursued it will, in my judgment, be productive of the most disastrous results. The two houses of the Legislature have unanimously adopted the following resolutions, to which I beg to call your attention:

Resolved (*the Senate concurring*), That the Governor be requested to do all things necessary to protect the people of the State from the illegal pressing of slaves and other property by officers of the Confederate Army, or by parties assuming to be such, officers especially, to prevent the wholesale pressing of slaves now progressing in the border counties of this State, which, if continued, in our opinion, will have the effect to cause the slaves of those counties to go almost en masse to the lines of the enemy.

I hope to hear from you at the earliest moment.

CHARLES CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, *November* 18, 1863.

His Excellency CHARLES CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi, Columbus:

Under the instructions of the President, our troops are ordered to bring off all male negroes of military age in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, to keep them out of the Federal Army.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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MERIDIAN, *November* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Columbus, Miss.:

General Forrest reports that the enemy is preparing to re-enforce on the railroad. Your movement should therefore be made without delay. Then send Ross and his command to their destination.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST,
Talladega, Ala., November 18, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the West, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: Your telegram of the 14th instant, in reply to mine of the 13th, has been received. I presume there was some misunderstanding of the purport of my dispatch, as it had reference to the post duty and not to the conscription service. This will probably have been sufficiently explained by my letter of the same date.

In further explanation, I may add that this duty has been performed in subordination to the orders of Major-General Maury, until the recent order of General Johnston, removing Talladega and other posts from the control of the general commanding at Mobile. In relation to this order I understood your verbal directions to me (given at Meridian about ten days ago) to be that I should hereafter report directly to you. In accordance with these directions my recent telegram and letter (of the 13th instant) were sent. General Maury had directed me particularly to endeavor to protect the railroad bridge over Coosa River—about 25 miles from this place—in case of a raid, as well as from internal enemies. He had also instructed me, as far as practicable, to look to the protection of the furnaces, foundries, &c., in this vicinity and along the line of railroad passing through Talladega.

In obedience to General Maury's directions, I had commenced and partially completed the construction of block-houses and stockades at the Coosa River bridge, as well as some other simple defenses. For this and other duties relative to the protection of public property, &c., I had heretofore relied entirely upon conscripts detailed from the camp of instruction at this place. The withdrawal of all these detailed men, during my absence, by order of Brigadier-General Pillow, leaves me without any force whatever.

Under these circumstances, I thought it my duty to lay the facts before the general commanding as promptly as possible, and, in doing so, suggested the ordering of 100 men to return from the conscripts now temporarily stopping at Notasulga on their way to the Army of Tennessee. I also suggested (in my letter) the detail of a few of the officers about to be removed from the camp of instruction for post duty. My object in this letter is to explain the facts. It is for the general commanding to decide what orders to give, in case he should think it necessary to give any upon the subject. I do not consider your telegram as an order to apply to Brigadier-General Pillow for men. If I am mistaken, be pleased to correct it. I would further take the liberty of suggesting that several companies of boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, and other exempts, are in

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course of organization in this and other sections of the State. If organized and accepted, they might perhaps be properly assigned to this species of duty.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WALTHALL,
Major, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *Canton, November* 18, 1863.

I. Grenada, Miss., is hereby announced as the headquarters of the Cavalry in Mississippi until further orders, and all papers and communications will be sent to that point.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., November 19, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: The difficulty of procuring adequate supplies for the army seems to be daily increasing, and it becomes important that all the agencies we can command should be employed. The Commissary-General is making earnest efforts to obtain from the Trans-Mississippi Department beeves, which at the present low stage of water may at different points be passed across the river by swimming. Of course there is risk attending this, and it is very important, as far as possible, that escorts and protection should be afforded to such droves as may be successfully passed over. I would be pleased, if the opportunity offers, that you should establish an understanding with General E. K. Smith, who has been likewise requested to give all possible aid to such passage, to apprise you of the times and places selected for crossing; and I would request that you give instructions to your officers operating in Mississippi to give such protection and assistance as they can.

It is also represented to me that considerable supplies of hogs and cattle may be found in the border counties of Mississippi, or in the districts of that State exposed to the inroads of the enemy, where the inhabitants are somewhat reluctant to take Confederate money, as they are forced to trade for supplies principally with the Federals, and in part afraid to furnish the Confederate authorities voluntarily lest vengeance be taken on them by the enemy. Under these circumstances the commissary officers will have no alternative but to impress, and will probably require some military assistance to enable them to obtain the supplies. You will, therefore, please instruct your officers on this point; also, to render all the assistance they can to the commissaries and their agents in those parts of Mississippi.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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MERIDIAN, *November* 19, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams is between the Big Black and Natchez, and will assist in selecting crossing-places and otherwise. An officer is sent to him, who will go on to General Smith with information. When the latter is ready the articles will be sent. It would make considerable delay to prepare to cross above. Recommence cipher in each sentence.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

OXFORD, *November* 19, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Shall I stop purchasing agents having authority from Richmond to exchange cotton with citizens for supplies which come from enemy?

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *November* 19, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

I have not been informed that your officers have exceeded orders. I hope the President will authorize you to revoke them. They precipitate the evil they were intended to remedy. The slaves can only be brought out by their masters; fearing our troops they fly to the enemy.

CHARLES CLARK.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
November 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Livingston, via Canton:

Instruct Colonel Ballentine to impress only such slaves of military age as may be in danger of falling into the enemy's power and placed in their ranks.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *November* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Okolona:

Brigadier-General Jackson reports that his scouts in Washington County report seven large transports, heavily loaded with troops, passed up on the 12th and five on the 13th.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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MERIDIAN, *November* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Okolona:

Your dispatch received, and General Lee desired to move as soon as possible.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MISSION RIDGE, *November* 19, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Wheeler reports his attack and the dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into their works at Knoxville, capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up, but I received no report from the commander.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Mission Ridge, November 19, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: In your dispatch of the 17th instant, announcing the appointment of general officers to the cavalry of this army, you call my attention to the fact that "the brigades from Texas, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky are not represented by brigadiers from those States."

By reference to the organization you will see Texas has but two regiments serving as cavalry, and they are associated with one each from Arkansas and North Carolina in a brigade which is under the average size.

To represent them we have Brigadier-Generals Wharton, of Texas, and Kelly, of Arkansas. Tennessee has two brigades, and two brigadiers, Davidson and Humes. Georgia has one brigade under its senior colonel, and I am not yet prepared to make a recommendation.

Kentucky has two brigades, and Brigadier-General Morgan; the senior colonel is then commanding one on probation. These vacancies I shall ask to be filled when proper men are found, but a rigid adherence to the State rule will not always give efficient officers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

MISSION RIDGE, *November* 19, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

The deserters are an incumbrance to me and must be shot or they run off again. General Maury consents to take them on his forts for laborers. I ask no exchange. Sherman's army just arrived.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 301. HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Missionary Ridge, November* 19, 1863.

I. Lieut. Col. H. W. Walter, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to the special duty of gathering the absentees from this army. He will visit the quartermasters, commissaries, commandants of post, provost-marshals, and hospitals in the rear. Within this department he will send to the army all officers and soldiers thereof improperly or unnecessarily detailed and improperly in arrest or custody, and will substitute any disabled officer or soldier for a healthy detail where the former can discharge the duties required.

In any other department he will (with the approval of the officer commanding the same) send to their commands all officers and soldiers detailed from this army and all improperly in arrest or confinement.

He will arrest and send to the army all officers and soldiers thereof found absent without authority from the commanding general. He will report weekly to these headquarters, and through them to regimental officers, the name of each officer and soldier sent to the army and the name of any one substituted for a detail and the length of time and the place for which the substitute is detailed.

Commanding officers of regiments will send to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, through this office, a list of all absentees this side the Mississippi, stating their present locations as far as known.

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By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS, *Missionary Ridge, November* 19, 1863.

GENERAL: We may be required to move at an early day, and may desire at the same time to hold our present front. If the order should be to hold our present advanced line and leave a regiment from each brigade and a battery from each battalion to hold our main line of works, please think of it now that the movement may be executed promptly.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS, *Missionary Ridge, November* 19, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. As ample supplies are reported at Chickamauga, more wagons will be sent to the rear for forage.

III. All guns from which the charge cannot be drawn will be fired off by detachments to-morrow, Friday, 20th, between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. under the supervision of the division officers of the day at least half a mile in rear of the line.

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IV. Division commanders will require their men to be kept near the camps, and adopt means to stop all straggling toward the rear.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. W. B. Bate, being the ranking officer of Breckinridge's division, will assume command of it at once.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JAMES WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Powell's Gap, November 19, 1863.

General JOHN C. BROWN:

GENERAL: Two regiments of the enemy with two pieces of artillery at the foot of Nickajack Pass. I have 75 men now there, and have just sent 50 more to re-enforce. Major McConnell thinks they will make an assault by or before daylight. I have doubled all my pickets and ordered the commanders to have their detachments formed under arms two hours before day.

I am, general, yours to command,

W. R. BUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Outpost.

HEADQUARTERS,
Powell's Gap, November 19, 1863—4 p. m.

[General JOHN C. BROWN:]

GENERAL: I proceeded with a squad of 30 men across Lookout Valley this morning, under a heavy fog and smoke, and reached the Trenton road and Will's Valley railroad 1½ miles above the Yankee pickets. I picketed the dirt road two hours and a half or three hours. A battalion of cavalry passed in the direction of Trenton about 10 o'clock. Captured a Yankee officer's horse, servant, and rigging. If you'll allow me to take a regiment, I think we can ambush and capture a foraging party any day (at a risk, however). All quiet.

Yours to command,

W. R. BUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Outpost.

Scouts W. C. Glover and McBraye, sent out by order of General Liddell, report having been near Running Water bridge; no work going on toward putting up bridges there; they are working on piers. Saw at Whiteside's Depot about 350 tents; heard drums beat in direction of Ætna coal mines. One regiment on Cooper's Point on picket duty; about 100 wagons passing, going toward Chattanooga; Missouri cavalry came while there; roads bad. Whiteside's road in good order; left there at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday. Passed camps in Trenton 4 p. m. Think force two regiments infantry, 200 cavalry; artillery and wagons not known.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DETACHMENT,
Camp on Lookout Mountain, November 19, 1863.

JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The enemy moved two regiments out to the base of Nick-ajack trace, formed line, and sent a party on the mountains to look for passes, which infantry can pass no doubt. I have notified the infantry picket at that point. I have a party now examining the mountain for such passes; intend to picket as long as I have a man, and prevent their getting up if possible, but I have but little hope, for I fear they will crawl up during the darkness of the night. I have nothing for my horses since yesterday; they will soon become unserviceable. I have found several passes in the direction of Johnson's Crook, which I am guarding with but too small force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. McCONNELL.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 19, 1863.

General BRAGG:

I have a captured pontoon bridge. I left a strong guard and a battery to guard the bridge, which is better defended where it is.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 19, 1863.

Major-General McLAWS:

GENERAL: Please impress your officers and men with the importance of making a rush when they once start to take such a position as that occupied by the enemy yesterday.

If the troops, once started, rush forward till the point is carried, the loss will be trifling; whereas if they hesitate, the enemy gets courage; or, being behind a comparatively sheltered position, will fight the harder. Besides, if the assaulting party once loses courage and falters, he will not find courage probably to make a renewed effort.

The men should be cautioned before they start at such works and told what they are to do, and the importance and great safety of doing it with a rush.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 19, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have just heard that the Yankees were moving their negroes and wagons to the other side of the river. Have a scout to ascertain where they put them, and see if you can't cross above

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to-morrow night and capture them. If you go you can take all of your command, except your pickets that are picketing on the roads, and say 300 men on our left flank. It would be well to make arrangements, and if the scouts represent the thing as practicable, you will be ready. The scouts nor any one else should know what your idea is, however, as the success of the affair will depend entirely upon its being a surprise. You must make the trip and back in a night if it is possible.

With respect,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 19, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of this evening. In reply I am directed to state that you may withdraw your line of skirmishers at dark and allow your command to forage as usual, keeping out ordinary pickets on the line of your skirmishers. I will notify General Jenkins on our right of the intended withdrawal of your skirmishers.

Our headquarters to-night will be at Major Reynolds'.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 19, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general is extremely anxious to know if a regiment of cavalry has been sent to Kingston, and wishes you, if you cannot ascertain at once, to send two there as soon as you can. Please order the commanding officer to keep us advised promptly of all movements of troops in that vicinity and of all other matters of note.

Very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Knoxville, November 19, 1863.

I. Col. H. B. Lyon, C. S. Army, will proceed to Kingston, Tenn., and take command of the cavalry at that point, reporting at least four times a day to General Longstreet.

II. Should the enemy attempt to make a crossing at that point he will resist them stubbornly, and keep General Longstreet well advised of their movements.

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III. Colonel Lyon will establish a line of couriers between Kingston and General Longstreet's headquarters.

IV. Colonel Hart, Sixth Georgia Cavalry, will report for duty with his command to Brigadier-General Martin.

V. Capt. George Turner will proceed to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Wright, at Charleston, Tenn., and learn more particularly regarding the depredations said to have been committed by the cavalry in that vicinity, to which General Wright in his letter of the 10th instant (November, 1863) [refers].

* * * * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. W. Y. C. Humes will proceed to Dalton, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson for assignment to the cavalry brigade composed of the following named regiments: First [Sixth] Tennessee Regiment, Col. J. T. Wheeler; First Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Carter; Second Tennessee Regiment, Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Baxter Smith; Fifth Tennessee Regiment.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 20–DECEMBER 2, 1863.—For dispatches and orders from Bragg, Breckinridge, J. C. Brown, Cooper, Gibson, Hardee, Jackson, L. E. Polk, Stevenson, and Wheeler, relating to the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign, see Part II.]

NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

General BRAGG:

We drove the enemy's skirmishers and pickets into his lines of defense yesterday. His position here is stronger than at Chattanooga. He gives no sign of moving out to meet us, nor of attempting to escape; it is hardly possible for him to escape. I think his force cannot be less than 20,000. I cannot invest him completely, but have closed all the avenues to the town pretty well, and have them strongly guarded. It seems to be a question of starvation with the enemy, or to re-enforce. If he attempts the latter, we can beat him in both directions. Let us catch this party, as it is now in our power, or seems to be. Hurry the Virginia troops up to help me to shut up the place.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 20, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you will send him as early as you can to-morrow morning Hart's or any other good brigade of cavalry. He wishes to send it across the river below this point.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 20, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your notes of 10.30 and 10.50 this morning, and am directed to say in reply that you may order, as you suggest, the commanding officer of your pickets to report to Brigadier-General Jenkins, the nearest infantry commander, this being the most convenient arrangement. The commanding general has sent to examine a ford a little below our line, to learn if it be practicable for you to cross here instead of above, and will communicate to you as soon as possible the result of the examination.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP 9 MILES FROM KINGSTON,
November 20, 1863—8 p. m.

General J. LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: By direction of General Wheeler I have assumed the command of the cavalry ordered to Kingston to watch the movement of the Federals. My command consists of the Third Confederate Cavalry, with 260 effective men, and the Twelfth Tennessee battalion of cavalry, with 60 effective men; total 320.

Before my arrival this evening Major Day, by demonstrations against Kingston, ascertained with some certainty that the place is held by two regiments of Federal cavalry or mounted infantry, and the only reliable information that I have received from citizens confirms this, and citizens state in addition that the enemy has two pieces of light artillery. This force appears to have occupied Kingston for some time. I found Major Day within 5 miles of Kingston, but upon the approach of night I found it necessary to fall back to this place to procure forage for my animals.

Is it your desire that I should attack and attempt to drive these Federals across Clinch River?

General Wheeler directs me to report to you four times each day. I suppose it will not be necessary to report any more often than I have something of importance to report.

To-morrow I will endeavor to ascertain positively the strength of the Federals by scouts, and otherwise endeavor to acquaint myself with the country.

My present position enables me to picket very effectually all the roads from Kingston to Knoxville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. LYON,
Colonel Eighth Kentucky Regiment, Commanding Cavalry.

IN THE FRONT,
November 20, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General WHEELER:

GENERAL: Your notes to myself and General Longstreet are received. The firing that you have heard here was caused by a small

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party of the enemy rushing out upon a house in front of our skirmish-line and firing it. It was occupied by 5 or 6 sharpshooters, who must have been annoying the enemy. The firing of the artillery was by us.

Very respectfully,

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSION RIDGE,
November 20, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President:

Have kept General Jones informed as far as I knew. The commander of my expedition has not advised me of any part of his operations. A dispatch from him about a pontoon bridge was dated yesterday, 5 miles from Knoxville. I am very much embarrassed, but repeated calls meet no response.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MERIDIAN, *November* 20, 1863.

Major-General MAURY:

General Bragg wants help. Asks, if Banks being engaged elsewhere, if you can spare some force? Will give skeleton regiments, to be filled at Mobile, for your full ones. Can you make the exchange?

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OKOLONA, *November* 20, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Will leave for Grenada to-morrow. Notify General Ferguson by telegraph at this place if enemy advance in force on you before my arrival at Grenada.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

OXFORD, MISS.,
November 20, 1863.

Maj. G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Canton:

Henderson's scouts report enemy at Corinth re-enforced by two regiments; whole force, 3,600 men. Small squad scouting in Confederate uniforms. No indications of raid.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

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OXFORD, MISS.,
November 20, 1863.

Major-General LEE,
Grenada:

Scouts report enemy on railroad cooking six days' rations. They advanced to Hernando yesterday; strength not known.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., November 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Okolona, Miss.:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose you a copy* of a general order issued by Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding U. S. forces at Memphis. The general commanding directs, that you have it distributed as widely as possible in the section of country to which it relates.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1863; *headquarters Meridian, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty equipped.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	13	.....	.....	13	13
Loring's division	473	5,827	5,743	7,261	12,384
French's division	205	2,065	2,007	2,707	4,692
Forney's command	340	3,871	3,826	4,768	11,883
Cockrell's brigade	112	1,329	1,302	1,790	3,377
Jackson's cavalry division	232	3,028	3,023	4,221	6,624
Chalmers' cavalry brigade	166	1,758	1,736	2,247	3,580
Steede's cavalry battalion	14	234	231	260	283
Forrest's command	25	206	204	239	335
Morton's battery	4	67	67	71	71
Waties' battery	7	73	70	92	112
Ruggles' command (artillery)	15	158	155	201	236
Posts of Demopolis, Meridian, and Selma	42	590	578	720	908
Total *a*	1,648	19,216	18,942	24,590	44,498

a Ferguson's and Richardson's commands not accounted for.

*See General Orders, No. 157, November 15, p. 160.

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Abstract from statement of paroled and exchanged troops at Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1863.

Command.	Exchanged.		Not exchanged.	
	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
Baldwin's brigade *a* *	2,329	2,473	287	313
Mackall's brigade †	19	21	1,268	1,401
Heavy Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	252	290
1st Mississippi	120	138	.....	.....
1st Mississippi Light Artillery	.....	.....	274	291
Total	2,468	2,632	2,081	2,295

a And "attached" troops.

—

Troops in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1863.

LORING'S DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Buford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM BUFORD.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
35th Alabama, Col. Edward Goodwin.
54th Alabama, Col. Alpheus Baker.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
3d Kentucky, Col. A. P. Thompson.
7th Kentucky, Col. Edward Crossland.
8th Kentucky, Col. H. B. Lyon.§
12th Louisiana, Col. Thomas M. Scott.
3d Missouri Cavalry,‖ Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuels.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

3d Mississippi, Maj. Samuel M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. J. Reid.
31st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. M. D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1st Confederate Battalion, Lieut. Col. George H. Forney.
6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. M. Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Maj. George W. B. Garrett.
26th Mississippi, Col. Arthur E. Reynolds.

* Aggregate of Baldwin's brigade "armed" and "exchanged," 2,279, of which 615 are reported at Columbus, Miss.

† About 300; 350 men of Mackall's brigade (43d Mississippi) reported at Columbus, Miss.

‡ Artillery not accounted for on original return.

§ So reported, but see Wheeler's orders of November 19, p. 720.

‖ Dismounted.

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FRENCH'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW D. ECTOR.

9th Texas, Lieut. Col. Miles A. Dillard.
10th Texas Cavalry,† Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry,† Col. J. L. Camp.
32d Texas Cavalry,† Col. Julius A. Andrews.
Sharpshooters, Maj. T. O. Stone.
Sharpshooters, Capt. M. Pound.

McNair's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles, Col. Robert W. Harper.†
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,† Col. James A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas, Col. Henry G. Bunn.
25th Arkansas } Col. Charles J. Turnbull.
35th Arkansas }
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.

MISSOURI BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

1st and 4th Missouri, Col. A. C. Riley.
2d and 6th Missouri, Col. P. C. Flournoy.
3d and 5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.
1st and 3d Missouri Cavalry, Col. Elijah Gates.

FORNEY'S COMMAND.‡

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

Baldwin's Brigade.§

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. BALDWIN.

4th Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
35th Mississippi, Col. William S. Barry.
39th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. E. Ross.
40th Mississippi, Col. W. Bruce Colbert.
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.
Miles' (Louisiana) Legion, Maj. James T. Coleman.
Trans-Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. O. Landry.
Cavalry Detachment, Capt. J. S. Smyth.
14th Mississippi Artillery Battalion, Maj. M. S. Ward.
Hudson's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. James L. Hoole.
Signal Corps Detachment, Capt. M. T. Davidson.

Mackall's Brigade.‖

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MACKALL.

3d Louisiana (detachment).
21st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. John T. Plattsmier.
36th Mississippi, Col. W. W. Witherspoon.
37th Mississippi, Col. Orlando S. Holland.
38th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Keirn.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. Lucien B. Pardue.
2d Texas (detachment).
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. R. N. Cotten.

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* Artillery was not accounted for in original return.
† Dismounted.
‡ Paroled and exchanged prisoners at Enterprise, Miss.
§ Formerly Hébert's brigade. The five Mississippi regiments (Baldwin's brigade proper) "exchanged" and "armed;" the 35th Mississippi "organizing at Columbus;" Miles' Legion and Hudson's Battery "exchanged." The Trans-Mississippi Battalion was a temporary organization representing several regiments.
‖ With exception of 2d Texas, "not exchanged;" the 3d Louisiana and 2d Texas "organizing in Trans-Mississippi Department" and 43d Mississippi "organizing at Columbus."

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*Heavy Artillery Brigade.**

Lieut. Col. D. BELTZHOOVER.

1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover.
8th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. Toby Hart.
22d Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel Jones.
Vaiden (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. Samuel C. Bains.
Watson (Louisiana) Battery.†

Unassigned.

1st Mississippi,‡ Col. John M. Simonton.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Capt. James J. Cowan.

CAVALRY.§

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Escort, Lieut. W. L. Certain.
Provost Guard, Capt. H. L. P. McGee.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

4th Mississippi, Maj. J. L. Harris.
28th Mississippi, Capt. George T. Blackburn.
Ballentine's Regiment, Col. John G. Ballentine.
Wirt Adams' Regiment, Col. Wirt Adams.
Escort Company, Capt. Junius Y. Webb.
Clark (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Houston King.

Second Brigade.

Col. H. P. MABRY.

3d Texas, Col. J. S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Capt. William B. Whittington.
9th Texas, Col. D. W. Jones.
Whitfield's Legion, Capt. R. W. Billups.
Escort Company, Lieut. Rush L. Elkin.
Columbus (Georgia) Light Artillery, Lieut. Alfred J. Young.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN GRIFFITH.

11th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. M. D. Vance.
14th Confederate, Lieut. Col. William H. Garland.
9th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. E. A. Scott.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.
Stockdale's (Mississippi) Battalion, Capt. C. Hoover.
Wilbourn's (Mississippi) Cavalry, Capt. James M. Norman.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Calvit Roberts.

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*"Not all heavy artillery troops properly speaking, but troops that served as such at Vicksburg."

†On Johnston's but not on Forney's return.

‡"Exchanged and organizing at Okolona. No report for some time."

§But see composition of this command as reported by Lee for November 23, p. 746.

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CHALMERS' DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

McCulloch's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Col. W. C. Falkner.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. M. Inge.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. R. A. McCulloch.
Texas Squadron (Waul's Legion), Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis.
Buckner Battery, Lieut. H. C. Holt.

Slemons' Brigade.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS.

2d Arkansas, Maj. T. J. Reid.
3d Mississippi (State Regiment), Col. John McGuirk.
George's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. James Z. George.
7th Tennessee, Col. W. L. Duckworth.
McLendon's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. J. M. McLendon.

Ferguson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

2d Alabama, Col. R. G. Earle.
56th Alabama, Col. William Boyles.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. M. Inge.†
Sanders' (Tennessee) Battalion, Maj. E. J. Sanders.
2d Tennessee (Barteau's Regiment), Lieut. Col. George H. Morton.
Owens' (Arkansas) Battery, Capt. James A. Owens.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

South Carolina Battery, Capt. John Waties.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, near Knoxville:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that the charges made against several of the officers of your command for intoxication, &c., during the late expedition into Middle Tennessee, be forwarded for action at these headquarters at as early a date as practicable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
November 21, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Loudon:

You have forgotten General Davidson was assigned in the order of organizations to the Tennessee River, near Dalton. What disposition will you make of him? Wharton has returned.
BRAXTON BRAGG.

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* Richardson's brigade not accounted for on original.
† But see Inge's command, McCulloch's brigade.

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RICHMOND, *November* 21, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

General Bragg informs me that you regard yourself restricted by my orders to send two brigades to his assistance. The direction to detach a portion of General Hardee's corps was given on the then condition of affairs and in conformity to your own views. I did not intend to prejudge a future case, and if the change of circumstances justify you in detaching more troops, you will exercise your discretion and afford all the assistance you consistently can give in view of the necessities of which General Bragg has advised you. Whatever can be done should be rapidly executed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., November 21, 1863.

Col. BENJAMIN S. EWELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Western Department, Meridian:

COLONEL: I have ordered Quarles' brigade to go to General Bragg. I may send him the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth Alabama, fine, large regiments, so soon as I can replace them by heavy artillerists, for which I have already written to General Bragg and to you.

On yesterday I asked General Bragg to send me a Tennessee battalion (Colonel Jackson's) in exchange for a fine infantry battalion, now the garrison of Fort Gaines.

As soon as the First Alabama Regiment arrives here, or the battalion above mentioned, I will send a regiment to General Bragg.

I applied to you yesterday for the First Alabama. It will not do for me to remove the necessary garrisons of my forts and heavy batteries until they can be replaced.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENTERPRISE, *November* 21, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Meridian:

Orders for Baldwin's brigade for Atlanta received. He has five regiments, with aggregate present 2,279. One of these regiments Colonel Barry is organizing at Columbus. It has 215 aggregate present. Shall it be included?

L. POLK.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Okolona, November 21, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I find that the expedition directed by General Johnston will not be able to get off as soon as was anticipated on his leaving Okolona. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been strongly reoccupied by the enemy by a part of Steele's division and other troops, so that the object of a quick move is removed, and I think it best to wait till the battalion of Colonel Ross' regiment arrives, and General Forrest's command is better prepared, as he will require my as-

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sistance in crossing the road with his wagons and artillery. He will not be able to reach this point before the middle of next week under the most favorable circumstances. I request that 40 horses be furnished General Forrest if they can be supplied, as his artillery horses are much jaded. I start for Grenada to-day, and hope to be off by the last of next week.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, Miss., November 21, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor respectfully to forward herewith reports and communications from Col. R. V. Richardson. I have been unable to ascertain or get a report from him of his force in camps. He states that he has about 300 men, but from other sources I think 250 men will be about the number. Colonel Richardson, from his communication, expects to remain in command or desires the command of a brigade, but as I shall only have about 1,000 men with which to cross the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, shall take direct and immediate command myself.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Amount of ordnance stores in wagons, November 19, 1863.

Cartridge-boxes	139
Cap-boxes	80
Snap-links	67
Cross-belts	100
Gun-slings	27
Gun-boots	50
Cruppers	2
Guns	14
Bayonets	80

W. G. KIRKLAND,
Ordnance-Sergeant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Quartermaster's report of transportation of the West Tennessee Brigade, November 19, 1863.

Articles.	Number.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total.
Ambulance	1	Good.	.....	1
Wagons	9	6	3	9
Mules	42	22	20	42
Harness.....sets	42	12	30	42
Stretchers	11	11	.....	11
Fifth chains	3	3	.....	3

S. T. COCKE,
Acting Quartermaster, West Tennessee Brigade.

Approved:

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

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[Inclosure No. 3.]

eld report of the cavalry of Northeastern Mississippi, November 19, 1863, commanded by Col. R. V. Richardson.

Command.	Field and staff.	Officers.	Privates.	Aggregate.
nnessee troops		43	289	330
ssissippi troops (C. S. Army)		49	566	615
ssissippi State troops				634
Total		92	855	1,579

I brought through the lines about 800 men in summer clothing, ithout bedding for a winter campaign, all expecting to return, as on as armed and equipped, to West Tennessee. During the cold ells of weather many have absented themselves without furlough nd gone home. I sent officers with squads into West Tennessee to llect their commands and report to me, but they have been notied of my late expected movement into West Tennessee, and will port as soon as we get there. Then I lost some by death—killed nd wounded in the five battles we have fought in the last month—nd some by sickness. All these causes have conspired to reduce y Tennessee command.

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Ordnance report of the West Tennessee Brigade, commanded by Col. Robert V. Richardson.

Arms:		
Enfield rifles		165
Austrian rifles		65
Mississippi rifles		2
Sharps rifles		19
Colt rifle		1
Maynard rifles		3
Shotguns		10
Springfield rifles		7
Musket		1
Bayonets		78
Bayonet-scabbards		78
Colt navy pistols		118
Colt army pistols		33
Accouterments:		
Cartridge-boxes		171
Cap-boxes		139
Waist-belts		110
Cross-belts		120
Ammunition:		
Enfield cartridges		11,400
Austrian cartridges		1,000
Navy pistol-cartridges		800
Army pistol-cartridges		300
Ammunition in wagons	rounds	16,000
Number of serviceable horses		247
Number of unserviceable horses		40

This report only shows the arms and equipments in the hands of my Tennesseeans on this side the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

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But I have issued 517 short Enfield and Austrian rifles in all to my Tennessee troops, and accouterments. This is an approximate report. Capt. C. C. Clay, my ordnance officer, has a pretty good supply of ordnance stores on hand at Egypt. I have ordered him to bring them to Okolona. I have ordered him to report to you the quantity of arms, &c., issued by him and in store.

Yours, &c.,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Northeast Mississippi.

NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *Okolona, November* 21, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Ferguson, having returned to Mississippi, Brigadier-General Chalmers is relieved from the command of the troops in North Mississippi, and will retain command of only such troops as were under his orders previous to his being put in command of the troops in North Mississippi.

II. Brigadier-General Ferguson is assigned to the command of all troops in Northeast Mississippi excepting the troops under Brigadier-General Forrest. He will also exercise control over such military posts as are within the limits of his command, giving such orders to staff officers as he may deem proper.

III. Col. R. V. Richardson is relieved from the command of the troops in Northeast Mississippi, and will report to General Forrest with his command from West Tennessee.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 21, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

I am close in under the enemy's works, but cannot bring him to battle as he has the other side of the river for foraging. I think that my force is hardly strong enough to warrant my taking his works by assault.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 29 [21?], 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge:

Can't you spare me another division? It will shorten the work here very much.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, *November* —, 1863.
(Received 21st.)

[General LONGSTREET:]

We have rumors of some movement on your left and rear. Scout in that direction and keep me advised, that I may counteract them.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS,
November 22, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Wheeler, with the request that he will look after any movement that may be made by the enemy in the direction referred to by General Bragg.

By command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet:

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have received a telegram from General Bragg which may indicate other movements for us. I would prefer that you delay the move in the direction of Kingston till the 23d or till we hear if we must do other things.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 21, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge:

The enemy's threat against your left is for the purpose of inducing you to retire. If you fail to do so, he will be obliged to retire himself, or throw a very strong force in your rear. If he does put a force behind you, you can fall upon it and destroy it, and then resume your position. With the present bad roads, I doubt if he can put a very large force behind you. If he does, and you let it get well out to your rear, I think it cannot escape you.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Colonel Lyon, in command near Kingston, reports two regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery at Kingston. It appears to me that you could capture this party by throwing a brigade in rear of it via Clinton, and increasing Colonel Lyon's force by one other regiment and a battery. The force that joins with Colonel Lyon should be commanded by the most reliable officer that you have. To execute, he should attack at Kingston after the other force has had time to get in rear of it. If you go to the rear you should move two brigades, one to look to your flanks, &c., and the other to be in readiness to catch the Yankees, as they may try to

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escape. If the information that you have is such as to warrant your move, you may set out upon it to-morrow morning early.

You will have a brigade and battery in position upon our left to keep us advised.

Your force that leaves via Clinton will be obliged to make a night's march in order to be sure of getting to the enemy's rear, and in that way cut him off. You should be back in position in four or at most five days.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Advise me if you can make the move at once.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I sent your brigade back to report to you. When I ordered it over here I was under the impression that it could not cross above. The bad weather last night and to-day will make the river past fording everywhere I am afraid. If you could float 200 or 300 trees down against the bridge on the rise to-night, we might cut off the bridge and divide their forces. If you can do this to-night, let me know that I may have parties on the lookout to pick up as many of the trees as possible to keep them off our bridges below. I would like to get definite information about the force reported at Powell's Valley and about Strawberry Plains as soon as possible. I would also like to have you try and keep yourself advised of any moves of the enemy on the other side of the river. As soon as you hear from the Virginia forces please advise me.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 21, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your several notes of last night have been received. The commanding general directs me to say that he does not deem it necessary that you should fortify your position beyond the construction of some small temporary pits for the protection of your skirmishers and pickets in the event of your leaving them for a time. Colonel Russell has been sent back to you, as the commanding general does not wish to use him to cross below as long as he can secure a crossing above. He prefers that a brigade should be sent over from that direction, and has therefore directed Colonel Russell to report back to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 21, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note of 1.30 p. m. is just received. I am in want of axes at this part of the line and cannot therefore send any. I wrote you a few moments ago directing another expedition, provided your information of the enemy's movements and condition were such as to warrant your move. As my former suggestions give no positive promise of definite results, I think it better that the expedition against Kingston should take precedence. It will be well, however, to have both go on if you can make the effort to destroy the bridge at the same time that your other move is going on. If you go to Kingston, let the first brigade that passes Clinton go on in the direction of Jacksborough and give out the impression that I am moving in that direction. Let it go, say, 10 miles in that direction and camp, as it were, for the night. It can countermarch after night.

Let the second brigade pass directly down toward Kingston and march so as to get behind Kingston at night without giving any alarm. Let the other brigade follow or not as you think best, and the force that advances directly against the enemy at Kingston make the attack after daylight the morning after your other force gets behind Kingston. After the enemy's force at Kingston is captured, let a brigade pass a little way down the river and give out the impression that I am moving down the Tennessee River. The balance can start back at once and the brigade that makes the diversion down the river can follow after. All this depends upon great execution. Let me know if you can act upon it at once.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Maj. Gen. R. Ransom may be assigned to the command of Hood's division. This is a fine and strong division, but its efficiency is impaired for want of a major-general to command it.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Knoxville, Tenn., November 21, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. Will. T. Martin and Brig. Gen. F. C. Armstrong will each detail a regiment from their divisions for special service.

II. These regiments will take all the axes of both commands. Colonel Rogers, of General Wheeler's staff, will accompany these regiments to the point where they are to commence the work.

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III. Maj. Gen. Will. T. Martin and Brig. Gen. F. C. Armstrong will have their divisions ready for the march to-morrow morning.

IV. They will endeavor to have two days' cooked rations prepared, or as much of it as possible.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 22, 1863.

General B. BRAGG, *Missionary Ridge:*

My pickets are near Kingston and down the river on the south side. I cannot scout on the north side of the river, as it is strongly picketed by the enemy. There can be no force to move against my rear, unless it comes from your front, and it cannot come from there without your being advised in time to send more troops to me.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this morning and your letter of 18th induce me to send General Leadbetter to confer with you, and to express my views more in full than can well be done by telegram or letter. Nearly 11,000 re-enforcements are now moving to your assistance; but if practicable to end your work with Burnside promptly and effectively, it should be done now. I fear he has already grown much stronger than when you drove him to cover. General Jones is supposed to be pressing down to your assistance.

As the enemy may attempt to drive you from your position by sending troops up the Tennessee or Sequatchie Valley, or even by McMinnville, you should keep yourself well guarded in those directions and well informed. Should he gain your rear between Loudon and Knoxville in too great force to be defeated, you can retire by crossing above Loudon or Concord. You should, accordingly, keep a route open in that direction.

At your distance it is impossible for me to decide the details of your movements, but they should be such as to close up your expedition promptly. From the great strength of the enemy here you will see the importance of the return of General Cleburne's force as soon as possible. Write immediately and give me your decision as to future operations, and in future report daily.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 22, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: General McLaws reports from his last examination against the contemplated assault. General Bragg telegraphs me

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that: "The enemy is re-enforcing and that I must hold Kingston until I am re-enforced. Two divisions have been ordered here." You will have to march, therefore, early to-morrow, for Kingston, leaving a brigade to picket and scout upon our left. You will please give particular and definite instructions to the brigade commander whom you leave. Try and reach Kingston before day on the 24th, drive in the pickets there, and you will then ascertain whether the enemy has been re-enforced there. If he has not, capture or disperse the force that is there, and pass on as if you were going on down the river; give out the impression that I am following you down the river, and make a reconnaissance as far down as you can, and remain in that direction till you can send me reliable information of the enemy's movements. Have a line of couriers between us and keep me well advised. I shall remain here till further developments are made. After passing Kingston for one night, you can return with your main force to Kingston, and let a smaller force, say a brigade, make the reconnaissance down, giving out the impression that our entire force is following on down.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Please answer and let me know the hour when you will set out. If you can get a telegraph operator at Kingston it will aid us very much.

J. L.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Near Knoxville, Tenn., November* 22, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Major-General Martin will leave three regiments and Brigadier-General Armstrong two regiments to picket from General Jenkins' left to the Holston River. Colonel Crews will take command of the entire picket-line, and report to these headquarters for instructions.

IV. Generals Martin and Armstrong will move on the road to Kingston to-morrow morning as early as possible. General Martin will move in the advance.

V. Colonel Crews, commanding brigade left near Knoxville, will detail a suitable number of men to drive in the hogs captured by Captain Kincaid near Big Creek Gap. Should it be impossible to drive these hogs, they will be distributed through the country until they are sufficiently recovered to be driven. The best locations for forage will be selected for this purpose.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, November 22, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: Allow me to suggest the propriety of your sending an intelligent staff officer to communicate personally with General Long-

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street, to explain to him your views respecting the designs of the enemy, the chances of their getting in his rear at Loudon and Charleston, the assistance you are to send him, and the necessity of providing the means of certain escape in the event the enemy should succeed in forcing him to raise the siege. I would, moreover, especially impress on him the importance of retiring in time to save his communications, of which I would leave him the sole judge. If Burnside is strongly fortified and cannot be captured without a siege, my conviction is that he ought to retire without delay.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Bailey's Cross-Roads, November 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Rossville, Ga.:

I now hold Johnson's Crook, the enemy having retreated back to and below Trenton. Their strength was about 1,500 infantry and 200 cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and fifteen wagons. They burned Cureton's and Penn's Mills. The enemy was commanded by General De Courcy [Corse ?], of Sherman's corps. Early part of last night their forces were visible near Trenton. As I understand, the object of my trip is now accomplished, and I ask to be ordered back to camp. One regiment of my brigade, in obedience to order from General Bragg, I have ordered to report to General Stevenson. I await orders from you at Davis' Cross-Roads.

Very respectfully,

JAMES T. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

DUBLIN, *November 22, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. S. JONES,
Care of Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

The following just received from Major-General R. Ransom:

The enemy is reported retreating from Morristown toward Tazewell. The cavalry has been put in motion to operate as directed.

R. RANSOM,
Major-General.

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *November 22, 1863.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Your dispatch in cipher 21st received. A brigade from Mobile had just been sent. This morning one will be ordered from Enterprise to Atlanta to receive General Bragg's orders there. He gives me no information upon which I can compare his wants with those of Mississippi. I am anxious to help him whenever he is to fight.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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MERIDIAN, *November* 22, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Chickamauga:

Quarles' brigade has been ordered to join you, and Baldwin's to Atlanta to report to you. They are both intended to serve in a battle only and then return.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *November* 22, 1863.

Major-General MAURY:

GENERAL: I have just read your letter of November 21 to Colonel Ewell, and asked you by telegraph to give me in the same way the strength of Quarles' brigade when it left Mobile.

I have this morning ordered Baldwin's brigade from Enterprise to Atlanta, where it will be under General Bragg's orders. It has been a part of the troops held in readiness to re-enforce you, and is, therefore, taken from your actual strength. You cannot, I think, spare anything more to General Bragg. Besides, any heavy artillerists you might get from General Bragg's army would have to be instructed, for which you can't afford ammunition and might not have time. Those from Vicksburg who may be competent seem to intend to keep out of service.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Livingston, Miss., November 22, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Scout Mayo, just returned from the river above, reports:

No troops have passed up since last report, the 17th. Citizens say there are about 4,000 enemy at Skipwith's Landing, one-half of them negroes, and that they are erecting some kind of machine-shops at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

General B. BRAGG,
Missionary Ridge:

I think I can finish here soon, with another division. I hope that you will allow one of the two to come on to me.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

The enemy has heard that you were re-enforcing here, and is making a diversion to prevent it. Let the troops come on and let us finish this work.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I send you orders received from General Bragg. You will have to turn over the command to General Martin and repair to General Bragg's headquarters. I think it doubtful whether you will have much to do below, and suggest that you telegraph to General Bragg for authority to return to us as soon as the cavalry can return; direct General Martin to bring it back, leaving the usual picket at Kingston.

I have just heard of a large number of hogs that we might pick up if we had our cavalry back. General Bragg now telegraphs that the re-enforcement for the enemy is doubtful and at all events is but small.

Let the cavalry make the diversion down the river—that is, a brigade—after capturing or dispersing the enemy's force at Kingston, and let the rest return to me as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

The last ten wagons captured by you are not yet received here.

J. L.

[Inclosure.]

BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS,
[*November* 22, 1863.]

General LONGSTREET:

The general commanding directs that General Wheeler will turn over the cavalry with you to General Martin and return here. He will bring with him any regiments belonging to the brigades, as well as the artillery, over and above the two batteries allowed the two divisions with you. General Wheeler is to assume command of the cavalry here.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Permit me, general, to hope that the intercourse which has for more than a week existed between us may be soon renewed

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on your again assuming direct control of the portion of your corps now in this section, whose usefulness will be so materially advanced by your presence with it.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARTIN'S DIVISION,
November 23, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your note making inquiry as to my position and prospect has just been received. My command is resting in the woods, 14 miles from Kingston. My headquarters immediately on the road. I have procured 75 bushels of corn for the command; it requires 400. My men have no rations beyond to-day, with the exception of one brigade, which has meat rations for one day longer.

Respectfully, yours,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Major-General.

MISSION RIDGE, *November* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

We hold all the roads leading into Knoxville except the one between the Holston and French Broad. General Jones' cavalry might close that. The enemy's cavalry is almost broken up and Wheeler has cut off his trains from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. Please inform Jones.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

(Copies to Generals Lee and Jones.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 278. } *Richmond, Va., November* 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XVI. Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to General Braxton Bragg, commanding Army of Tennessee, for assignment to the command of the cavalry of Preston's brigade, designated as Hodge's brigade of cavalry, and composed of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion Mounted Rifles, Clay's, Johnson's, and McAfee's battalions Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

* * * * * * *

XXXIII. Brig. Gen. John C. Moore will proceed without delay to Mobile, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN NORTH MISS., *Oxford, November 23, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

III. Surg. James L. Thompson, having reported to these headquarters pursuant to Special Orders, No. 245, headquarters Enterprise, Miss., is hereby assigned duty as surgeon of the post in charge of hospitals (relieving Asst. Surg. J. F. Merriwether), and will act as chief surgeon of this command in the absence of Surgeon Beatty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

J. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, November 23, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: During my absence Major Holt, my adjutant-general, forwarded you a copy of a letter received from Maj. Gen. R. Taylor, commanding District of Western Louisiana, in reply to one from me, in compliance with instructions from the general commanding. I now send to you a copy of the cipher referred to, as also of a letter from General Taylor's signal officer, in regard to establishing a signal station on the river. I found these letters here on my arrival, and being very desirous of establishing the communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department, I would respectfully request to be informed whether any steps have been taken to perfect the arrangements suggested by Major-General Taylor, as these communications have been in my office for some time and ought to have been attended to sooner, and also to urge the propriety of carrying out the plans adopted by his signal officer. In order to carry out these plans it would be necessary for me to have a signal officer, and I would respectfully ask that one be sent me.

My object in writing is to prevent any confliction with any plans that may have been adopted by the general commanding by any plans that I may adopt.

Very respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, DIST. OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Near Saint Joseph, La., October 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Taylor directed me to proceed to this point to establish a line of signals connecting with the eastern side of the Mississippi. I have established the line at this point and the station on your side of the river will be found at Mrs. Smith Daniels' house (which is situated 2 miles back of Bruinsburg). Any important communications for Generals Taylor or Smith can be sent

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by this line. General Taylor would be under many obligations if, when there is any important news, you would send him an official dispatch concerning it by way of the signal station at Mrs. Daniels'.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN M. ROUTH,

First Lieut., and Chief of Signal Corps, Dist. of W. La.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

w	i	l	h	e	l	m	i	n
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
u	s	v	o	l	k	s	v	e
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
s	t							
19	20							
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
21	22	23	24	5	25	26	4	2
				18				8
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
27	15	3	7	9	13	28	29	30
		6						
		14						
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
11	20	10	12	1	31	32	33	
16			17					
19								

I, me, or mine, +.
You, your, or yours, 9^1.
He, him, or his, 8^1.
We, us, or ours, 7^1.
They, their, or theirs, 6^1.
Who, whom, or whose, 5^1.
That, 4^1.
Which, 3^1.
What, 2^1.
The, 1^1.
Double letters thus, (ee), 5^2.
Thousands, dragon.
Hundred, malum.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, November 23, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I wish to bring to the notice of the general the new organizations of cavalry forming in Mississippi. Almost every day I hear of some new command in process of organization. Most of these organizations are sanctioned by the War Department, and, I think, under a misapprehension. Officers anxious for a command will get several companies started, and report they have the companies, and get authority to raise regiments or battalions, which then protects the new organizations in process of forming. Cavalry horses are becoming very scarce, and the cavalry arm of service in Mississippi is becoming very large, and is working to the detriment of the other arms of service, as it is much the most popular arm. It takes a long time to make the new cavalry now forming efficient. I consider it much better to equip tried troops as cavalry in place of forming new cavalry organizations out of the material now left. As a cavalry officer I am anxious to have an efficient command, and

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of course desire a large command where it is to the interests of our cause, and I now consider it essential that some check be put on these new organizations. They are all brought about by ambitious men striving for command and position. If the cavalry now in service in Mississippi be made efficient, it is ample for all military purposes. As to the difficulty of making the new organizations efficient, I have barely to refer to the troops in North Mississippi, scarcely yet efficient after all the labor which has been expended on them for over a year. It may be well to get these men out as cavalry and then dismount them; if this be the object it is very well. I would ask special directions with reference to the State troops. If they are to be transferred I ask to be informed at once, so an officer may be detailed to legalize the transfer and make these troops efficient.

Some control should be exercised over troops being raised under authority from the War Department. Heretofore, I have not considered them as under my jurisdiction till the organizations are complete. Many irregularities are committed, or rather reported, of several of these new commands. I refer particularly to a regiment now being raised in North Mississippi by a Colonel Collins under orders or authority of the Secretary of War. I ask instructions on this point. I hope this communication will not be deemed out of place, particularly that part with reference to the new cavalry organizations. As the conscript law is practically working it will largely increase the cavalry to the detriment of the infantry, and these new organizations will require time to make them efficient.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

GRENADA, *November* 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

The civil authorities in North Mississippi are issuing writs to recover wagons and teams captured trading with the enemy. Am I to regard these writs? Trading is being carried on largely, and urgent and prompt measures are necessary to stop it. I advise that all captures be confiscated to the Government at once. Will hold property till I hear from you.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
Oxford, November 23, 1863.

Maj. G. W. HOLT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The orders from General Johnston and Major-General Lee to confiscate all wagons and mules captured while transporting cotton toward the enemy's lines, and to seize all goods coming from the enemy and sell them at auction, have been received and will be obeyed as far as I can have it done. I wish, however, to place myself right on the official records of the country, and therefore desire to be permitted to say, without disrespect, that these orders are, in my opinion, contrary to law and may bring the officer who executes them into trouble if the civil law should ever again be enforced in this country.

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Under the Constitution of the Confederate States, "No citizen can be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of law," and no property can be confiscated except by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. Already a writ of replevin for a wagon thus captured has been returned by the sheriff "resisted by military force."

The wagon was held under orders from General Johnston and the same thing will doubtless occur again. This raises a grave question, and one which may produce much disaffection.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, November 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry, near Oxford, Miss.:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find an order issued at Okolona. I deemed it best for the present that the old system should be established, as there is much in Northeast Mississippi to be attended to with which General Ferguson is more conversant than yourself. Brigadier-General Forrest has been assigned to the command in West Tennessee, to organize such troops as he can. Richardson has been ordered to report to him. He will have his old regiment, his brother's regiment from North Alabama, and his battery. I think it best that Duckworth's regiment should go with him, to recruit and return when full to your command. The expedition ordered in my letter from Okolona is delayed until Saturday night, as General Forrest will not be ready before that time. I wish six days' cooked rations and at least 75 rounds of ammunition per man. It would be well for you to post yourself as to forage between the Tallahatchie and the railroad for future operations, and gain all information possible as to the enemy. Will see you at Oxford on Thursday morning.

I am, general, very respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

TANGIPAHOA, *November* 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Are there any permits now in force authorizing the transportation of cotton from this department to the lines of the enemy? If not, please state it in so many words. Please also authorize me by telegraph to call upon commander of post and other military officers to aid me in my official duties and to prevent a violation of law.

F. H. HATCH,
Collector.

COLUMBUS, *November* 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

I have requested the immediate action of the Legislature as to the State troops, and hope all obstacles to their immediate organization or transfer will be removed.

CHARLES CLARK.

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OXFORD, *November* 23, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL:

Just received following from Panola:

The negro order doing incalculable injury. Ten negroes driven to the woods and enemy to one impressed. Can you get it suspended.

WM. F. SLEMONS,
Colonel, Cavalry.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *November* 23, 1863.

His Excellency CHARLES CLARK,
Columbus:

I have directed suspension of orders for impressing negroes in the Northwest.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Abstract from return of the Cavalry in Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for November 23, 1863; *headquarters Grenada, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
Jackson's division	230	2,956	3,186	4,009	Report made out from only available return received.
Chalmers' division	254	2,398	2,611	3,064	
Ross' brigade	59	.....	.....	888	
Total	543	5,354	5,797	7,961	

Organization of Cavalry in Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, November 23, 1863.*

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Escort Company, Lieut. H. W. Watkins.
Provost Guard, Lieut. H. L. P. McGee.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

4th Mississippi, Maj. J. L. Harris.
28th Mississippi, Capt. George T. Blackburn.
Ballentine's Regiment, Col. John G. Ballentine.
Wirt Adams' Regiment, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
Escort, Lieut. W. B. Watkins.
Clark (Missouri) Battery, Lieut. James L. Farris.

Second Brigade.

Col. H. P. MABRY.

1st Texas Squadron, Capt. R. W. Billups.
3d Texas, Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess.
6th Texas (detachment), Maj. Jack Wharton.
9th Texas, Lieut. Col. D. W. Jones.
Escort, Lieut. Rush L. Elkin.
Columbus (Georgia) Artillery, Lieut. Alfred J. Young.

* Same organization and commanders reported for November 18, 1863, in Jackson's division.

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Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

11th Arkansas Regiment, Col. John Griffith.
14th Confederate Regiment, Lieut. Col. William H. Garland.
9th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. E. A. Scott.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.
Wilbourn's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Calvit Roberts.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Slemons' Brigade.

2d Arkansas, Capt. T. M. Cochran.
3d Mississippi (State), Col. John McGuirk.
7th Tennessee, Col. W. L. Duckworth.
George's Regiment, Col. James Z. George.
McLendon's Battery, Capt. J. M. McLendon.

McCulloch's Brigade.

1st Mississippi Partisans, Lieut. Col. L. B. Hovis.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
2d Missouri Regiment, Col. Robert McCulloch.
Buckner Battery, Lieut. H. C. Holt.

Richardson's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT V. RICHARDSON.

12th Mississippi, Col. W. M. Inge.
12th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John U. Green.
13th Tennessee, Col. James J. Neely.

RICHMOND, *November* 24, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

GENERAL: The President directs me to inform you that Col. George B. Hodge has been appointed brigadier-general, and ordered to report to you to command the cavalry brigade commanded lately by him in your army, now under the command of Colonel Tyler.

You will please assign him to the command of the brigade in accordance with the directions of the President.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ATLANTA, GA., *November* 24, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chickamauga:

Colonel White's regiment, 250 strong, leaves at 11 this morning for the front. No other here. We had no notice of their coming, but will push all forward with every dispatch.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

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ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, *November* 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Sam. Jones has been informed of condition of affairs at Knoxville, and advised to throw forward his cavalry and give all the aid in his power.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, November 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he has received a letter from His Excellency Governor Clark saying that Major Blythe's battalion is in the State service, and he, the general, has ordered it to report to Major Mellon, commissary of subsistence, for duty in collecting supplies in De Soto County. He is sorry that you are having any difficulty of the nature spoken of in your communication, but can suggest no remedy at present. He has written to General Johnston in regard to the case of Collins and others of a similar nature, as he does not deem that he has any authority over them until they are organized, as they are acting under authority of the Secretary of War.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, November 24, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to recommend that a bridge be built over the river at this point. I consider it of the utmost importance, as the character of the river is such that at times it can neither be forded nor ferried. In a short time it will be impossible to build a bridge, and the matter requires prompt attention. It will be much cheaper to build now, and with the brick piers, a bridge can be built at a cost not exceeding $8,000. I invite the attention of the general to this matter. I have heard of no engineer having examined this country. An engineer officer is much needed, and I request that one be ordered to report to me.

The attention of the general is called to the fact that I have not been able to procure portable forges for my command, notwithstanding my quartermaster, Major Quaite, has made every endeavor to procure them. It is a fact not to the credit of my command that I state that most of the regiments under my command have no facilities for shoeing their horses, having to depend on the country shops. I ask the assistance of the general in this matter.

The cavalry are much in need of blankets. They have no tents, and as it is not expected that they should have them, I request that

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they be furnished before other troops, as they have not the advantage of being stationary to make themselves comfortable by temporary shelters. The change of Ferguson's and Chalmers' commands will be made as early as practicable. I do not deem it proper to make the change just now. Ballentine's regiment will be sent to Panola as soon as Ross returns to Jackson. If he were detached now, Cosby would have but one regiment. I start this evening for Oxford and New Albany.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of Jackson's cavalry division, Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding, for November 24, 1863; headquarters Livingston, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.
	Officers.	Men.				
First (Cosby's) Brigade	89	1,229	1,318	1,583	2,227	2,799
Second (Colonel Mabry's) Brigade	63	802	865	1,142	1,774	1,778
Adams' brigade	65	807	872	1,127	3,004	3,226
Not brigaded	5	109	114	115	167	167
Total	222	2,947	3,169	3,967	7,172	7,970

KNOXVILLE, *November* 24, 1863.

General WHEELER,
Loudon:

From your letter of yesterday I judge that the enemy is considerably re-enforced in cavalry. Would it not be well to send us more cavalry from Chattanooga?

J. LONGSTREET.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Near Kingston, November* 24, 1863.

I. Lieutenant-General Longstreet directs that all horses captured between the Little Tennessee River and Knoxville shall be turned over for the use of his batteries.

II. Major-General Martin and Brigadier-General Armstrong will see to the execution of this order.

III. Major Jessee, commanding detachment Hodge's brigade, will report to Col. C. H. Tyler, commanding brigade, near Dalton, Ga.

IV. Captain Dortch, commanding cavalry detachment, near Unitia, will report to Brig. Gen. J. H. Kelly, commanding cavalry division, near Cleveland.

V. Lieutenant-Colonel McCaskill, Third Confederate Regiment, will report to General Kelly.

VI. Major Day will report to Colonel Rucker, picketing between mouth of Hiwassee River and Loudon.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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DUBLIN, *November* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. JONES,
Care P. C. Warwick, Richmond:

General Ransom telegraphs that the enemy have crossed from Morristown and Bull's Gap to Bean's Station; said to be retreating to Cumberland Gap. Cavalry trying to overtake and intercept them. He goes to Kingsport to-morrow with all the troops. He desires to know whether he must stay on this side of the Holston. I answered that he must exercise his own judgment and act as he thinks best. General Lee telegraphs that we hold all roads to Knoxville except that between the Holston and French Broad. Desires you to push the enemy.

CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, November 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Bristol:

General Bragg reports all roads leading into Knoxville in our possession except that between the Holston and French Broad. Wheeler has cut off trains of the enemy from Cumberland Gap. You must exercise your own judgment upon the information you have.

CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 25, 1863.

General BRAGG:

Do let the division come on or take it back entire. Your dispatch informed me that two divisions were ordered. I now learn that it is two brigades that may come, and without artillery. The break of the bridge is of advantage, I think, as the locomotives and trains do not pass each other so frequently.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

LOUDON, *November* 25, 1863—5 p. m.

General LONGSTREET:

The enemy's cavalry are in sight of Charleston and moving on the bridge. We have but one regiment at Charleston. Brigadier-General Kelly was ordered yesterday to return with his whole command to the right of Bragg's army. Colonel Rucker with about 150 cavalry is all that guards the Tennessee from the Hiwassee to Kingston.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, November 25, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I send you herewith some newspapers. I hope to leave here to-morrow morning. Will do so if I can get horses to pull my artillery. General Lee has promised me 40 horses, and I hope they will get here to-day. Only 150 men of Colonel Forrest's regiment have reported, and a number of them are without arms, and so far I have been unable to get arms for them. I had hoped to get arms for all I had here, and to have carried guns with me for troops now in West Tennessee, as it would be rash to go into West Tennessee with only a few hundred men and they poorly armed.

Requisitions have been made, and I trust the arms will be sent forward. Nothing new in front.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS,
Enterprise, November 25, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian:

COLONEL: I desire to bring to the attention of the general commanding the department the fact that there are no cavalry at the disposal of these headquarters, either to arrest paroled men absent from their commands without leave and bring them into camp, or to prevent the escape of deserters who have once reported. Such a force is indispensable to the efficiency and success of this command, and I have respectfully to ask the general commanding to place a regiment at my disposal for that purpose. It may be distributed in detachments over the State of Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies on this side of the Mississippi River, so as to enable me to gather up the paroled officers and men rapidly, and bring them without delay into the field. I regret to say that a large number of General Baldwin's men—certainly more than 100—left his command on the night previous to his departure for Atlanta. Having no adequate cavalry force to arrest these men, they are at large.

I remain, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, *November 26, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Enterprise, Miss.:

Apply for arms to the depot at Demopolis; if not there they will be forwarded. Report number required.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
Oxford, Miss., November 26, 1863.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS,
Commanding Brigade, Panola:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your command on Saturday next to the vicinity of Chulahoma, where you will encamp for the night, and on the next day will form a junction as early as possible with Colonel McCulloch at Tallaloosa, where he will encamp on Saturday night. You will find forage at Hancock's and other places west of Chulahoma.

All unarmed men who are well mounted will be taken with you for special service.

A small force will be left to guard the crossings of the river, with orders to carry out the present instructions in regard to trading, &c.

A supply of cartridge-boxes, belts, &c., for George's regiment will be sent up from Grenada to-morrow by special train, and you will obtain and distribute them before starting.

The general will move with McCulloch's command to Tallaloosa.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, November 26, 1863.

I. The wearing of Federal uniforms having become so common in this command, and as it sometimes causes fatal mistakes, it is hereby ordered that every article of that description be at once dyed, and if not within five days after the promulgation of this order in each command of the Cavalry in Mississippi, they will be confiscated and turned over to the quartermaster's department, to be dyed and issued to those most in need of clothing.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, *November 27, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Ransom is moving on toward Knoxville; General Longstreet requested it. William E. Jones was below Rogersville with the cavalry yesterday, and the infantry was moving toward Bull's Gap. The part of the enemy's force that was at Bull's Gap and Morristown were, when last heard from, encamped between Clinch River and Cumberland Gap. Can you tell me anything of General Vance's movements?

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

It is not known certainly where General Vance is. His last orders were to report to General Bragg, but his name does not appear on the returns of General Bragg.

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NEW ALBANY,
Meridian, November 27, 1863—10.30 p. m.

[General CHALMERS:]

GENERAL: The enemy are on a raid from Corinth, 800 to 1,000 strong, and four pieces of artillery. I am endeavoring to close in on them. They are at Chesterville to-night, 12 miles from Tupelo. Delay your movements and remain in the vicinity of Abbeville, and I will send further orders.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Meridian, November 27, 1863.

Lieut. HENRY GINDER,
Engineer Troops:

You will proceed immediately to make a reconnaissance of a route from this point toward Chattanooga, via Livingston, Greensborough, Centreville, Columbiana, Talladega, Jacksonville, Rome, Dalton, &c., with the view of ascertaining the best road for trains from this point toward Chattanooga. You are not limited to the intermediate points, as they are only specified to designate the general route. You will note the general topographical features of the country, ridges, valleys, &c. You will also note all roads of importance branching from your route, and all notable points, with their intermediate distances, as bridges, ferries, fords, mills, churches, and occasionally the residences of well known citizens, so that they may be properly located on a guide map. In general, you will note all matters which may tend to advance or retard the progress of an army train, as the character of the roads, the supply or deficiency of water, &c.

You will report progress to this office, when it can be done without delaying you, so that your notes may be transferred to the map.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

POWHATAN ROBINSON,
Captain of Engineers, &c.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 21, 1863.

Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to Brandon, Miss.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

G. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 21, 1863.

Transportation furnished in kind from Dalton, Ga., to Brandon, Miss., for 1 man and 1 horse.

JNO. S. BRANSFORD,
Major and Quartermaster.

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ENGINEER OFFICE,
Meridian, Miss., November 27, 1863.

Capt. J. B. VINET,
Orleans Artillery and Assistant Engineer:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed immediately to make a reconnaissance of a route from this point to Chattanooga, via Livingston, Jones' Bluff, Eutaw, Foster's Ferry, Elyton, Ashville, Gadsden, Summerville, &c., with the view of ascertaining the best road for trains from this point toward Chattanooga. You are not limited to the intermediate points, as they are only specified to designate the general direction. You will note the general topographical features of the country, ridges, valleys, &c. You will also note all roads of importance branching from your route, and all notable points, with their intermediate distances, as bridges, ferries, fords, mills, churches, and occasionally the residences of well known citizens, so that they may be properly located on a guide map. In general, you will note all matters which may tend to advance or retard the progress of an army train, as the character of the roads, the supply or deficiency of water, &c.

On reaching Tuscaloosa you will report progress to this office, so that your notes may be transferred to the map. I will join you at Tuscaloosa.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
POWHATAN ROBINSON,
Captain of Engineers, &c.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., November 28, 1863.

In the event of this army being ordered to march to Resaca, the order of march will be as follows:

1. Hardee's corps by the main road.
2. Breckinridge's corps by the Sugar Valley road.

By command of General Bragg:
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Two Miles West of Tunnel Hill, Nov. 28, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Major Chenoweth, sent to the front, reports that the enemy, after advancing a column of infantry down the railroad, driving back our skirmishers, have halted about 500 yards from the breast-works thrown up by our force on the point of the ridge to the left of the wagon road, and are now burning the railroad bridge at that point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WARREN GRIGSBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Two Miles West of Tunnel Hill, Nov. 28, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The Yankee column having destroyed the bridge referred to in my last, are now slowly retiring, followed by my skirmishers, and Major Chenoweth reports numerous fires on the line of railroad to their rear. This would seem to indicate a retrograde movement. I ordered them to be followed up closely, and if I had the force would press them vigorously to develop more quickly their real intention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. WARREN GRIGSBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Two Miles West of Tunnel Hill, Nov. 28, 1863—11 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of 9.45 p. m. As I have already reported, the enemy occupy the narrow valley on this side of the gap, with their pickets advanced to the stone church. Their flanks can, therefore, be passed only by scaling the ridges, which is manifestly impracticable in the obscurity of night, but I will start the most reliable scouting officer I have at daylight to gather all the information he can.

I am, general, your obedient servant,
J. WARREN GRIGSBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., November 28, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Unless compelled to fall back, the general wishes you to hold your present position or its immediate vicinity. The line of cavalry should be kept well to the front, and extend to the right and left so as to cover the approaches to both flanks.

Communicate promptly to these headquarters any change in the dispositions of your forces or in the movements of the enemy. Make known your wants freely in all respects so they can be supplied.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar dispatch to Cleburne of same date.)

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Please urge upon your officers the importance of making the assault with a determination to succeed. If the assault is made with that spirit, I shall feel no doubt of its success.

I shall be up before daylight.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S DIVISION,
November 28, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET:

GENERAL: It may become very important to know whether the fort which General McLaws is to attack is an inclosed work or not. I suppose that this has been discovered by sight from the other side of the river, and I will be much obliged for any information on the subject. I rode over to General McLaws' headquarters just after you left it in the hopes of meeting you as well as to get understanding of his plan of operations, so that I might act knowingly. His attack I fear will have too much daylight to relieve us from the effect of the enemy's guns. I met General Gracie in riding over, and his impression (from previous sight and acquaintance) gives formidable depth to the ditches. The depth of ditch was 4 or 5 feet when he left it. The height of parapet and cotton-bales will make an ascent 11 or 12 feet from the bottom of the ditch up slippery clay. I suggested to General McLaws that the assailing party carry fascines to fill the ditch; but he said they knew nothing about such things, and they would trust to luck in getting around or over. An attack upon which depends the safety of our army, and perhaps country, should have every advantage that science can give. Your note of this evening calling for all my energy will meet with the response of every energy and capacity that God has given me. In the event of a repulse (which may God forbid), I suppose we will endeavor to reform, covered by Johnson's division, on our own intrenchments. Johnson's division, I notice, has not encamped where he could avail me in case of a battle when we advance our skirmish-line, covering with skirmishers much more front than I could begin to fill in line of battle with a diminished division. I would make my fight from my right as far to the left as I could cover in line, in case an engagement is drawn on outside the enemy's line. I have made all my arrangements for sustaining my part in the affair. In case of the initial success in carrying the fort, upon which the affair hinges, General Gracie's knowledge of the town and locality will be very useful in continuing our movements.

I am, general, with earnest wishes for our complete success and great respect,

M. JENKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 28, 1863.

General M. JENKINS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Your letter is received. The work of the enemy is not inclosed. The ditch is probably at some points not more than 3 feet deep and 5 or 6 feet wide; at least, we so judged it yesterday in looking at a man walk down the parapet and over the ditch. I thought that you saw the man, as you had been with us. I have no apprehension of the result of the attack if we go at it. We should avail ourselves of everything, however, that may aid or relieve us. After your first brigade has gained the enemy's lines, I desire that it should wheel to the left and pursue the attack to the left along the enemy's rear and on his right, and your other brigade should conform to this movement. Johnson's division will be ordered to follow it. Keep your men well at their work, and do not listen to the idea of failing and we shall not fail. If we go in with the idea that we shall fail, we will be sure to do so. But no men who are determined to succeed can fail. Let me urge you not to entertain such feelings for a moment. Do not let any one fail, or any thing.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Light batteries in the Army of the Mississippi, November 28, 1863.

Batteries.	Brigade.	Division.	Station.	Aggregate strength.	Field artillery.							Animals (serviceable).	
					Smooth-bore.				Rifled.				
					12-pounder Napoleon.	6-pounder.	Williams (10-ounce).	12-pounder howitzer.	10-pounder Parrott.	3-inch.	2.9-inch.	Horses.	Mules.
Croft's	Whitfield's	Jackson's.	Livingston	139	2			2				80	79
King's	Cosby's	...do	Clinton	98				2		2		74	33
Section	Logan's	...do	Gallatin										
Charpentier's	Featherston's	Loring's	Clinton	129		4						60	29
Bouanchaud's	Buford's	...do	...do	127				4				59	21
Barry's	Adams'	...do	...do	144		2		2				41	23
Smith's	Reserve	...do	...do	211	4			2				47	28
Holt's	Chalmers'		Wyatt	28			4				1	28	8
Reneau	Richardson's					4							
Morton's	Forrest's		Okolona							4			
Owens'	Ferguson's		...do	146		5				1		130	19
Thrall's	Ruggles'		Columbus	101		4				2		75	8
Waties'	Reserve		Meridian	109		2		2				58	28
Culpeper's	McNair's	French's	...do	150	1			2	1			56	21
Hoskins'	Ector's	...do	...do	123		2				2		50	13
Guibor's	Cockrell's		...do	110	4							32	
Moore's (section).			Demopolis	25						2		28	11
Total				1,640	11	23	4	16	1	13	1	815	321

HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863—2.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. L. McLAWS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your note of 10 o'clock last night and the report of Major Costin. The lieutenant-general commanding

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directs that Major Leyden's guns be opened so soon as you can discover the first breaking of day, whether the fort's parapets can be seen or not. Please so order it.

The assault must be made, and the commanding general trusts that you enter upon it with heartiness and determination. The brunt of the assault is not the time for discouraging reports.

In reference to the abatis reported by Major Gerold, it is supposed there are some slight obstructions there of that character, but not of a very formidable nature.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863.

General VAUGHN:

March your infantry at once for this place, to reach here by to-morrow night. Let your cavalry co-operate with Colonel Hart, who is at Kingston. Destroy all that you cannot bring with you. Answer.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863.

General JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Loudon:

Have parties in rear of the enemy to report what the force of the enemy is. Destroy the cars and locomotives. Cross your own command, and be sure to get your cavalry over in time to completely destroy the boats and bridges. If the enemy gets any nearer than Sweet Water to-night, you can march your own command to-morrow for this place, leaving your cavalry behind to observe the enemy and co-operate with Colonel Hart at Kingston.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.:

GENERAL: Since writing you this morning I have received a dispatch from General Bragg, informing me that he has retired to Dalton, directing that I join him there if practicable; if not, to retire to Virginia. I do not deem it practicable without the co-operation of General Bragg, and I doubt if he is able to co-operate, and it may be that he will not be at Dalton when I get there. I think, therefore, that I should do all that I can in his aid by distressing the enemy here, in order to draw forces from the enemy at Chattanooga to relieve the force here. You had better move at once, with

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all of your available force, to unite with me, that we may draw all of the force from Chattanooga that we can, and in that way relieve the pressure upon General Bragg. If we can hold here, we must get the army now in Knoxville, whilst General Bragg will probably not give up any country of great importance. When we are through here we can render more material aid. Our forces here must capture the army at Knoxville, or force the enemy to relieve it by a strong detachment from his main force. If he sends a strong detachment, he exposes himself to General Bragg's army; if he sends a small one, he exposes himself to us; that is, if we can once unite our forces.

Please telegraph these views to Richmond, if you have any doubt as to the course that you should pursue.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863.

General LEADBETTER:

I have just received a dispatch from General Wheeler for General Bragg, directing that I retire by the Virginia route if I can't join him at Dalton. As he has gone so far, I fear that I cannot rejoin him if the enemy has made his appearance south of the river. I write to General Vaughn to that effect, and that he must join me at this place as soon as practicable if the enemy is in his rear.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 29, 1863.

General VANCE,
Near Dandridge:

GENERAL: We are around Knoxville, doing all that we can to distress the enemy's army now occupying the place. I think that the best service you could possibly render would be to unite your forces with ours at once. I hope that your views in this matter may coincide with my own, and that you may determine to join us at once. The enemy has probably discomfited General Bragg somewhat, and I desire to get as strong a force here as possible, that we may in some way relieve him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—If you join us do so by crossing to the north side of Holston River, or, if you cannot cross the river, take position somewhere near Mecklenburg, and let us know of your position. Please advise me of your views, that I may know how to communicate with you.

Respectfully,

J. L.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General LEADBETTER,
Loudon:

GENERAL: I send you by direction of Lieutenant-General Longstreet copy of telegram just received from Major-General Wheeler. Please let us know what intelligence you have from General Bragg or his vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS.
Ringgold, Ga., November 26, 1863.

General LONGSTREET:

On arriving here yesterday about 1 p. m., I found that our lines had been broken and our army falling back. General Bragg desires me to say he wishes you to fall back with your command upon Dalton if possible. If you find that impracticable, he thinks you will have to fall back toward Virginia. At all events he desires that you order all the cavalry to Dalton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *November* 29, 1863.

Colonel SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville:

I can hear of no enemy anywhere below or in any quarter. Everything looks fair. Did you gain any success after I left?

D. LEADBETTER,
Chief Engineer, Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 29, 1863.

General LEADBETTER,
Loudon:

GENERAL: I received after you left a dispatch from General Wheeler, as coming from General Bragg, stating that General Bragg had retired to Dalton, and that I should join him there, if practicable. I do not deem it practicable without the co-operation of General Bragg. I judge that he is not in condition to aid me in my effort to join him, and shall make my arrangements to retire to Virginia. Please give such orders as you deem best to Colonel Carter, at Charleston. He may be able, with his small force, to pass through the mountains and join General Bragg. General Vaughn had better join me, I think. If you think differently, however, please order him, by any route that you think practicable, to join General Bragg. He should either join me at once or commence his movement toward General Bragg.

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I shall endeavor to operate here in such a way as to draw as much of the force from General Bragg's front as possible, and shall keep the enemy as close in the lines of Knoxville as may be. This will, I presume, have the effect to draw forces from Chattanooga for the relief of the forces at Knoxville. In that way I may at least give General Bragg time to recover from any inconvenience he may now feel, and get re-enforcements enough to sustain himself. I may be able to do as much for him here as by joining him at this late day, and possibly may divert the enemy from his purpose more than I should by going to Dalton.

The enemy, no doubt, intends that I should be forced back to Dalton, that I may take my chance of being greatly discomfited. It is not a bad rule to adopt any other than the course which the enemy wishes.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 29, 1863.

General BRAGG:

I have just received a dispatch from the President, through General Ransom, directing that I rejoin your army, without delay. I shall proceed to do so to-morrow night or the next day—morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—Please communicate with me as to the route that I should take, most likely to be unmolested by the enemy.

J. L.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863.

General VAUGHN:

If the enemy is anywhere in your rear, start at once, to join me here. Have all of the public property hauled off with you. If your rear is exposed for want of cavalry, you can move up and join us, leaving what cavalry you have as picket guard at the river. Let your cavalry put itself in communication with Colonel Hart at Kingston, if you come on to join us. Let Colonel Hart give orders to this picket, and keep us advised of the enemy's movements. If your information of the enemy's movements in your rear is such as to warrant your coming up to us, destroy all public property, such as bridges, that you cannot bring off. Any surplus of provisions give to the citizens.

Respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
November 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Loudon:

If you are obliged to evacuate, destroy everything that might be useful to the enemy.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Keep us advised of the enemy and his strength.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Tunnel Hill, November 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding, near Knoxville:

GENERAL: General Bragg has directed me to move up to Charleston on the Hiwassee. He thinks that you can then cross, and that the cavalry you have with you, with that which I shall bring, will be sufficient to guard your flanks on your march toward Dalton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., November 29, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The President has received from Governor Clark, of Mississippi, several telegrams announcing to him the great opposition felt by the people of the exposed localities in that State to having their slaves—even their male slaves—removed by military authority, lest all the others should at once desert to the enemy, and the fact that the Legislature of the State sustained such opposition. It never was the intention of the Department or the President that the slaves should be removed by military authority except when the male slaves would be probably conscribed or brought in some way into service by the enemy. Where such probability existed, my judgment has always been that it was a plain and imperative duty on the part of the Confederate Government to remove at least the able-bodied male slaves, so that they should not be made soldiers in the armies of the enemy against us, but be preserved as useful laborers to the Confederacy. In these opinions the President has concurred, and, as I understand, expressed them to you, but since learning the views of the Governor and Legislature of Mississippi, he has in deference to their wishes determined to revoke any former instructions on the subject and leave appropriate action to the State authorities. I send you copies of his two telegrams to the Governor of Mississippi, which will explain his conclusions and guide your action. I fear the State authorities of Mississippi will hardly have the resolution against the natural repugnance of the immediate owners to enforce the removal

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in time. The consequence will probably be that they will lose all the slaves, and the available males will recruit the armies of the enemy. I should be pleased, as suggested by the President, to have the benefit of your opinions and counsels on the subject, and then should no adequate measures be adopted by the authorities of Mississippi, it may become necessary for the Confederate Government to prescribe some efficient system of action, and your counsels may prove of much utility.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

RICHMOND, *November* 19, 1863.

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Columbus, Miss.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. General instructions were given to remove negro men from localities where they would probably be conscribed by the enemy for service in their army. It was directed that owners should have their option as to whether they would retain control of the negroes so removed, or throw the responsibility of transportation and future care upon the Government. If more has been done than this, it was in violation of orders, and the Secretary of War has been directed to give prompt attention to the matter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

RICHMOND, *November* 28, 1863.

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Columbus, Miss.:

Your telegram of yesterday received. Mine to you of 19th instant explained the policy and instructions of the Government in relation to negro men about to be conscribed by the enemy for service in their army. The action of the Legislature which you communicate, viewed with the deference which I feel for that body, leads me to revoke the instructions given, and as we concur in the object to be attained, I have to ask that such action be taken by the State Government as will better secure the end intended by the instructions I had given.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
New Albany, November 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Abbeville, Miss.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that he intends to leave to-morrow morning with his forces. It is his intention to strike the Memphis and Charleston Railroad somewhere between Middleton and Saulsbury. He desires you to be very active and engage the enemy whenever practicable in order to conceal from them the real point of attack. The object is to cross General For-

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rest's command into West Tennessee. The object of your movement is what was agreed on between the major-general commanding and yourself while last at Oxford.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. STITH,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY, *Abbeville, November* 29, 1863.

The thanks of the brigadier-general commanding are returned to Col. R. McCulloch and the officers and men of his brigade for the promptness, energy, and skill displayed by them in rebuilding the pontoon bridge across the Tallahatchie River at Wyatt under difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable.

Such cheerful and prompt obedience to orders in the performance of necessary and toilsome labor is not less characteristic of the true soldier than courage in battle, and is equally worthy of emulation.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *New Albany, November* 29, 1863.

I. Col. D. C. Stith, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported for duty at these headquarters pursuant to Special Orders, No. 381, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., is announced as a member of the staff of the major-general commanding. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. By direction of General Joseph E. Johnston, all trading with the enemy by any person is positively prohibited, and the troops of this command will use all precautions to prevent such traffic, and all wagons and cargoes seized in violation of this order will be confiscated to the Government.

III. No permission will be granted to persons to pass beyond the lines of this command.

By order of Major-General Lee:

D. C. STITH,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *November* 30, 1863.
(Received Richmond, December 1.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Your telegram to General Bragg,* relieving him of command and directing him to turn over the command of the army to me, has just been shown to me by him. I fully appreciate the compliment paid to me by the President in this expression of his confidence, but

*See Part II, p. 682.

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feeling my inability to serve the country successfully in this new sphere of duty, I respectfully decline the command if designed to be permanent. In doing so permit me to add that I am desirous to serve the cause and the country, and will co-operate cordially with any officer the President may select.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, *November* 30, 1863.

General ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.,
Bristol, Tenn.:

Communicate to General Longstreet that General Bragg has fallen back to Dalton, the enemy at Tunnel Hill pursuing. If his rear is pressed, he may have to cross the Oostenaula. It is for General Longstreet to determine if he can rejoin General Bragg. If he cannot, he had better effect a junction with the Army of Western Virginia. Latest Northern papers state that Willcox is en route to re-enforce General Burnside.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *November* 30, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Richmond:

You order a Texan battalion from Mobile to Trans-Mississippi Department. A much greater number of our men from that department is held there by the military authorities. I ask that you direct Lieutenant-General Smith to send us our men kept from us by his officers before you re-enforce him from Mobile.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
New Albany, November 30, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point on the evening of the 27th. General Ferguson and Colonel Ross arrived also with their commands. I proposed starting on the 28th. On the night of the 27th General Ferguson and Colonel Ross were sent after a raiding party of the enemy in the vicinity of Ellistown; Colonel Ross going to Ellistown and Ferguson to Ripley. General Ferguson was obliged to return on account of the high water. Only a part of his brigade could recross the river at this point, so rapidly did the river rise. Colonel Ross attacked the enemy above Ellistown, but they retreated so rapidly he could not do them any damage. I have not yet been able to cross the river, although an attempt has been made to pontoon it, but hope to be able to cross to-morrow, as I am now building two bridges. The bridges at Wyatt

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and Panola were also carried off, and Chalmers, at last accounts, had not crossed. The enemy are aware of our presence and are prepared for us. They have a brigade of cavalry at Ripley watching my movements. The railroad has been strongly re-enforced, and apparently they are aware of our move, and they say Forrest shall not cross into West Tennessee. I will cross at the earliest practicable moment, and at least fight their cavalry and put Forrest over the railroad. The unexpected heavy rains and the high waters have embarrassed me much. I fear Chalmers will not be able to afford me much assistance. He is ordered to join me above Ripley if practicable. General Forrest's command consists of 450 men and two pieces of artillery. He was compelled to leave two pieces of his artillery on account of his horses.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., November 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a copy of cipher to be used in communicating with the forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department is received. As the cipher adopted by the Government will be used by the forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, it is considered unnecessary to adopt any other.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ALBANY, *November* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Near Wyatt:

GENERAL: Your note of the 28th received. I have been unable to cross the river here and fear your bridge at Wyatt is gone again, as the river was higher here last evening than at any previous time. The cavalry of the enemy are in front of me at Ripley, Orizaba, and toward Lee's Mills. I will cross as soon as I can, probably to-morrow morning, and wish you to do the same and try and join me on the road to Middleton. At any rate, move farther to the right than was first intended, as my force is smaller than I anticipated, and the enemy are reported strong. Their force on the railroad is also reported large.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

NEW ALBANY, *November* 30, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday morning received. Your dispatch about the bridges was received and answered. I now have

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two bridges at this point, and will move to-morrow morning. Am pleased with your arrangement to cross at Goodman's Ferry and Rocky Ford as my command is small and you will be able to assist me if necessary. Should I cross the railroad, which is now probable, be ready to follow any force which pursues me. My desire is to whip their cavalry well. Try and join me if you can; but recollect you are to use your discretion in the matter.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

Have supplies ready on your return. Will communicate with you to-morrow. Enemy have left Ripley.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 306. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., November* 30, 1863.

I. The following changes in the organization of the army are announced:

First. Cleburne's and Stevenson's divisions are transferred from Breckinridge's to Hardee's corps.

* * * * * * *

Third. Reynolds' brigade will remain in Hardee's corps attached to Stevenson's division.

II. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 278, Extract XVI, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Richmond, November 23, 1863, Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the cavalry of Preston's brigade, designated as Hodge's brigade of cavalry, and composed of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion Mounted Rifles, Clay's, Johnson's, and McAfee's Battalions Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., November* 30, 1863.

Corps commanders will forward the names of all officers who without authority quit the field of battle on the 25th; also the names of those who have since quit their commands without proper authority or excuse. These names will be forwarded to Richmond to be dropped from the rolls.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 30, 1863.
(Via Bristol. Received December 3.)

President DAVIS:

Your order to join General Bragg was received yesterday, and my orders for the movement were issued at once. About four hours

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afterward I received a dispatch from General Bragg, directing me to join him if practicable. His dispatch and my information led me to doubt the practicability of the move, and I have concluded to wait for further information and orders. Yesterday a part of General McLaws' division assaulted the enemy's works and was repulsed.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 30, 1863.

General B. BRAGG:

I have not been able to accomplish anything toward driving the enemy out to-day. Things are as usual, except that I have cut off the Maryville road.

The enemy still uses the Sevierville road.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 30, 1863.

Colonel CARTER,
Charleston:

The dispatch from General Bragg, through General Wheeler, was received yesterday. What information have you of the enemy's position and movements which may be important in regard to myself? Is the enemy in such a position as to molest me in case I should attempt to march down to Dalton from here? If you are obliged to abandon your position you must advise me at once, and before giving it up you should destroy everything that can be useful to the enemy, bridges particularly. Do you know of any effort on the part of General Bragg to re-establish communication in this direction by rail or otherwise?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
November 30, 1863.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I wish that you would march via Lee's Ferry or Lee's Ford upon the Clinch River, and endeavor to capture the enemy's force at Kingston. The force there is said to be of three or four regiments of cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Directly in front of this force we have a brigade of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery under the command of Colonel Hart. Colonel Hart will be ordered to co-operate with you and receive any orders that you may have in regard to the operations. He will also be able to give you more accurate information of the position and condition of the enemy than I can.

In conducting the operations, I would suggest that you march to-day to the ferry spoken of and be there to-morrow, throwing out scouts in every direction except Kingston, and that to-morrow night

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you march to the rear of the enemy before daylight and get possession of his bridge.

There are, I believe, several fords above the bridge, but I think that the two brigades can capture the force if you once get behind it.

Put yourself in communication with Colonel Hart at once, and keep yourself advised so far as he can do so.

Let us hear from you at least once a day; oftener if there is anything to communicate of any importance.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General MARTIN:

GENERAL: You can use the two brigades that you have on the south side in cutting off the enemy's supplies from Sevier County. It is said that he draws supplies by his wagons and flat-boats on the French Broad. If your battery is over here, and you wish it, take it with you. Keep the enemy closely confined to his lines, if possible, and endeavor to cut off his means of supplies.

If you find any serviceable horses in the country, please appoint a discreet officer to purchase or impress such as may be useful as artillery horses. Communicate with us at least once a day; oftener if you have information of importance. If in your operations you should leave your ford uncovered, you should have it guarded by a strong picket.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—Your other brigade must remain here for the present. General Jones is ordered temporarily elsewhere. When he returns I hope that I may be able to give you one if not both of your other brigades.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, November 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copy* of a communication from General Armstrong, which I send for your information. The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you will move your command out on the road therein referred to, the Maynardville road, toward the river, and scout in the vicinity and endeavor to annoy and distress the enemy as much as possible.

You will probably find parties of the enemy on this road which you will be able to capture. The general desires that you will keep constantly in communication with him, and let him know where you are and what you are doing. We should hear from you at least once a day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

General R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I wrote you yesterday. I hope that you telegraphed my letter to the President. I send you a dispatch in reply to his. I hope that you will come to join us at once and bring General Vance with you. I think that you might come as far as Blain's Cross-Roads, or Rutledge, at least. You could aid us materially at either of these points. If we can get together we must get the enemy at Knoxville.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, November 30, 1863; *headquarters Dublin Depot, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General and staff *a*	21	.....	.....	21	21	21	.....
Ransom's division:							
Staff	6	.....	.....	6	7	7	.....
Corse's brigade (infantry)	88	1,092	1,092	1,291	1,894	1,817	.....
Wharton's brigade (infantry)	58	900	900	1,055	1,363	1,458	.....
Jackson's (A. E.) brigade (infantry)	51	312	312	421	1,012	1,049	.....
Jones' (W. E.) brigade (cavalry) *b*	133	1,913	1,913	2,353	3,474	2,644	.....
Williams' brigade (cavalry)	125	1,197	1,197	1,496	2,575	2,610	.....
King's battalion (artillery) *c*	25	459	459	527	693	666	24
Total Ransom's division	481	5,873	5,873	7,049	10,968	10,131	24
Echols' brigade:							
Infantry	109	1,395	1,395	1,675	2,313	2,416	.....
Chapman's battery	5	100	100	114	152	151	.....
Jackson's horse artillery	4	45	45	51	67	68	.....
McCausland's brigade: *d*							
Infantry	77	1,224	1,224	1,420	1,682	1,686	.....
17th Virginia Cavalry	(*e*)	(*e*)	295	360	565	511	.....
Bryan's battery	3	117	117	131	158	159	6
Troops at Saltville (infantry) *f*	48	693	693	709	893	897	.....
Jenkins' brigade (cavalry) *g*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. L. Jackson's brigade (cavalry)	92	777	777	988	1,611	1,598	.....
Lurty's battery	5	43	43	48	77	77	.....
Company of engineer troops	2	54	54	56	73	70	.....
Total	340	4,378	4,673	5,522	7,591	7,633	6
Grand total	842	10,251	10,546	12,592	18,580	17,785	30

a Dublin, Va.
b Twenty-first North Carolina, aggregating 794, not on return of October 31.
c McClung's battery, aggregating 53, and Burroughs' aggregating 78, not on last return.
d Sixtieth Regiment included in this brigade.
e Not given.
f Forty-fifth Virginia detached at Saltville. Two partisan companies, aggregating 191, not on last return.
g No report received from Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments for November.

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DALTON, *December* 1, 1863.
(Received Richmond, 2d.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I shall relinquish command to-morrow. It will not do for me to remain, and I request to be ordered to Newnan or La Grange, Ga., or that vicinity. Please reply promptly.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, December 1, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I inclose you two communications* regarding the movements of enemy. You will perceive from the pencil memoranda thereon of the general commanding that he deems it important you should move in the direction of Cleveland as early as possible.

I am, general, very truly and respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 1, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: I sent out scouting party, who have just returned. They report the enemy, with a force of 20,000 cavalry and infantry and wagon train, passed through Cleveland yesterday, and camped in that vicinity last night. They report the enemy as moving to Benton.

I will send out a party immediately to ascertain what damage they have done to railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. WADE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Dalton, Ga., December 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 278, Extract XVI, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Richmond, November 23, 1863, Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the cavalry of Preston's brigade, designated as Hodge's brigade of cavalry, and composed of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion Mounted Rifles, Clay's, Johnson's, and McAfee's Battalions Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

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* Not found.

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III. Col. C. H. Tyler is relieved from the command of this brigade, and will report to army headquarters.

IV. The detachment of the First Louisiana Regiment Cavalry, now on duty with Major-General Wharton, will report to army headquarters.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *December* 1, 1863.

General BRAGG,
Dalton:

Dispatch of 27th just received. Can you replace the lost artillery with that previously won? What do you expect or intend? I have but two small divisions to look to Mobile and Mississippi. But if I could know that a battle was coming, and when, would lend another brigade.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

NINE MILES FROM RIPLEY,
December 1, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Near Rocky Ford:

GENERAL: I crossed the Tallahatchie this morning and to-night will encamp near the Widow Emory's, about 7 miles to the northwest of Ripley, near Tippah. Try and communicate with me to-night should you not cross the river before to-day, and I fear you will not be able to join me before striking the railroad; in which case use your discretion in following any force which may be after me or in making a diversion or real attack. I would prefer your joining me if practicable. The enemy have moved back toward the railroad from Ripley.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mrs. Emory's, December 1, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, or
Colonel MCCULLOCH:

GENERAL or COLONEL: I am at this point; wish to hear from you. The enemy were at Ripley to-day; will probably move in the direction of Saulsbury to-morrow. I understand a part of your command will be at Graham's Store to-night. Are both of your brigades with you, and will all your command cross at Rocky Ford?

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Let me hear from you as early as practicable, as I desire you should join me early in the morning unless your command is so arranged as to prevent it.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

I wish an answer from the nearest brigade commander.

S. D. L.,
Major-General.

Abstract from report of paroled and exchanged prisoners, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 1, 1863; headquarters Enterprise, Miss. a

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General and staff	10	.....	10	10
Brigadier-General Mackall's brigade:				
General and staff	3	.....	3	5
3d Louisiana Regiment	3	29	38	417
36th Mississippi Regiment	31	160	244	677
37th Mississippi Regiment	26	442	548	799
38th Mississippi Regiment	24	115	174	629
43d Mississippi Regiment	1	36	45	902
7th Mississippi Battalion	20	206	271	519
21st Louisiana Regiment *b*	20	47	69	232
2d Texas Regiment *b*	1	23	29	642
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery	.....	7	7	63
Total	129	1,065	1,428	4,885
Lieut. Col. W. E. Ross' command:				
39th Mississippi Regiment *c*	4	170	220	725
Miles' Legion *c*	2	87	92	993
Hudson's battery *c*	5	59	64	102
Pointe Coupée Artillery *c*	.....	27	28	131
Watson Battery *c*	.....	15	15	106
Total	11	358	419	2,057
Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover's command:				
1st Louisiana Artillery	14	79	102	572
22d Louisiana Volunteers	15	98	113	205
8th Louisiana Battalion	5	30	42	216
Vaiden (Mississippi) Battery	1	10	13	117
Smyth's Partisan Rangers	2	34	37	104
28th Mississippi Cavalry, Company I	1	51	54	103
1st Tennessee Cavalry, Company M	1	10	12	43
Trans-Mississippi Battalion *d*	8	65	81	102
Ward's battalion	12	100	119	227
Total	59	477	573	1,689
1st Mississippi Regiment Light Artillery *e*	15	263	279	1,036
Grand total	224	2,163	2,709	9,677

a This report exhibits, as far as can be ascertained, the number of men belonging to the organizations named.

b The large majority of the officers and men have crossed the Mississippi River.

c Exchanged.

d This is a temporary organization, composed of men belonging to regiments whose officers and men have crossed the Mississippi River.

e Two companies not represented.

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Abstract from report of paroled prisoners, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 1, 1863; headquarters Enterprise, Miss. a

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Brig. Gen. W. W. Mackall's command:				
General and staff	1	.....	1	2
3d Louisiana Regiment	3	28	37	398
36th Mississippi Regiment	25	84	114	402
37th Mississippi Regiment	12	240	262	372
38th Mississippi Regiment	18	57	89	284
43d Mississippi Regiment	.....	1	7	14
7th Mississippi Battalion	15	116	139	204
21st Louisiana Regiment	19	47	68	230
2d Texas Regiment	.....	1	1	1
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery	.....	7	7	55
Total	93	581	725	1,952
Lieut. Col. D. Beltzhoover's command:				
1st Louisiana Artillery	13	56	76	364
29d Louisiana Volunteers	12	62	94	133
8th Louisiana Battalion	4	28	37	122
Valden Artillery	1	10	13	117
Trans-Mississippi Battalion *b*	8	55	70	92
Ward's battalion	11	82	99	197
Smyth's Partisan Rangers	2	27	30	52
28th Mississippi Cavalry, Company I	1	36	37	78
1st Tennessee Cavalry, Company M	1	9	11	35
2d Mississippi Cavalry, Company M	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	57	437	545	1,429
1st Mississippi Regiment Light Artillery	10	64	74	481
Grand total	160	1,082	1,344	3,862

a This report includes all the men now on parole of the organizations represented, as far as is known.

b The Trans-Mississippi Battalion is a temporary organization, composed of men belonging to various regiments, the majority of whose men have crossed the Mississippi River. A full report of all the paroled men of these regiments cannot now be obtained.

DALTON, *December* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The enemy has fallen back across the Chickamauga, destroying everything in their route, including the railroad track and bridges. Their loss was very heavy in their attack on our rear guard under General Cleburne.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

DALTON, *December* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I shall proceed to the vicinity of La Grange, Ga., with my personal staff and there await further orders.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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RICHMOND, *December* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE,
Dalton, Ga.:

Your dispatch November 30 received and submitted to the President. What general is in your mind for the command which you decline? It is needless to name Lee, who is now indispensable where he is.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Tunnel Hill, December 2, 1863.

Colonel LYON,
Chief of Staff, Wheeler's Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: I am just informed by courier from the front, who was sent by Colonel Griffith, Third Kentucky Regiment, that a heavy force of cavalry arrived in Ringgold this evening about sundown; their advance pickets are about one-half a mile this side of that place.

Very respectfully,

J. H. KELLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., December* 2, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, by permission of the President, is relieved from duty in this army, and is permitted to report to the commanding general Trans-Mississippi Department.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[KINLOCH FALCONER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., December* 2, 1863.

Upon renewed application to the President, his consent has been obtained for the relinquishment of the command of this army. It is accordingly transferred to Lieutenant-General Hardee.

The announcement of this separation is made with unfeigned regret. The associations of more than two years, which bind together a commander and his trusted troops, cannot be severed without deep emotion. A common cause and dangers shared on the many hard-fought fields from Pensacola to Chickamauga have cemented bonds which time even can never impair.

The circumstances which render this step proper will be appreciated, however, by every good soldier and true patriot, and the last appeal the general has to make to the gallant army which has so long and so nobly sustained him, is to give to his successor that cordial and generous support so essential to the success of our arms. In

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that successor you have a veteran whose brilliant reputation you have aided to achieve. He cannot fail, if properly sustained, to fill the measure of our country's expectations.

To the officers of my general staff, who have so long, so zealously, and so successfully struggled against serious difficulties in support of the army and myself, is due, in a great degree, what little of success and fame we have achieved. In bidding them and the army an affectionate farewell, they have the blessing and the prayers of a grateful friend.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 2, 1863.

To the Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

General Bragg having been relieved from duty with this army, the command has devolved upon me.

The steady purpose, the unflinching courage, and the unsullied patriotism of the distinguished leader who has shared your fortunes for more than a year, will be long remembered by this army and by the country he has served so well.

I desire to say, in assuming command, that there is no cause for discouragement. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us back from Missionary Ridge, but the army is still intact and in good heart. Our losses were small and will be rapidly replaced. The country is looking to you with painful interest. I feel that it can rely upon you. Only the weak and the timid need to be cheered by constant success. The veterans of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesborough, and Chickamauga require no such stimulus to sustain their courage and resolution. Let the past take care of itself; we can and must secure the future.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *December 2, 1863.*

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary, Richmond:

Please inform the President that our cavalry has had repeated orders to burn all cotton likely to fall into the enemy's hands and to prevent trade. I know that these orders are badly executed. We require another major-general of cavalry. The frontier is much too long for Major-General Lee's supervision.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, *December 2, 1863.*

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Livingston:

The President calls attention to the neglect to burn cotton liable to fall into the enemy's hands and to the extent of trade with the enemy. I am informed by planters that a brisk trade is going on between the western part of Hinds County and Vicksburg.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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MERIDIAN, *December* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *via Oxford:*

The President calls attention to the neglect to burn cotton liable to fall into the enemy's hands and to the extent of trade with the enemy.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

NEAR KNOXVILLE, *December* 2, 1863.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

It is necessary that General Ransom's and General Vance's commands be placed under my orders. Please order it.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, December 2, 1863.

General B. BRAGG, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Your message reached me the night before last. I am much grieved to hear of the necessity for you to withdraw your lines to Dalton. I hope that you may be able to collect forces there, not only to make a successful stand, but to threaten the enemy's flank in such a way as to prevent his sending succor to the forces at Knoxville. The enemy being between us, I do not regard it as practicable for me to rejoin. My transportation is too limited to supply us by a doubtful mountain route, and the only other route is occupied by the enemy. The best thing left for me to do is to capture the garrison here or force the enemy to great delays in other operations by sending a large force to its succor. I hope to have General Ransom with me in a few days, and shall then be strong enough to resist any ordinary succoring force. I shall hope that you will prevent any succor from Chattanooga. I am changing my depot from Loudon to some point in the direction of Virginia, and cannot spare the cavalry till that is safely executed.

I am, as you are aware, threatened on every side, without communication in any direction, so that cavalry is indispensable to me. I hope to be able to return it to you soon. I made an assault upon the enemy's works upon the 29th ultimo, and was repulsed with a loss of 800 in killed, wounded, and missing. The assault was made by Wofford's, Humphreys', and Bryan's brigades, of McLaws' division, and Anderson's brigade, of Hood's division.

I remain, general, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Knoxville, December 2, 1863.

Hon. R. L. OWEN,
President of Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad:

The enemy has cut my communication with General Bragg's army, and I am so situated as to make me dependent upon your road as a

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base. May I ask that you will adopt such measures as may be in your power to have your road put in condition to supply me here as soon as possible? Major Wallace, the president of the Georgia and East Tennessee Railroad, goes to Bristol to offer his services and hands to you to aid in restoring my communication as soon as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 2, 1863.

General R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding Division, Southwestern Virginia.

Colonel Giltner has handed your letter to him of the 1st and read. Colonel Giltner is here and seems indispensable to us. Our communication with General Bragg's army is cut off and I am making my arrangements to retire to Virginia if compelled to retire at all. I have written several times, urging you to join us as soon as possible. Let me repeat this as a move almost essential. The enemy is advancing in considerable force to relieve the army at Knoxville, and without your aid the relief must compel me to retire.

General W. E. Jones is also near here, and is also essential to secure me in my move to my new base. I received a message yesterday purporting to come from you, to the effect that you would be here to-morrow night, and I have confidently counted upon your aid till the moment of seeing your note to Colonel Giltner. I feel that Colonel Giltner cannot possibly be spared from this command at present, but if you will not come to join me I must make my arrangements to join you immediately. Please advise me fully, in haste, that I may act advisedly.

I wish, too, that you would use every effort to have railroad and telegraph communication with Richmond restored as soon as possible.

It is important that I should operate here, so as to relieve General Bragg's army as much as possible, and to do this I must hold the force at Knoxville till the enemy sends strong succoring forces to its relief. I do not think it possible to use your forces to any greater advantage than by coming to my aid, and if you can influence the movements of General Vance you should bring him also.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

It will take me several days to move my supplies in your direction, and I hope that you will move in this direction, at least so as to aid me in my movement. I will bring your cavalry with me.

J. L.,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
North Side of Holston River, near Knoxville,
December 2, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General RANSOM,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Longstreet directs that you move your forces as rapidly as you can down this side of the Holston River to join him here. He wishes you to bring with you as large a supply of ammunition as can be had.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 2, 1863—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c., Loudon:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you retire from Loudon at once, with your infantry and artillery, and march to join us here. Bring with you all the stores and supplies that you can, and destroy all that you are obliged to leave. Leave your cavalry behind you to cover your movement; observe the enemy and destroy the bridge and other means of crossing the river.

Be sure that the bridge is effectually destroyed. Report frequently your progress and movements.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 3, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States, Richmond:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have considered with some anxiety the condition of affairs in Georgia and Tennessee. My knowledge of events has been principally derived from the public papers and the impressions I have received may be erroneous, but there appears to me to be grounds to apprehend that the enemy may penetrate Georgia and get possession of our depots of provision and important manufactories. I see it stated that General Bragg has been relieved from command, and that General Hardee is only acting until another commander shall be assigned to that army. I know the difficulties that surround this subject, but if General Beauregard is considered suitable for the position, I think he can be replaced at Charleston by General Gilmer. More force, in my opinion, is required in Georgia, and it can only be had, so far as I know, from Mississippi, Mobile, and the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The occupation of Cleveland by the enemy cuts off General Longstreet from his base, and unless he succeeds quickly in defeating General Burnside, he will have to retire either into Virginia or North Carolina. I see no reason why General Sam. Jones should not be ordered to advance to his support, or at least to divert the attention of the column that is said to be moving on Charleston, Tenn.

I have ventured to trouble Your Excellency with these suggestions as I know how much your attention is occupied with the general af-

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fairs of the country, especially as the session of Congress approaches. I think that every effort should be made to concentrate as large a force as possible under the best commander to insure the discomfiture of Grant's army. To do this and gain the great advantage that would accrue from it, the safety of points practically less important than those endangered by his army must be hazarded. Upon the defense of the country threatened by General Grant depends the safety of the points now held by us on the Atlantic, and they are in as great danger from his successful advance as by the attacks to which they are at present directly subjected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DALTON, *December* 3, 1863.

S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

General Leadbetter has just reached here. He left General Longstreet at Knoxville Sunday morning, November 29. General Longstreet had learned that General Bragg had fallen back from Missionary Ridge, and had decided to retreat to Virginia. An assault had been made on one of the enemy's works at Knoxville Sunday morning, the 29th, and had been repulsed. The force at Charleston had retreated to Loudon, and the force at Loudon, under General Vaughn, would probably retreat through the mountains into North Carolina.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you will, if possible, open communication by courier with Lieutenant-General Longstreet, advising him of the condition of affairs here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, December 3, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding does not desire that you should cross the Hiwassee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 3, 1863.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps:*

MAJOR: In pursuance to orders, I have the honor to report as follows:

Effective strength First Brigade, 653. Many of the horses are

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suffering for want of being shod. The command is not sufficiently supplied with ammunition, having only about 25 rounds per man.

My quarters are 1½ miles this side of Colonel Tibbs'.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. WADE,

Colonel, Commanding First Brig., Fourth Cav. Division.

MERIDIAN, *December* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Dalton:*

Upon General Bragg's expectation of a battle, I ordered Quarles' brigade from Mobile and Baldwin's from Enterprise, for the emergency only.

General Bragg has informed me that the enemy has fallen back. I therefore request you to order Quarles' brigade back to Mobile, and Baldwin's to Meridian.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 3, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: I beg leave to inclose herewith an exhibit* of the condition of the subsistence department of this army. I do so to show you that although the meat ration has been reduced to three-fourths pound of beef, unless supplies can be obtained from Mississippi, this army will be without meat in two months. As most of the troops of your department are now serving with this army, I hope you will be able to give me material aid in this particular. Without meat it will be impossible to hold this army together.

As a matter of interest I send you a copy of the report of casualties in the late engagement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,

Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 4, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication dated 8 p. m., December 3, the lieutenant-general commanding instructs me to say that he wishes you to destroy the bridge at Charleston, and to secure the hogs and as many other stores as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *December* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Dalton:*

Your dispatch received. The two brigades you mention were sent to take part in a battle expected by General Bragg. As the enemy has fallen back, I request you to order one brigade to Meridian and the other to Mobile. They were not transferred to that army.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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* Not found.

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DALTON, GA., *December* 4, 1863.
(Received 5th.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

General Johnston requests me to send Quarles' brigade back to Mobile, and Baldwin's to Meridian, alleging they were sent to General Bragg in expectation of a battle and for the emergency only. Submit to the President the propriety of retaining these brigades with this army; the force here is already too weak and this additional force indispensable.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Colonel Clay has just returned from Charleston; found no enemy there. Forty Federals on broken-down horses left there early this morning for Chattanooga via Georgetown. A Union lady, with whom General Gillem (Federal) had conversed freely, told Colonel Clay that three corps had passed up toward Knoxville—one through Georgetown, one through Charleston, and one on the other side of the river. It was the common report among the Federal soldiers that Longstreet had whipped Burnside, and by some that he had captured him. Colonel Clay left a sergeant and 5 men in Charleston to observe to-night any movement in the neighborhood. The 2 officers who are going to Athens and Knoxville on scouts have been instructed by me, but are ordered to report to you for further instructions, if you have any.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. WHARTON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 4, 1863.

His Excellency Governor VANCE, *Raleigh, N. C.:*

Please send the following telegram to General R. B. Vance:

Proceed immediately with your command to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to General Longstreet.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to transmit to the Department a report of the present effective strength of this army. This report does not include Longstreet's corps and Buckner's division, now in East Tennessee, except Reynolds' brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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[Indorsement.]

See Colonel Ives' telegram, December 8, wherein he states that the forces of General Hardee are—

Infantry, effective	33,000
Artillery, effective	2,500
Cavalry, effective	3,500
State troops at Rome	2,000
At Resaca	1,100
At Etowah, say	300
Returned from rear in last twenty-four hours	1,000
Total	43,400

The force does not include Longstreet's corps in East Tennessee, and Wheeler's cavalry with Longstreet.

S. C.

[Inclosure.]

Field return of the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee, December 3, 1863.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
Infantry.			
Hardee's corps:			
Cheatham's division	3,548	4,504	4,967
Cleburne's division	4,866	5,748	6,263
Stevenson's division	5,027	6,026	6,550
Walker's division	3,238	3,619	3,999
Total infantry of Hardee's corps	16,679	19,897	21,779
Breckinridge's corps:			
Breckinridge's division	3,312	3,581	3,998
Hindman's division	4,945	6,139	6,722
Stewart's division	2,944	3,850	4,269
Total infantry of Breckinridge's corps	11,201	13,570	14,989
Total infantry	27,880	33,467	36,768
Artillery.			
Hardee's corps:			
Cheatham's division	359	392	405
Cleburne's division	276	366	382
Stevenson's division	279	311	328
Walker's division	206	212	219
Total	1,120	1,281	1,334
Breckinridge's corps:			
Breckinridge's division	204	220	229
Hindman's division	301	357	367
Stewart's division	309	354	368
Total	814	931	964
Reserve	313	385	397
Total artillery	2,247	2,597	2,669
Grand total infantry and artillery	30,127	36,064	39,463

This report does not embrace the brigades of Generals Baldwin and Quarles, arrived since the battle.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Dalton, Ga., December* 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Major-General Wharton will proceed with his command to Varnell Station and there take post. He will connect his pickets with those of General Kelly, and guard well all the approaches to the right flank of the army. He will have scouts thrown out well on his right to observe any movement of the enemy in that direction.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 4, 1863.

General J. LONGSTREET,
Near Knoxville, Tenn.:

General Ransom advanced to your support several days since. General Vance will be directed to co-operate with you, and if he can join you, will, of course, be subject to your orders. Your safety and success depend upon prompt action. My views have been communicated by my aide, Colonel Johnston.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 4, 1863.

Respectfully submitted by direction of the President to the attention of the Adjutant and Inspector General that the proper orders may be issued to General Vance.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of Jackson's cavalry division, Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding, December 4, 1863; *headquarters Jackson, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.
	Officers.	Men.				
First (Cosby's) Brigade	84	1,132	1,216	1,484	2,220	2,880
Second (Colonel Mabry's) Brigade	84	974	1,058	1,385	1,736	1,774
Adams' brigade	71	915	986	1,243	3,172	3,171
Total	239	3,021	3,260	4,112	7,138	7,765

DALTON, GA.,
December 5, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I telegraphed you yesterday concerning Quarles' and Baldwin's brigades. We have now nearly 5,000 cavalry in East Tennessee

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and two brigades of Buckner's division with General Longstreet. Quarles' and Baldwin's are not an equivalent for this force now lost to us.

W. J. HARDEE.

RICHMOND, *December* 5, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Orange Court-House, Va.:

Could you consistently go to Dalton, as heretofore explained?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Mr. Biggs' House, 5 Miles from Benton, Dec. 5, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have just seen and conversed with a citizen who left Sweet Water Friday morning. He stated that General Longstreet was fully advised of the enemy's movements on Sunday last; that the head of enemy's column reached Loudon or vicinity Thursday night, 3d, and that the column which went up the left bank of the Tennessee River united with the column which went up the railroad at Philadelphia. He learned from a letter written by General Vaughn to his wife that General Longstreet received strong re-enforcements on Tuesday. He also stated that he was at Loudon on Tuesday, and that General Vaughn was then making preparations to cross the river.

Report among the citizens was that General Longstreet's re-enforcements would enable [him] to thoroughly invest Knoxville, and the opinion amongst officers was that the enemy would surrender as soon as the place was thoroughly invested. The enemy is reported to have straggled a great deal in going from Athens up.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

N. B.—Orders have been received about burning the railroad bridge at Charleston, and a force has been ordered there to execute it.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 5, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires you will take position with your command at some eligible point between this place and Cleveland, where you can cover the right flank of the army and observe the movement of the enemy.

He also directs that you send, as early as practicable, 500 men, under a suitable officer, to take post at or near La Fayette, to protect our left.

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As soon as you shall take position on our right, you will leave Major-General Wharton in command and report in person to the lieutenant-general commanding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 5, 1863.

Hon. Z. B. VANCE,
Raleigh, N. C.:

Please send the following order to Col. J. B. Palmer, who relieved General Vance:

Proceed immediately with your command to Knoxville and report to General Longstreet for duty.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

(Same to Col. J. B. Palmer, Asheville, N. C.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 289. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, December* 5, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. R. B. Vance will proceed with his command to Knoxville, Tenn., and report to Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet, commanding, &c., for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *December* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel PRESSTMAN,
Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: I desire to call your attention to the importance of establishing at the earliest day possible defenses for the protection of the railroad bridges in the rear of the army against cavalry raids. Experience has shown conclusively that a small closed work located within the minie range of the bridge is decidedly the most reliable protection. Open works and lines of rifle-pits do not give a sense of security to small bodies of troops, such as we must depend upon for the safety of bridges, as the men are liable to panics on the approach of cavalry, apprehending movements to take them in reverse, and will desert their positions at the critical moment. It is desirable that the troops stationed at a bridge should live within the defensive work; and to secure this it is well, when practicable, to have them quartered in common log huts, which can be so placed as to form a part of the work itself, having loop-holes prepared through the outer wall for musketry. In each work it will be well to arrange for a couple of pieces of light artillery, say 6-pounders or light howitzers. For a rough sketch, showing the plan of a work, see the following.*

*Sketch not found.

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In the plan a line of shanties with loop-holes is sketched in for two fronts, which will generally be sufficient; but should additional shelter be required, a third or even a fourth front may be occupied in like manner; where the shanties are not built earthen parapets to be built. A ditch sufficient to resist cavalry should extend around the whole inclosure. Each bastion should be arranged for a field piece, as light artillery can be readily moved from one to the other. The square form need not be adhered to in all cases; the configuration of the ground must govern as to form.

I think the works for protecting the bridges should be built without delay.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General and Chief Engineer.

DECEMBER 5, 1863.

Maj. MINOR MERIWETHER,
Corps of Engineers, Commanding, &c.:

MAJOR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo:

I fully agree with you as to the advisability of making the Lawton and Live Oak railroad connection, and of its decided superiority to that proposed from Tallahassee to the Chattahoochee, for the reasons urged in your letter, but principally on account of the rapidity with which it can be realized. The honorable Secretary of War is fully alive to the importance of the work, and Colonel Garnett, your colleague, is in frequent communication with him on the subject. In case the companies alluded to by you refuse to lay the track, the honorable Secretary of War, I think, is disposed to take into serious consideration your proposition to "lay the track on Government account, reserving the right to use it during the war, and sell or remove the iron at the will of the Government." I have not, however, secured the Secretary's definite opinion on the subject as yet, as he evidently greatly prefers that the undertaking should be in the hands of a company, and has directed Colonel Garnett to press on the negotiation.

Major Sims, of the quartermaster's department and superintendent of railroad transportation, is attending a meeting of railroad men in Georgia at this time, and has promised to give his personal attention to the subject of the removal of the railroad iron from Tebeauville. Colonel Garnett thinks that his exertions will be crowned with success.

It is for the commission to judge when it is proper to proceed in the removal of iron from any of the condemned roads; but as a matter of policy I deem it best to secure instructions when to proceed from the honorable Secretary of War, as such a course will secure his hearty co-operation and give special weight to your proceedings. As Colonel Garnett is on duty in this city, such a course can scarcely be productive of appreciable delay. In the case of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, as you have probably learned from your colleague, the Secretary had decided upon a temporary suspension, principally on account of the commissary stores, fuel, and timber transported over the road. The information you obtained in Macon in regard to the losses sustained by the Government in the exchange

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of new for old railroad iron does not surprise me, as the rumors in regard to the agent connected with those exchanges had fully prepared me for some such result. The proper rates of exchange, I would suggest, should be determined in consultation with the Niter and Mining Bureau, which is charged with the great iron interests of the country. This might be done by telegram to prevent delay, should there be need for prompt action.

I am pleased to hear of your high estimate of Mr. Tate, and trust that the connection at Demopolis, under his auspices, may be rapidly pushed to completion. Cannot the bridge across the Tombigbee be more rapidly constructed than your letter would seem to indicate? As the bottom is of rock (so represented, at least) could not rough but strong cribs be placed and filled with stone, and on them a lighter superstructure, which would answer a temporary purpose, and be susceptible of prompt construction? Not being at all familiar with the streams in your section of country, nor of the character of the freshets on the Tombigbee, I make these suggestions in all modesty. In regard to the construction of the Pearl River bridge and the railroad connection at Jackson, I am anxious that you should turn your personal attention to them as far as the other duties of your position will admit. I have written to Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, informing him that the bureau fully approved of his suggestion to place those latter matters under your control.

In the present situation of affairs in the vicinity of Chattanooga, I do not think it is prudent to press the completion of the construction between Jacksonville, Ala., and Rome, Ga.

Your employment of a clerk is authorized.

Your commission, as well as a pass from the Secretary of War, as also authority to call on quartermasters for transportation, was forwarded sometime since by Colonel Garnett, and has, I presume, been received by this time.

I have made a requisition in your favor for $10,000, which will be placed to your credit in Montgomery, Ala., to meet current expenses.

When traveling on duty and away from your station, your expenses are allowed. Inclosed I send the order of the Adjutant and Inspector General relating to the subject, which will be your guide (General Orders, No. 49, Paragraph II).

Trusting that the foregoing answer to your questions will prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. L. RIVES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Bureau.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., December 5*, 1863.

I. The battery of light artillery, commanded by Capt. William E. Dawson, which accompanied Moore's brigade to this army from Mississippi, is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to General J. E. Johnston, Meridian, Miss.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

[KINLOCH FALCONER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place; also to state that I am highly pleased with the prospect before me. I have never seen a more healthy spirit manifested anywhere than is shown by the people here. I have already about 5,000 men, and if I am unmolested until the 1st day of January will, I think, have 8,000 effective troops in the field.

The Federals are and have been conscripting in Southern Kentucky, and of 130 conscripted at Columbus over 100 have escaped and joined my command. They are coming in daily at the rate of 50 to 100 per day, and as soon as it becomes known that my command is here large numbers will leave the Federal lines to join us.

The enemy is strengthening his works and increasing his force at Fort Pillow, Hickman, Paducah, and Columbus, and report says preparing for a raid in this direction, but if General Lee will keep engaged the attention of the force guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, I think we can whip any force they can send from above. I hope therefore that General Lee may be kept operating on that road and keep the enemy from moving on me from that direction, as it is of the utmost importance that the country be held until arms can be procured and organization of troops completed.

I am exceedingly anxious to get the arms, &c., promised me by the President, and for which requisitions have been made. I also venture a suggestion which will no doubt meet the approval of General Lee and yourself, provided there are no movements on the part of the enemy to prevent it. It is this: That General Lee, with all the cavalry that can be spared, move up into West Tennessee, bringing with him all the arms and ammunition for my command, and returning with my force to assist him, and the co-operation of General Roddey east of Corinth, we could effectually destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and drive out from here from 4,000 to 6,000 head of good beef-cattle for the use of the army.

Provisions and army supplies are abundant, except where railroad and other thoroughfares have been in continual use or occupancy by the enemy or by our own troops. If General Lee should come, and will advise me, I will build a pontoon bridge across the Hatchie and send out men to gather up the cattle, and make every other arrangement to co-operate. I would be glad also that he would bring with him the section of artillery and all the transportation I have in camp near Okolona and in charge of my quartermaster, Maj. C. S. Severson.

To enable me to succeed in raising troops, getting out absentees and deserters from the army, and army supplies and provisions for the army, two articles are indispensably necessary—they are arms and money; and I hope, general, that you will be able to supply me with both. I have had to advance to my quartermaster and commissary $20,000 of my private funds to subsist the command thus far; have written to Major Severson to make an estimate for $100,000 quartermaster funds and at least $150,000 pay funds. I am compelled to have the former for the purchase of transportation, artillery horses, forage, &c.; the latter is needed to pay off the troops, many

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of whom have received nothing for a long time, and if we could pay them the bounty (all entitled to it) they could get along for a few months.

I have a small battery at Selma which, when repaired, will be sent to Meridian, with 200 rounds of ammunition to the piece; if it can be done, would be glad if General Lee could bring them. I am satisfied that I can procure horses for them if the guns can be gotten here.

I send a duplicate of this across the railroad and this through via Tuscumbia, with strict instructions to effectually destroy where there is the least probability of capture.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
December 6, 1863.

The troops of this command will move to-morrow for Chulahoma. The brigades of General Ferguson and Colonel Ross will leave at sunrise, and the brigade of General Chalmers will move an hour after.

Brigade commanders will send forward to Chulahoma their forage masters to procure forage for their horses.

The men with disabled horses will move with their regiments, as far as practicable, to prevent straggling, which would otherwise occur.

By order of General Lee:

D. C. STITH,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 218. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 6, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The officers and men of the following named batteries will report to Col. M. H. Wright, commanding, &c., at Atlanta, Ga., for duty; the horses, guns, ammunition, &c., belonging thereto, will be at once turned over to the chief of the proper staff departments at these headquarters: Scogin's, Waters', Baxter's, Rivers', Massenburg's.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rutledge, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

My forces are here. Shall I operate as best I may in this country, or withdraw to Southwestern Virginia? We shall need railroad communication soon.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Blain's Cross-Roads, December 6, 1863.

Col. W. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Aide-de-Camp to the President:

Your letter through General Ransom was received yesterday about 6 miles west of this. The views expressed by you had been somewhat anticipated by me.

Finding myself cut off from General Bragg's army by his falling back to Dalton, and the enemy getting in as far as Cleveland, I concluded that it would not be possible for my command to force a junction with General Bragg without his co-operation. From the tone of the dispatches received from General Bragg, I thought it unsafe to count upon his co-operation in such an effort, and concluded that the next most important thing for me to do was to hold the enemy at Knoxville, and force the enemy to make a large detachment from his army at Chattanooga, and in that way relieve the pressure upon General Bragg's army.

I had some hopes that the enemy, in sending succor to his garrison at Knoxville, might expose himself in such a way as to give me an opportunity to beat him out in detail. I found, however, that my ammunition was getting too scarce, and my force too weak to venture to hold against the enemy's forces approaching in various directions. I was surrounded by streams that I could not pass, except by the neck between the Clinch and Holston.

In view of all of our difficulties, I determined to take a position of safety somewhere near Bean's Station, with the hope of getting an opportunity to strike the enemy's column that might attempt to approach from Cumberland Gap, and if he should pursue me from Knoxville, to destroy that force.

My transportation and supplies are not in condition to warrant any such hope now. The roads are getting to be almost impassable, and, to increase our difficulties, many of our men are without shoes. If I should have an opportunity, I shall not fail to improve it. I presume that I shall be obliged to make my way slowly back to Virginia.

If the railroad bridges could be repaired, I think that my proper position would be about this point.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

DECEMBER 7, 1863.

[Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,]
At Rutledge, Tenn., via Morristown:

Your dispatch of to-day [6?] received. To answer your inquiry it is necessary to know the result of your operations at Knoxville; what forces you have; where and what enemy is opposed to you, and what are the operations contemplated by you in the country where you are, and such other information as would enable the Department to understand your present condition.

S. COOPER.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Rutledge, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

I have the honor to acknowledge your telegram, 4th. For the want of horseshoes and the transportation necessary for foraging the command, I find it necessary to get to some point nearer the railroad. If my command can be more usefully employed in some other part of the country, please order the transportation for it.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Rapidan, December 7, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States, Richmond:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive your dispatch, inquiring whether I could go to Dalton. I can if desired, but of the expediency of the measure you can judge better than I can. Unless it is intended that I should take permanent command, I can see no good that will result, even if in that event any could be accomplished. I also fear that I would not receive cordial co-operation, and I think it necessary if I am withdrawn from here that a commander for this army be sent to it. General Ewell's condition, I fear, is too feeble to undergo the fatigue and labor incident to the position. I hope Your Excellency will not suppose that I am offering any obstacles to any measure you may think necessary. I only seek to give you the opportunity to form your opinion after a full consideration of the subject. I have not that confidence either in my strength or ability as would lead me of my own option to undertake the command in question.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, December 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.,
Bean's Station, via Morristown:

Act with General Longstreet until further orders. If well enough, I will see you in a few days.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 7, 1863.

Capt. J. B. KING,
Commanding, &c., Roswell, Ga.:

CAPTAIN: I beg, in view of the present condition of our surroundings, to merely call your attention to the importance of great vigilance on your part, covering as you do an important line of approach to Atlanta. We hope that the enemy may be soon driven from Georgia soil, but it behooves us nevertheless to be very watchful.

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I shall expect from you written reports by couriers of any movements of the enemy of which you may be cognizant bearing upon our relations. Have your neighborhood well picketed. The citizens themselves, of course, if properly instructed, can give you all necessary information.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 7, 1863.

COMMANDANT OF POST,
Marietta, Ga.:

COLONEL: Bearing as Marietta does so important a relation to Atlanta as a covering point, as a precautionary move simply, I beg to request of you that such information of movements of the enemy on our front as regards raids, &c., may be furnished me as rapidly as you may become possessed of it. Having so small a force at this point (although now well fortified, and a good force available if notice be given) on active duty, it behooves me to avail myself of all assistance I can secure from points in front. From Marietta, by your kind assistance, I can get news which I could otherwise only secure from scouts, &c., which will involve the services of cavalry not immediately at hand. At Rosswell, on your right, I have a good force to cover that road.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 7, 1863.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. TO GENERAL IVERSON,
Rome, Ga.:

CAPTAIN: Having been charged with the defenses of Atlanta, and in view of the present condition of affairs in the front, a powerful enemy having gained a firm foothold on our very borders, I beg to request that the general commanding the forces which cover the left of our army at Rome will please furnish me by telegraph and mail such information of the movements of the enemy, in the way of raiding parties, as may interest us at this point, having so small a force at our command and of such character as to make our position insecure unless well advised in case a raid should start for this place.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *December 7*, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

Major-General Lee was assigned by you to command all cavalry in this department. I understood that order to be modified by Forrest's promotion. Am I right?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 268. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., December 7, 1863.*

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IV. Major-General French will proceed with his command to Brandon, Miss.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *Chulahoma, December 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General Chalmers' command will resume the line of the Tallahatchie River.

Brigadier-General Ferguson's brigade will return to the vicinity of Pontotoc via Oxford.

Colonel Ross' brigade will march for Canton, Colonel Ross reporting with his command to Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson for duty.

The brigades of General Ferguson and Colonel Ross will move tomorrow to Oxford via Wyatt at daylight, and the brigade of General Chalmers which goes to Abbeville will move two hours after.

Brigadier-General Chalmers will relieve Lieutenant Armstrong and the enlisted men of General Ferguson's brigade on duty with the Buckner Battery and replace them from his own command. The battery will remain for the present with General Chalmers' command.

Brigade commanders on taking their positions will give their attention and devote their energies to the recruiting of their men and horses to enable the major-general to resume offensive operations as soon as possible.

In ordering the different brigades to their positions, the major-general thanks the troops of his command for their gallantry and good behavior on the late expedition. They started under the most unfavorable circumstances, heavy rains having delayed the expedition and destroyed their subsistence stores; still not a murmur or complaint was heard, and whenever the enemy was met, he was routed and severely punished. McCulloch's brigade, of Brigadier-General Chalmers' command, and Ross' brigade at Moscow, and General Ferguson's brigade at Ripley, displayed dash and gallantry.

The entire command did good service in destroying the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at different points.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

D. C. STITH,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *December 7, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Duff's battalion is assigned to duty with General Chalmers' brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff will report accordingly.

By order of General Lee:

D. C. STITH,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Field return of the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee, December 7, 1863.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
Infantry.			
Hardee's corps:			
Cheatham's	3,425	4,603	5,083
Cleburne's	4,905	6,297	6,778
Stevenson's	5,018	6,299	6,832
Walker's	3,155	4,335	4,659
Total	16,503	21,534	23,352
Breckinridge's corps:			
Hindman's	4,603	5,717	6,282
Breckinridge's	3,126	4,199	4,760
Stewart's	3,867	4,790	5,257
Total	11,596	14,706	16,299
Artillery.			
Hardee's corps:			
Cheatham's	362	399	410
Cleburne's	288	344	357
Stevenson's	277	312	331
Walker's	208	233	240
Total	1,135	1,288	1,338
Breckinridge's corps:			
Hindman's	310	359	374
Breckinridge's	353	433	453
Stewart's	313	364	378
Total	976	1,156	1,205
Reserve artillery	313	361	374

HEADQUARTERS,
Snake Creek, December 8, 1863.

Colonel GALT:

SIR: On yesterday our pickets brought news that the enemy were moving up Lookout Mountain Valley. To-day Major Fuller sends in a courier that his pickets returned from the cove; that the enemy was on the mountain at Cooper's Gap, 15 miles this side of Chattanooga, in force. That gap comes down into the cove, I think, where they came over before. I think there ought to be some artillery in this gap, for this is the direct route for them, if they were endeavoring to get to the State road. They could come through here and strike for any point on the road below Resaca.

Yours,

B. W. JONES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. First Regiment, Georgia State Guard.

NEAR BEAN'S STATION,
Via Rogersville Junction, December 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The effort to get Knoxville was abandoned at present, because of re-enforcements said to be marching to its succor, and because my communication was cut, and no means of escape, in case of trouble, was left me but an eccentric retreat. My ammunition was getting to be scarce, with no prospect of replacing it, and all supplies except subsistence and forage were cut off from us. My idea in taking po-

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sition here was that I might have an opportunity to strike the reenforcing column from Cumberland Gap before any of the forces from General Grant's army could get up, and then to operate against the other forces if I found myself in condition to do so. I had hoped to be able to aid General Bragg by drawing forces from General Grant, and by annoying the enemy's communications via Cumberland Gap and distressing him otherwise. I expected to force him to come out to battle, when I hoped to beat him. I am apprehensive, however, that I shall not be able to remain here till we can have railroad communication. We have not had proper allowances of transportation since we left Virginia, and are now so short that we can't haul wheat and flour for the troops to and from the mills. We can make the effort, however. If we can be of as much service here as elsewhere, shall be as active as possible; but cannot expect to do a great deal until we can get railroad communications. We may be able to accomplish more at some other point; if we can, we will most cheerfully accept. There are five brigades of General Bragg's cavalry here. Shall they remain here or go to the army in Georgia?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

DALTON, *December* 8, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

The following from General Cooper:

The emergency which caused Baldwin's and Quarles' brigades to be sent to you has not passed. They must [not] be sent back at this time.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 8, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

I perceive General Bragg has been relieved from the command of the Army of Tennessee. I perceive also through the public press that speculation is very busy as to who will probably succeed him. Rumor has it also that General Hardee has had the command offered to him and that he has declined it.

You will allow me, Mr. President, in the frankness of the intercourse which has characterized our long acquaintance, to say that notwithstanding the difficulties you have in your own mind in regard to the man, and those that exist in mine, I think General Joe Johnston is the person to whom you should offer that command.

As I have said this to you on several occasions before, both in writing and verbally, when my own position could not be affected by it in any wise, so I may repeat it now without the risk of seeming indelicacy. Indeed it would not necessarily follow that General Johnston's appointment to the command of that or any other army would devolve the command he now holds on me, as the Government might place this department, upon the relief of General Johnston, upon any other officer as well as upon myself.

I am moved to make this suggestion to you again, sir, because I think I understand the feeling of the army perhaps better than one could who had not served with it, and because I also under-

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stand the feeling of the country on the same subject. You will allow me then to say that I think, high as your duty to yourself and the responsibilities of your station are, yet when there is so general a desire on the part of the army and the country as there is to have General Johnston placed in that command, a part of your duty seems to your friend to be to yield to this general desire, that those whose all is staked upon the issue may have something to say as to the hand in which it shall be saved or lost.

I think your friends and history would justify you in this, and that magnanimity perhaps may require it at your hands.

I remain, very truly, your friend,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit, by the hands of Maj. M. C. Galloway, copies of letters addressed by me to Generals Johnston and Bragg, which letters fully explain the condition of affairs in West Tennessee.*

I am highly gratified with my success so far and with the prospects before me.

Major Galloway fully understands my wants, and if they can be supplied, is fully authorized to make requisitions and receipt for what is obtainable. Am greatly in need of arms and money, and have sent Major G. to Richmond on purpose to represent more fully than can be done on paper the details necessary to a proper appreciation of the necessity of holding this country and the available supplies in it; also to send rapidly forward all the arms, &c., that can be spared me.

The destruction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the blockading of the Tennessee River, gives us West Tennessee. The former appears to me to be of easy accomplishment, and transports or boats navigating the Tennessee River can be so destroyed or harassed as to render transportation on it of troops or stores exceedingly unsafe and hazardous. With the means asked for, I am satisfied we can hold the country and secure for the army a vast amount of provisions and supplies not to be obtained in like quantity and at so little cost anywhere else.

I beg to assure you, general, that everything in the power of myself and command that can possibly be done shall be done in driving the enemy from the country and in feeding and clothing the army and swelling its numbers.

Hoping, therefore, to secure at an early date the supply of arms and money indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of these purposes,

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* For letter to Johnston, see p. 789.

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[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I herewith respectfully inclose you copy of a letter addressed to General Joseph E. Johnston,* which fully states the condition of affairs in West Tennessee. I have succeeded thus far beyond my most sanguine expectations; troops and men are flocking to me from all quarters, and I hope soon to have a large effective force in the field. I am satisfied that there are from 5,000 to 6,000 men belonging to your army in this and Middle Tennessee that can be gotten out, and I only require arms and money, with the aid and co-operation of the troops south of this, to effect my purposes. A simultaneous movement on the part of General Roddey and General Lee, with a brigade of infantry from the Army of Mississippi thrown on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad would so destroy it that the enemy would be forced to content themselves within their fortifications at Memphis and Corinth. With open and uninterrupted communication with General Johnston's army the old soldiers could be easily sent out and forwarded to you. I am confident, also, that many thousand head of cattle can be driven out and still leave enough for the subsistence of the troops necessary to hold or occupy this country. There is also a large quantity of leather and bacon, and I know of no other region as accessible as this and which can be occupied, and all in it made available to the Confederacy, with as little cost. Commissary purchasers from your army are here, and I shall aid them and do all in my power to send you supplies; at the same time the want of arms prevents me from being able to give safe escort across the line southward, and nothing short of the destruction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Corinth will make the transit safe and reliable. I have given the people the opportunity of volunteering until 1st of January—after that all to be conscripted and sent to fill up infantry regiments; and suggest that after the 1st of January General Pillow be ordered in this department for that purpose. There being no general officer here but myself, another is greatly needed to aid me in organizing and commanding the troops, and I respectfully ask that Brig. Gen. F. C. Armstrong be ordered to report to me for duty. With his assistance and experience, I am confident that I shall have in a short time 8,000 effective men in the field, besides some thousand belonging to infantry command, all of whom will be sent back at the earliest possible moment. I am not only willing, but desirous, general, of rendering the country all the service possible in the occupancy and defense of West Tennessee; also to get out from here all the supplies I can for the subsistence of your army. If you can aid me in the services of a general officer or the procurement of arms I shall be thankful, and in turn use every exertion to send to you the absentees from your ranks and supplies, &c., for your troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See p. 789.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., December* 8, 1863.

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IX. Col. Edward Dillon, of the cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of Southwestern Mississippi and East Louisiana, with all the troops, including Wingfield's battalion, now commanded by Captain Scott, in the region south of Brigadier-General Jackson's command and west of the Department of the Gulf. All orders heretofore issued conflicting with this are hereby revoked.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 9, 1863.

[General LEE:]

GENERAL: I have the opportunity of sending you a few lines by Dr. Johnson, of General W. H. Jackson's staff.

I have succeeded so far beyond my most sanguine expectations. The news we have from your operations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad I am in hopes may be confirmed.

I inclose* you copy of letter to General Johnston fully explaining the condition of affairs here. Anything and everything I can do shall be done to render the defense of this country and its occupancy permanent.

I would be glad to open a line of communication with you, and if you will send me a courier with statement of courier-line established to the railroad, I will establish a line from this to the railroad to connect.

The enemy are reported as re-enforcing and fortifying at Union City. Therefore apprehend no danger of any advance from that quarter. If, however, they should do so and it becomes necessary to have re-enforcements, I respectfully ask that you will bring with you all the arms, &c., for my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *December* 9, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: Major-General Lee desires me to say to you that he wishes you to take measures to have the levees at Wyatt and Panola put in good repair, and to have the bridges at those points put in good condition for crossing at high water.

Respectfully,

D. C. STITH,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., December* 9, 1863.

Col. E. J. HARVIE, *Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of facts to the commanding general in regard to statements made by

*See p. 789.

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the provost-marshal at Meridian: So far as the first statement is concerned I know nothing further than his report, not being present. I rode into the street on my way to Captain Edwards' office. An officer of my brigade handed me a letter. I stopped to read it. While reading I heard some one just before me, in a loud and threatening voice, order my own and General Ector's brigade to go aboard the cars. Only about 400 men of both brigades were there. I looked in the direction and saw an officer with a guard of 12 or 15 men. At once I rode up to him and asked him what was the matter. I then discovered for the first time that there was an excitement among the troops. He told me of the fight and arrest. I then remarked to him, or rather asked him to remove his guard, and I would put the men on board the cars and there would be no further trouble. He refused and said he was in discharge of his duty and he would put them on board the cars himself, and again ordered them to go on board. I then ordered him to remove his guard, which he refused to do, still determined to come in collision with the troops that were already exasperated. I then (after he disregarded my request to remove the guard and refused to obey my orders) denounced him. The language used I do not recollect. I did call him and the guard conscripts, believing at the time they were. Of course, as they are not, the term did not apply to them. When I was here before it was a conscript guard that was in town. I directed the colonel in command of the troops to put them on board the cars, which was done promptly. I went myself, found the transportation agent, asked him to have the train moved immediately, assigning the reason; he did as I requested. I think he told me it was an hour before the regular time of leaving. If this is insubordination, then I am guilty. One other statement I will make in regard to the men's cheering. They did cheer, but from other motives than those alleged by him; those that cheered were in and about the cars and could not hear what I was saying. I hope, colonel, you will excuse this lengthy paper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. McNAIR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Rogersville, Tenn., December 9, 1863.
(Received 10th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I have halted here to collect rations for the command. We will probably be three or four days here. Please give me the earliest information of the instructions of the general with regard to these troops.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 9, 1863.

[General J. E. JOHNSTON:]

DEAR JOE: I am sorry I can't pay my visit now. Forney is away, and I am overwhelmed with signing the twenty-four-hour passes, as well as the twelve-hour ones. I am much obliged for the collar. If

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I only had one of the laced sleeves to split and make a bosom, I would almost have a white garment.

I had a letter from Thornton this morning. He says Breckinridge took one brigade to the extreme left of the ridge to resist a corps attempting to get upon the southwest end; and when they arrived they attempted to deploy, and were astonished to find one brigade of the enemy on the ridge in their front, and another on their left and rear that had already crossed the ridge. After a short engagement they were ordered to retreat, and did so in disorder. As they passed back along the ridge they came under the close fire of the enemy's line of battle, formed parallel to and behind the ridge. On reaching within one-quarter of a mile of Bragg's headquarters, they found the entire ridge lost and the enemy formed upon it. They then turned east down the ridge and made for Chickamauga, losing a large portion of Clayton's brigade. He says there was no manifestation of gratification at Bragg's relief, and that almost every one expects you to take the command and consider H. a *locum tenens*. Now, my friend, I never did believe Mr. D. would give you your place as long as he can help it, but he can't. The army wants you—I mean that army. I know it. I have even heard Bragg's friends say that your presence would be worth 10,000 men to the army, and Hardee's best friends do not pretend to think him more than a good corps commander.

The people won't stand this nonsense much longer. Mr. D.'s game now is to pretend that he don't think you a general. He don't tell the truth, and if he did, as all the military men in the country differ with him, he will be forced to yield. I am as sure of it as I am of any future thing. I begin to like his brother, though he has a look of Jeff. and he loves Jeff. Carlyle says of Robespierre: "His brother died for him." "His poor landlord wept for him." Everybody must love something. Even the highwayman who was shot by Don Juan—"'Give this to Sal,' he cried, 'and died.'"

My kindest regards to Mrs. Johnston. The company has improved, as Jack Monroe improved a pithy letter of our old friend, Jim Irwin, by leaving out all between "My dear sir" and "Very respectfully."

Yours, truly,

W. W. M[ACKALL.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY, *Oxford, December* 9, 1863.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, commanding Nineteenth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, will report with his battalion to Col. R. McCulloch for duty with his brigade.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, commanding Eighteenth Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, is relieved from duty with McCulloch's brigade, and will report with his battalion directly to the brigadier-general commanding.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 224. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., December* 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. K. Beard is relieved from duty in the inspector-general's department, and is announced as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Dalton, Ga., December* 9, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Col. W. B. Wade's brigade, of Kelly's division, will relieve Davidson's brigade, of Wharton's division, now on picket duty at or near Varnell Station, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE, *Dublin, December* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I received to-day your letter of the 4th instant. From information I have indirectly from General Longstreet, I judge that he is falling back to some point near the Virginia line. I desire you to co-operate with him. If he is falling back, I, of course, wish you to do so also, and prefer that you should fall back to Kingsport. I will meet you before you can reach the Virginia line, and will then be able to give you more definite instructions.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Rogersville, December 10, 1863.

General MARTIN, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I have received authority to retain your command from the President. You will therefore continue on service, for the present, with these forces.

Your forces are now united with the brigade of General W. E. Jones. With these I wish you to make a forced reconnaissance as near to Knoxville as possible, and to send me such information as you may be able to get. If you can hold your command in position somewhere near Mossy Creek, it will be a good position for foraging your animals and cutting off the foraging of the enemy. If you cannot remain as far down as that, you can take position about Russellville and have strong scouting parties down the river to annoy and cut off any of the enemy's foraging parties.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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DALTON, GA., *December* 10, 1863.

President DAVIS:

General Leadbetter has received information that the enemy has been tearing up the track between Cleveland and Charleston. Several scouts report this evening that two corps have crossed to the opposite side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport; that the work upon the bridges at Bridgeport and Running Water has been stopped, and that much of the track between Bridgeport and Chattanooga has been torn up. A dispatch just received from General Iverson, dated Rome, December 9, says the courier-line from Guntersville reports the enemy withdrawing their pickets for 30 or 40 miles above. They are moving toward Woodville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They say they have reliable information that a strong force is moving from Chattanooga toward Nashville.

The above reports and those previously received corroborate each other, and, if true, indicate other designs on the part of the enemy than invasion of Georgia; possibly the removal of Grant and part of his command to Virginia. General Hardee has taken energetic measures to ascertain with certainty whether the enemy is moving.

J. C. IVES,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

Organization of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, December 10, 1863.*

HARDEE'S ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

Jackson's Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. WILKINSON.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Maj. James C. Gordon,
5th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John F. Iverson.
47th Georgia, Capt. Joseph S. Cone.
65th Georgia, Maj. S. F. Williams.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. M. G. Hester.
5th Mississippi, Col. John Weir.
8th Mississippi, Capt. William Watkins.

Walthall's Brigade.

24th Mississippi, 27th Mississippi: Lieut. Col. Robert P. McKelvaine.
29th Mississippi, 30th Mississippi, 34th Mississippi: Maj. James M. Johnson.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene.
40th Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. O. Stone.
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter.
51st Tennessee, 52d Tennessee: Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.

* For strength at this date, see Part II, p. 657.
† Two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

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STEVENSON'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

Brown's Brigade.

3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
32d Tennessee, Maj. John P. McGuire.
45th Regiment and 23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Cummings' Brigade.

34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson.
36th Georgia, Capt. J. L. Morgan.
39th Georgia, Capt. T. H. Pitner.
56th Georgia, Capt. J. F. Albert.

Pettus' Brigade.

20th Alabama, Capt. John W. Davis.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
60th North Carolina, Maj. James T. Weaver.
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.
63d Virginia, Capt. Connally H. Lynch.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley.
32d Mississippi, 45th Mississippi } Col. A. B. Hardcastle.
Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman.

Liddell's Brigade.

2d Arkansas, 15th Arkansas, 24th Arkansas } Lieut. Col. E. Warfield.
5th Arkansas, 13th Arkansas } Col. John E. Murray.
6th Arkansas, 7th Arkansas } Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.
8th Arkansas, 19th Arkansas } Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
3d Confederate, 5th Confederate } Maj. Richard J. Person.
2d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Lieut. Col. William J. Hale.
35th Tennessee, 48th Tennessee } Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

Smith's Brigade.

6th Texas Infantry, 10th Texas Infantry, 15th Texas Cavalry‡ } Maj. V. P. Sanders.
7th Texas, Capt. J. H. Collett.
17th Texas Cavalry‡, 18th Texas Cavalry‡, 24th Texas Cavalry‡, 25th Texas Cavalry‡ } Maj. W. A. Taylor.

WALKER'S DIVISION.§

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Gist's Brigade.

8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Z. L. Watters.
46th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William A. Daniel.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens.

Maney's Brigade.

4th Tennessee (Prov. Army), Lieut. Col. Robert N. Lewis.
1st Tennessee, 27th Tennessee } Col. Hume R. Feild.
6th Tennessee, 9th Tennessee } Col. George C. Porter.
41st Tennessee, Col. Robert Farquharson.
50th Tennessee, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
Maney's (Tennessee) Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney.

* Four brigadier-generals reported present for duty.
† Two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.
‡ Dismounted.
§ One brigadier-general reported present for duty.

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Wilson's Brigade.

25th Regiment and 1st Georgia Battalion, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. John W. Nisbet.
29th Georgia, 30th Georgia } Maj. Thomas W. Mangham.
66th Georgia, Col. J. Cooper Nisbet.

BRECKINRIDGE'S ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

Anderson's Brigade.

Col. J. H. SHARP.

7th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Maj. T. H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Col. James Barr, jr.
41st Mississippi, Col. William F. Tucker.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. C. Richards.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Col. J. C. B. Mitchell.
10th South Carolina, 19th South Carolina } Maj. James L. White.

Deas' Brigade.

19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Maj. Colin McSwean.
50th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee, 47th Tennessee } Col. W. M. Watkins.
13th Tennessee, 154th Tennessee } Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

STEWART'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Adams' Brigade.

4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. S. L. Bishop.†
13th Louisiana, 20th Louisiana } Maj. F. L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, 25th Louisiana } Col. Daniel Gober.
19th Louisiana, Maj. H. A. Kennedy.
Austin's (Louisiana) Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Col. J. T. Holtzclaw.
32d Alabama, 58th Alabama } Col. Bush Jones.
36th Alabama, 38th Alabama } Col. Lewis T. Woodruff.

Stovall's Brigade.

Col. R. J. HENDERSON.

40th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Robert M. Young.
41st Georgia, Col. William E. Curtiss.
42d Georgia, Maj. William H. Hulsey.
43d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Kellogg.
52d Georgia, Maj. John J. Moore.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Luke W. Finlay.
5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill.

*Two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.
†Of the 20th Louisiana.

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BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Bate's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS B. SMITH.

37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
1st Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Perry Adcock.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John O'Neill.
15th Tennessee } Lieut. Col. R. Dudley
37th Tennessee } Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Capt. John F. Guthrie.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
Caswell's (Georgia) Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Joel Towers.

Quarles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. QUARLES.

4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
46th Tennessee } Col. Robert A. Owens.
55th Tennessee }
48th Tennessee, Col. William M. Voorhies.
49th Tennessee, Col. William F. Young.
53d Tennessee, Col. John R. White.

Lewis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH H. LEWIS.

2d Kentucky, Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Col. Hiram Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. W. L. Clarke.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.

Finley's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JESSE J. FINLEY.

1st Florida Cavalry* } Lieut. Col. Elisha
3d Florida Infantry } Mashburn.
1st Florida Infantry } Col. Edward Badger.
4th Florida Infantry }
6th Florida, Col. Angus D. McLean.
7th Florida, Col. Tillman Ingram.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

Harrison's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. M. J. Henderson.
65th [6th Cavalry] North Carolina, Col. George N. Folk.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.

Davidson's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
2d (H. M. Ashby's Regiment) Tennessee, Capt. John H. Kuhn.
4th (Baxter Smith's Regiment) Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

DETACHED.

Roddey's Brigade.

4th Alabama (Roddey's old Regiment), Col. William A. Johnson.
5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Hannon.
Moreland's (Alabama) Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. D. Moreland.

* Dismounted.

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MARTIN'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

Morgan's Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
4th Alabama, Col. A. A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Lieut. Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.

Morrison's Brigade.

Col. J. J. MORRISON.

1st Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Col. C. C. Crews.
3d Georgia, Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

Humes' Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
8th (Dibrell's Regiment) Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand H. Daugherty.
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Col. Nicholas N. Cox.

Hodge's Brigade.

6th Confederate Battalion, Maj. A. L. McAfee.
1st Kentucky [3d] Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel F. Clay.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Maj. O. S. Tenney.
27th Virginia Battalion, Maj. Sylvester P. McConnell.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KELLY.

Wade's Brigade.

Col. W. B. WADE.

1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Col. C. T. Goode.

Grigsby's Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN GRIGSBY.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
9th Kentucky, Maj. J. P. Austin.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Capt. John H. Allison.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, Maj. O. P. Hamilton.
Rucker's (Tennessee) Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. J. H. HALLONQUIST.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Fowler's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. John Phelan.
McCants' (Florida) Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.
Turner's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Calvert's (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.
Semple's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Swett's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Carnes' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.
Corput's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. Meshack L. McWhorter.
Rowan's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. ROBERT MARTIN.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.
Howell's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. Evan P. Howell.

* Serving with Longstreet.

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BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.

Maj. ALFRED R. COURTNEY.

Dent's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Garrity's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. James Garrity.

STEWART'S DIVISION.

Fenner's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Oliver's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Stanford's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Mebane's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.
Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

White's (Tennessee) Battery, Lieut. Arthur Pue, jr.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Wiggins' (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. A. A. Blake.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.

Huggins' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. A. L. Huggins.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Huwald's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.

HODGE'S DIVISION.

Howitzer Section, Captain Robertson.

RODDEY'S BRIGADE.

Ferrell's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Anderson's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. R. W. Anderson.
Barret's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Havis' (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Harvey H. Cribbs.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Maj. S. W. PRESSTMAN.

Clarkson's Company, Capt. A. W. Clarkson.
Cobb's Company, Lieut. Robert L. Cobb.
Gloster's Company, Capt. A. W. Gloster.
McCalla's Company, Capt. R. C. McCalla.
Pharr's Company, Capt. H. N. Pharr.
Ramsey's Company, Capt. W. A. Ramsey.
Winston's Company, Capt. Edmund Winston.

ESCORTS.

Army Headquarters, Capt. Guy Dreux.
Hardee's Corps Headquarters, Capt. Thomas H. Jordan.
Breckinridge's Corps Headquarters, Capt. H. L. Foules.
Cheatham's Division Headquarters, Capt. Thomas M. Merritt.
Stevenson's Division Headquarters, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.
Cleburne's Division Headquarters, Capt. Calvin F. Sanders.
Walker's Division Headquarters, Capt. T. M. Lenoir.
Hindman's Division Headquarters, ——.
Stewart's Division Headquarters, Capt. J. M. McKleroy.
Breckinridge's Division Headquarters, ——.

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MERIDIAN, *December* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your telegram of the 8th. The appeal to the War Department, which your dispatch indicates, caused me a good deal of surprise, the matter in question being entirely between the commander of the Army of Tennessee and myself, as my dispatch of November 22 to General Bragg and that of December 4 to yourself plainly show.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., December 10, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your communication, inclosing letter of Col. J. H. Rives, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Mississippi, relative to the transfer of certain State troops to the Confederate service, has been submitted to the President, by whom it has been returned to this office indorsed as follows:

There has been evidently a misapprehension, and as the subject has been referred to the Legislature, it is now too late to restore the case to its original position.

The proposition agreed on was, that the mounted troops raised by the State should be turned over to the Confederate Government in organized bodies, made to conform to the law, that the State being owner of the horses could be allowed to draw the per diem provided to be paid for their use and risk, and the arms and equipments should be paid for as is usual in like cases.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS,
Meridian, Miss., December 10, 1863.

The headquarters of this department are hereby transferred from Meridian to the post of Brandon.

All the officers of General Johnston's staff, unless specially excepted, will be stationed there until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, GA., *December* —, 1863.
(Received Richmond, 11th.)

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Your telegram of yesterday received. Appreciating the importance of the information you desire, I have been earnestly endeavoring to ascertain the movements and probable purposes of the

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enemy. In a few days I shall be able to give you more definite information. I can state now that the enemy are moving in some force toward Stevenson, leaving about 20,000 men in and around Chattanooga. The enemy are not working on the Bridgeport bridge or on the bridge at Running Water between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. The railroad track between Shellmound and Whiteside's has been taken up and is now used as a wagon road. The railroad from Ringgold to Chickamauga Station has been generally broken up and all the bridges burned. Three steam-boats are running from Chattanooga to Bridgeport. From present indications I judge that no immediate advance of the enemy may be anticipated in this direction. It is rumored that a heavy force is moving to Nashville. This news wants confirmation. The army is in good spirits, the artillery reorganized and equipped, and we are now ready to fight. I would like to have immediately the cavalry force of this army now with Longstreet.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

DECEMBER 11, 1863.

[Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET:]

Your dispatch of 9th received asking the intentions of the Government in relation to the troops of your command. You have not answered my request for information, and without knowledge of your condition or of the force and movements of the enemy, it is impossible to decide what it is best you should do. I wait for information from you, and desire your own views in relation to your own command.

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Rogersville, December 11, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commandiag Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your letter of this morning is received; also the note of General Armstrong. From the latter it seems that the enemy has passed up to your rear, as General Armstrong expects to encounter him at Rheatown, which is above Greeneville. This is the first intimation that I have had of any force in that direction, and this does not state what that force is which General Armstrong expects to encounter at Rheatown. I hope that you will keep us more fully advised of the movements of the enemy. From the arrangement of your pickets, I cannot understand how the enemy can be at Rheatown without our having some previous information upon the subject. General Law is 6 miles above Saint Clair, on the Kingsport road. You must keep him advised of the enemy's movements in any direction which may expose him. Colonel Giltner will have as much as he can attend to picketing in our front and on the north of us. Your line should be independent of us therefore. The enemy's cavalry has been increased by about 2,000 from Chattanooga, but this does not make his force very formidable, I presume. A division is

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said to be between this and Bean's Station, but it seems to be rather inferior cavalry.

Keep us advised constantly, particularly of any force that may get up in the direction of Rheatown or Jonesborough.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, December 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c., Jonesborough, Tenn.:

I would like to meet and confer with you. Where can I find you? Would like to know something of your plans and purposes. You can communicate with me in cipher if you desire it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FORCES OF DIST. OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
At Horton's, Greene County, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Your telegraphic dispatch of December 5, directing me to proceed at once with my command to Knoxville, has just reached me. I have the honor to report that on the 28th ultimo I proceeded to Tennessee with my cavalry for the purpose of intercepting forage and provision trains going to the enemy at Knoxville from Sevier and the adjacent counties. That on the 1st instant I received a dispatch from General Longstreet, requesting me to join him with all the forces I could collect. I immediately left the cavalry and returned to North Carolina for what infantry and artillery I could gather, and proceeded with my combined forces with dispatch to Russellville (on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad), where I arrived and formed a junction with General Longstreet's forces on the 8th. On the 9th I received the dispatch marked A and dated the 9th. To-day I have received the dispatch from General Ransom marked B, dated December 8, anticipated by my movement. I am here guarding the pass to Warm Springs, as directed by General Longstreet, and am also collecting and sending to North Carolina, for the use of the Government, considerable quantities of leather, flour, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel 58th North Carolina, Comdg. Dist. of W. N. C.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Mooresburg, December 9, 1863—a. m.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Commanding, &c., Russellville:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your note of yesterday evening reporting your arrival at Russellville.

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that, under

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the views and circumstances set forth by you, the services of yourself and command will be of more value in Western North Carolina than here, and he desires that in accordance with this opinion you will at once return to that section of country. I am directed, in connection herewith, to convey to you the thanks of the commanding general for the promptness and zealousness with which you reported to his call for co-operation.

I am, colonel, &c.,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
December 8, 1863.

Col. JOHN B. PALMER,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: General Longstreet requests me to say that you had better return at once to the pass, going into North Carolina by way of Warm Springs.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
Oxford, December 11, 1863.

Colonel SLEMONS,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you put the bridge and levee at Panola in good repair as soon as possible, so as to make the crossing practicable at any stage of water.

The dug-outs for the bridge over the Tallahatchie should be at least 16 feet long, and the sleepers, &c., of the bridge should be poplar, in order to render it as light as possible.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
December 11, 1863.

Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ,
Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith the plan of operations for the present emergency you had asked of me before you left here. The views I have expressed may appear bold and impracticable to many, but our condition is so critical, in my opinion, that half-way measures may retard our ruin but cannot save us. The past, however, gives me no reason to believe that my views will be adopted by the War Department.

This is the sixth plan of campaign that I have had the honor to offer, directly or indirectly, to the Government, to wit, two from Ma-

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nassas to the President in June and July, 1861, one from Bladon to General Bragg in July, 1862, one from Charleston to General Johnston, in May, 1863, one from Charleston to General Bragg, in October, 1863, and the one accompanying this letter to yourself. Of all these plans only the second one from Manassas was partially adopted, and after its success, strange as it may appear, its paternity was disputed! Indeed, at the time I attached but little importance to it, my sole object being to defeat the enemy and insure the success of our cause. I looked in pity on those who could not understand such motives of action, and felt sick at heart at their egotism and blindness. God grant that they may open their eyes before we are all engulfed in the same abyss!

You are at liberty to show the accompanying plan of campaign to whomever you think may aid you in having it adopted.

I fear that the friends of the administration may not be pleased with certain passages in it, but I endeavored to make it as "gentle" as I could. It was impossible to do justice to the subject and say less. I think it can safely be shown to Messrs. Orr, Wigfall, Miles, Conrad, and Villeré.

With many kind regards to all inquiring friends, I remain, yours sincerely,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., December 8, 1863.

Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ,
Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request made on the eve of your departure for Richmond, I have prepared for you a sketch of certain operations by which we may yet retrieve our late losses and possibly baffle the immense resources of men and available material of our enemy.

First. The system hitherto followed of keeping in the field separate armies acting without concert on distant and divergent lines of operation, and thus enabling our adversary to concentrate at convenience his masses against our fractions, must be discontinued, as radically contrary to the principles of the art of war, and attended with inevitable results such as our disasters in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Northern Georgia.

Second. We must arrange for a sudden and rapid concentration upon some selected, decisive, strategic point of the theater of war of enough troops to crush the forces of the enemy embodied in that quarter. This must necessarily be done at the expense or hazard, for the time, of other points less important or offering less advantages for striking the enemy. A blow thus struck will necessarily disorganize his combinations and give us the choice of the field of operations.

I am sensibly aware of our limited means, our want of men, the material and appliances of war, and of transportation, and hence the difficulties which will embarrass us in the execution of this plan of concentration, but I see no way to success except through and by it. A different course may, indeed, protract the contest. which will become day by day more unequal. We may fight—stoutly, as hitherto—many more bloody and indecisive battles, but will never win a

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signal, conclusive victory until we can manage to throw a heavy and overwhelming mass of our forces upon the fractions of the enemy, and at the same time successfully strike at his communications without exposing our own. I believe this may yet be done. Not knowing, however, our present available forces and their locations, I am unable to make a definite or detailed plan of operations, but I believe I am warranted in assuming that we have under arms 210,000 effective men, distributed nearly as follows:

In the Trans-Mississippi Department, say	40,000
Department of Alabama and Mississippi, say	15,000
Under Hardee, including Longstreet, say	60,000
Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, say	28,000
Department of North Carolina, say	7,000
Department of Virginia, say	60,000
Total	210,000

Looking at a map of the Confederate States, it will be seen that the most injurious blow which the enemy could strike at present would be to take possession of Atlanta, thus isolating still more completely the trans-Mississippi States, and detaching, in a great measure, the States of Mississippi and Alabama from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. It would also be a deplorable injury to the energetic, populous State of Georgia, and cripple the great resources of that people. We should, therefore, regard Atlanta as the actual objective point of the large force which the enemy has concentrated about Chattanooga, and the one which we must at all cost prevent him from obtaining. In this state of affairs, throwing aside all other considerations, subordinating all other operations to this one vital campaign, at a concerted moment we must withdraw from other points a portion of their forces—all, indeed, not absolutely essential for keeping up a show of defense or safety against a *coup de main*, and concentrate in this way every soldier possible for operations against General Grant. Such strategic points as Richmond, Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Meridian or Jackson, Miss., at the same time should be fortified, garrisoned, and provisioned, according to their present relative value to the Confederate States, sufficiently to prolong their defense if attacked or besieged until troops for their relief could be detached, as required, from the army in Northwestern Georgia.

I will now state, approximately, what troops may, in my belief, be withdrawn from the following quarters and added to the army at or about Dalton, namely:

From Alabama and Mississippi	10,000
From South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida	8,000
From North Carolina	2,000
From Virginia	20,000
Total	40,000

These 40,000 men, added with celerity to the force now under Hardee, and including that under Longstreet and other detachments, would make an army of 100,000 men. Let this army take the offensive at once, and, properly handled, it should crush any force that Grant could assemble in time and oppose, scattered as he evidently is, and unprepared as he would be for such an event.

To insure the success of a plan of operations the press must be led to preserve complete silence touching all military movements.

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Depots of subsistence, munitions of war, ambulances, horses, wagons, &c., should be established at certain points not too far from Atlanta for rapid concentration at the proper time. Meantime, whatsoever troops that could safely be withdrawn from the departments already indicated, should be quickly, quietly concentrated at suitable central points, thence to be thrown forward with all possible dispatch to Dalton with all the means of transportation available of all sorts. At the same time the officer appointed to command this large army should make all his preparations for such a trust and the sudden accumulation of troops of all arms, so that he may be able to mold it into a homogeneous mass as early as practicable, and to inaugurate offensive operations without loss of one moment of time that may be obviated. And further, he must be invested with an unrestricted, unembarrassed selection of staff officers and thoroughly emancipated from the least subordination to the views and control of the heads of bureaus at Richmond, a reproduction in this war of that fatal Austrian system, with which no eminently successful commander ever had to contend—a pernicious plan of administration which will clog and hamper the highest military genius, whether of a Napoleon or a Cæsar.

I believe the success of the plan of campaign thus sketched and the utter defeat of the enemy would be almost certain.

The question would next be, whether to pursue the routed enemy with vigor to the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, or to return to the several sources whence the army was gathered their respective detachments or quotas for the campaign. This should be left, however, to be determined by the nature of the enemy's operations at the time.

I must finally remark that were it possible to concentrate with sufficient expedition, at or about Knoxville, such an army as I have indicated, that would be the better point whence to take the offensive into Middle Tennessee than Dalton, that is, according to the principles of the art, would promise more decisive results, for it is evident we should thus threaten the enemy's communications without exposing our own (Principle II, Art of War). "*Le secret de la guerre est dans le secret des communications*" (Napoleon).

By a movement from Knoxville we should be doing what is taught in connection with the third maxim (Art of War), to wit: That part of the base of operations is the most advantageous to break out from into the theater of war which conducts the most directly on the enemy's flanks or rear. There may be, however, such practical difficulties in the way of execution of such a movement on that line as may not make it advisable to adopt it.

"The whole science of war," it has been well said, "may be briefly defined as the art of placing in the right position at the right time a mass of troops greater than your enemy can there oppose to you."

These conditions, I sincerely believe, may all be filled by very much such a plan as the one which I have hurriedly placed before you. Of course my views must be subject to such modifications as my want of precise information relative to the number and location of our troops may render necessary.

The hour is critical and grave.

The enemy increaseth every day;
We, at the height, are ready to decline.

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I am filled with intense anxiety lest golden opportunities shall be lost—lost forever. In no theater of human action is it so true as in war—

> There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
> Omitted, all the voyage of their life
> Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
> * * * * *
> And we must take the current when it serves,
> Or lose our ventures.

It is concentration and immediate mobility that are indispensable to save us.

Yours, sincerely,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 13, 1863.

Messrs. COOK & BROTHER,
Athens, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letters to Major McCall received. It will be impossible to spare any force from here, as no doubt, if a raid should be attempted at all, so far down, this place or Augusta would certainly be the object, rather than Athens, but you should be vigilant. Call on the company in Walton County if any aid is needed. Should it be possible, we will gladly aid you. We are very thankful for your notices, and trust you will always advise us of any news of the kind bearing interest to us, where so much public property is at stake. We are well fortified.

Respectfully,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 13, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Tennessee, Dalton, Ga.:

Information by couriers from Major Stephens, commanding home guards at Blairsville, Union County, that the enemy's cavalry in strong force are coming in this direction or toward Athens. The same from Captain Young, of Major Lee's command. Have we any troops coming by that route from East Tennessee which might be taken for the enemy, or is there any information at headquarters corroborating these statements? Letters are dated 9th and 10th of December.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *December* 13, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Your letter of the 26th received. General Hampton cannot now be spared. Brigadier-General Forrest is promoted to rank of major-

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general, and will I hope supply your wants in North Mississippi and West Tennessee so as to enable you to draw Major-General Lee to the southern portion of your department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 13, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL:

I send out this morning the unarmed men of my command here for the purpose of getting arms. I have directed Col. R. M. Russell, in command of one of the new regiments, to report himself at Meridian, for the purpose of going before an examining board; from what I can learn he is deemed qualified to command a regiment of cavalry, and when examined, if pronounced qualified, I desire to place him in a like committee to examine officers who are candidates for field and company positions. I respectfully ask that the opportunity be given him for an examination, and a certificate given him if found competent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Rogersville, Tenn., December 13, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 11th is just received. I send a copy of my dispatch by telegraph herewith. According to the best information that I can get, the enemy was re-enforced by two army corps from General Grant's army. One of these, I learn from a citizen deemed reliable, has returned to General Grant's army. I presume that the enemy's force now in East Tennessee will amount to about 27,000. Mine should reach 20,000, including General Ransom's command. The enemy has the country on the north side of the Holston from Bean's Station west, and on the south side from Mossy Creek west. His lines at present cover a very good foraging country, and it is my opinion that without that country he cannot remain in East Tennessee; yet it is almost impossible for me to hold it without railroad communication. We are in some distress for want of shoes and other clothing, and are in want of horseshoes, and are a little short of ammunition; yet I dislike to move farther east unless my troops are really necessary at some other point. If we regain possession of East Tennessee, I think that our position here against the enemy's flank, in case he attempts to move into Georgia, will be a good one, and it will be a good point from which we may threaten the enemy's rear in Kentucky and at Nashville. The season is so far advanced, however, that I can scarcely hope to get shoes in time to accomplish much, and I dislike to venture out at so late a period without shoes. There are many subsistence supplies and much forage in East Tennessee, but they are considerably scattered about the country, and will give us much trouble in get-

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ting them together; but I believe that we may supply ourselves for the winter, and if we can do [no] more we may drive the enemy out for want of provisions, or force him to come out and fight us. Our position here is, I think, a good one, and important, provided our services are not essential elsewhere. I hope that the Quartermaster-General will send us a good supply of shoes at once; about one-half of our troops are without them.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Rogersville, December 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I am at this point collecting provisions for the troops. There seems to be a great abundance of subsistence stores and forage for immediate wants in this part of the State, and I presume that the enemy must depend upon these in a measure if he continues to occupy Knoxville. I am apprehensive that we cannot remain here without railroad communication, owing to insufficient transportation for our supplies. If the troops are not wanted immediately elsewhere, they had probably better remain here and get out such supplies as may not be consumed by us.

On the night of the 28th ultimo we drove in the enemy's pickets at Knoxville to within 200 yards of his fortifications, and during the night sunk our rifle-pits along his lines at 200 yards from there.

At daylight on the 29th part of McLaws' division and one brigade of Hood's were massed in front of the Loudon fort and made an assault upon it, our line of sharpshooters from the rifle-pits engaging the enemy at the same time along his lines of defenses. The troops marched up to the fort very handsomely, and some few went in, but owing to the want of proper precaution to prepare to cross the ditch or proper directions to move around to a point where there were no serious obstructions, the troops halted at the ditch, and after firing over the parapets some half hour they were repulsed with a loss of some 700.

On that day I received a dispatch from the President to hasten to rejoin General Bragg. My orders were given for this move, but as we were starting back I received a dispatch from General Bragg ordering me to join him if practicable.

At the same time the commanding officer at Charleston telegraphed me that the enemy was at Cleveland, which is directly on my road to General Bragg's army. It was hardly possible for me to join General Bragg with the enemy in this position—not possible if the enemy should attempt to prevent it. While I was collecting information about a route through the mountains two messengers came to me from General Bragg, stating that General Bragg was at Dalton and could not aid me should I attempt to join him, and that I was thrown upon my own resources.

About the same time we began to receive rumors that the enemy were advancing upon us to relieve the garrison at Knoxville. It was natural that the enemy should make an effort to succor that garrison, and that the effort would be made in such strength as insured

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it, inasmuch as his army at Chattanooga was in a measure free to operate against me. Finally a communication from General Grant to General Burnside was captured, stating that columns were advancing via the south side, Decherd and Cumberland Gap, to relieve him.* My ammunition and other supplies were very short, so I determined to change to the east of Knoxville, and draw off in this direction into a position from which I might strike the column from Cumberland Gap before the others were near enough to aid it. The column has not made its appearance yet, except some very small parties of cavalry. I find myself with so little transportation, however, that I can barely subsist by using all of my teams to haul flour, corn, &c., and am thus far unable to accumulate supplies. There seems to be large quantities of supplies in the country, however. The season is so far advanced that I doubt whether any important operations can now be undertaken. The advantages of the position will readily suggest themselves to you. It is for the Government to decide whether our services are essential elsewhere. I have ordered General Bragg's cavalry back to him.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Make your march to Bean's Station as rapidly as you can, without too much fatigue to your men. A brigade of General McLaws' division is at Mooresburg, and will follow after your division. You will find with that brigade 100 mounted men for your use as vedettes.

It will be well to drive the enemy's sharpshooters before you without the use of artillery, as any display of that arm may give the enemy warning of our approach. If the enemy has artillery with his cavalry, try and make rapid arrangements to take his artillery.

Some degree of caution will be necessary as you approach Bean's Station, as we have just heard that the enemy is moving up from Knoxville toward Bean's Station, and he may reach that point before us.

I hope to join you before you pass Mooresburg.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

DECEMBER 13, 1863.

General SAMUEL JONES,
Dublin Depot:

You will find me near Rogersville. I would like exceedingly to see you. Please put everything that you can upon the railroad bridges in rear of us.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See p. 273.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Near Rogersville, December 13, 1863.

General W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry.

GENERAL: Our infantry will move down the road toward Bean's Station at once to conform to your movements. We may not be able to get on fast enough to follow your attack, but we can make your right flank secure. Keep your command well in hand, for we may have the opportunity to do more than merely secure the foraging country.

Very respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

Colonel Giltner will be ordered to follow your movement, and our infantry near him will follow him.

J. L.

Communicate with the officer on the road to Bean's Station through Colonel Giltner, that we may know where you are from time to time.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
December 13, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Your note of to-day is received. I will move down to Bean's Station to-morrow. I wish you to move down on your side at the same time with Generals Armstrong's and Morgan's divisions, and to send General Jones with his and Giltner's brigades to get possession of the gap at Bean's Station by passing to the north of the mountains, so as to prevent the enemy's escape in the direction of Cumberland Gap. General Jones will understand the move as one that he spoke of yesterday to me. Your move and his should attract the attention from us as much as possible. Your first aim should be to cut the force in front of you off from the Bean Station road, and there await our movements, unless you have a good opportunity to press on. You should not fail to keep us advised, however.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—Say to General Jones not to mention the plans more than may be absolutely necessar--

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RICHMOND, *December* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET:

Every effort has been made to hasten the construction of the railroad bridges so as to afford you railroad communication. If you can furnish additional labor, the completion of the bridges may be expedited. Call on General Sam. Jones for additional field transportation.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 14, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Rogersville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: While remaining in East Tennessee you will, as far as practicable, cause to be collected, especially from your front, all live-stock, particularly hogs and beeves, and driven back to secure places within our lines. All other supplies should likewise be transported back as far as possible, using for such purpose the transportation of the country if it can be commanded.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 14, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dalton, Ga.:

Dispatch of 13th just received. I have in all about 1,800 men, including the five artillery companies recently sent down and what number I can get from convalescents. I have but about 120 cavalry in the above number. With 500 additional good cavalry I would feel able to protect Atlanta against 5,000 men. Please advise me of any movements of raiding parties bearing on Atlanta. I write by evening mail.

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA.,
December 14, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that I replied by telegraph a few moments since to your dispatch of the 13th, concerning the defense of Atlanta, that I had about 1,800 men, all told, effective strength, including the five artillery companies just sent down. I need not mention to you the peculiar topography of this place, rendering it easy of approach in every possible direction; this fact renders it necessarily a difficult point to defend against large bodies of men, or even against a moderate force, so long as we are so deficient in cavalry to do picket duty and keep us advised properly, or to meet them in front and so delay their advance as to enable us to know when to meet them. This is more especially the case with us here, as our main strength is the local force engaged in our various shops as mechanics. I am using every exertion to prepare the place for defense. Have completed a good line entirely around the city connecting all the batteries by heavy rifle-pits. The five companies sent me occupy now ten of my principal batteries, each company being strong enough to man two batteries of four guns each. At Roswell, Ga., on the north I have 150 men, armed with two pieces of artillery, and 40 mounted men, to guard that ford. The companies are com-

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posed of the employés of the factories there, and under the command of Capt. J. R. King, a very fine officer. He has instructions to come to our aid under circumstances as fully explained in his orders. He will advise me from that direction by courier with written dispatches. The commandant of the post at Marietta has promised to advise me fully from his direction. By request, General Iverson has kindly promised to advise me from his section by mail and telegraph. I have instructed Captain Steadman, commanding company of my command at Lawrenceville, to keep me posted from that direction. I have sent a detachment of one of my cavalry companies here on the Peach Tree Road, running between Roswell and Lawrenceville to Gainesville, to picket that road, thus as far as possible covering the front (toward enemy) with the best system of pickets I can avail myself of. I am having guns mounted at the batteries as fast as possible. As before remarked, the local troops are chiefly mechanics, and I cannot call them out and put them in camp without great injury to the service, unless it be in an emergency. If duly advised, they can be easily commanded. They are all armed, and I have had ammunition, &c., all distributed to be ready at a moment's warning. I trust that I may be advised of the approach of any raiding parties so as to be ready, and hope that more men can be sent me if danger is threatened. If you say so, I can command 100 men from Macon, a splendid company, but unless the danger is apparent, would not like to call for them. Will you please reply by telegraph if necessary.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—If cavalry cannot be sent, please send infantry.

Organization of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, with regimental strength, &c., December 14, 1863.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of arms.	Rounds ammunition per man.
CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.					
Jackson's Brigade.					
1st Georgia (Confederate), Maj. James C. Gordon	99	138	359	108	38
5th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John F. Iverson	161	227	582	187	36
47th Georgia, Capt. Joseph S. Cone	140	187	619	124	40
65th Georgia, Maj. S. F. Williams	188	291	556	226	40
5th Mississippi, Col. John Weir	319	395	630	288	36
8th Mississippi, Capt. William Watkins	207	287	477	169	40
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. M. G. Hester	66	80	265	65	36
Moore's Brigade.					
37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene	350	407	714	359	80
40th Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. O. Stone	362	429	850	358	80
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier	248	311	676	247	90

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

HARDEE'S CORPS—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of arms.	Rounds ammunition per man.
CHEATHAM'S DIVISION—continued.					
Walthall's Brigade.					
24th and 27th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine	371	491	1,328	354	80
29th, 30th, and 34th Mississippi, Maj. James M. Johnson	354	554	1,788	339	80
Wright's Brigade.					
8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney	214	233	658	207	30
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals	157	212	720	157	22
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton	222	254	918	169	27
38th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter *a*					
51st and 52d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John G. Hall	181	213	443	134	33
Total	3,639	4,709	11,583	3,416	49
STEVENSON'S DIVISION.					
Brown's Brigade.					
3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker	222	271	615	176	65
18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler	348	423	799	290	70
32d Tennessee, Maj. John P. McGuire	248	321	511	242	75
45th Tennessee and 23d Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy	222	316	753	340	78
Cummings' Brigade.					
34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson	316	369	758	266	80
36th Georgia, Capt. J. L. Morgan	217	267	873	213	80
39th Georgia, Capt. T. H. Pitner	236	243	811	202	80
56th Georgia, Capt. J. F. Albert	369	434	850	277	80
Pettus' Brigade.					
20th Alabama, Capt. John W. Davis	406	526	765	376	54
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. B. Bibb	306	374	620	282	54
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley	429	506	804	347	54
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley	396	452	781	323	54
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer	300	367	659	266	54
Reynolds' Brigade.					
58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver	228	327	900	186	40
60th North Carolina, Maj. James T. Weaver	114	141	484	59	40
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade	340	390	806	329	40
63d Virginia, Capt. Connally H. Lynch	212	303	731	188	40
Total	4,919	6,030	12,520	4,362	61
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.					
Lowrey's Brigade					
16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford	225	302	576	202	40
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams	477	536	901	385	38
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley	311	366	690	309	36
32d and 45th Mississippi, Col. A. B. Hardcastle	496	515	821	387	36
Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman	40	54	109	47	36
Liddell's Brigade.					
2d, 15th, and 24th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. E. Warfield	230	295	778	202	81
5th and 13th Arkansas, Col. John E. Murray	279	321	709	222	83
6th and 7th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder	286	314	740	265	70
8th and 19th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison	361	363	907	285	77
Polk's Brigade.					
1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt	248	302	566	217	39
3d and 5th Confederate, Maj. Richard J. Person	285	338	645	232	35
2d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Lieut. Col. William J. Hale	177	262	455	146	32
35th and 48th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill	245	251	785	207	39

a No report from this regiment.

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

HARDEE'S CORPS—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of arms.	Rounds ammunition per man.
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION—continued.					
Smith's Brigade.					
6th and 10th Texas Infantry and 15th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. V. P. Sanders.	530	642	978	437	66
7th Texas, Capt. J. H. Collett	117	170	397	122	66
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William A. Taylor.	584	690	1,076	520	66
Total	4,891	5,721	11,133	4,185	52¼
WALKER'S DIVISION.					
Gist's Brigade.					
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Z. L. Watters	213	232	563	183	30
46th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William A. Daniel	552	628	1,087	513	36
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough	440	559	738	452	47
24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens	403	430	824	342	35
Maney's Brigade.					
34th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Lewis	112	165	273	105	40
1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. Hume R. Feild	329	456	765	290	40
6th and 9th Tennessee, Col. George C. Porter	226	335	628	183	40
41st Tennessee, Col. Robert Farquharson	201	226	523	151	40
50th Tennessee, Col. Cyrus A. Sugg	69	90	282	52	40
Maney's battalion, Maj. Frank Maney	34	48	95	22	40
Wilson's Brigade.					
25th Regiment and 1st Georgia Battalion, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.	202	341	958	151	40
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. J. W. Nisbet	108	121	208	108	40
29th and 30th Georgia, Maj. Thomas W. Mangham	229	341	1,165	195	40
66th Georgia, Col. J. Cooper Nisbet	442	513	808	419	40
Total	3,560	4,485	8,917	3,166	39
RECAPITULATION.					
Division:					
Cheatham's	3,639	4,709	11,588	3,416	49
Stevenson's	4,919	6,080	12,520	4,362	61
Cleburne's	4,891	5,721	11,133	4,185	52
Walker's	3,560	4,485	8,917	3,166	39
Total	17,009	20,945	44,153	15,129	*a* 50

a The number rounds ammunition given only includes those in cartridge-boxes.

BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS.

STEWART'S DIVISION.					
Stovall's Brigade.					
40th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Robert M. Young	202	223	627	105	45
41st Georgia, Col. William E. Curtiss	248	269	574	218	33
42d Georgia, Maj. William H. Hulsey	412	444	822	394	40
43d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Kellogg	231	283	851	251	40
52d Georgia, Maj. John J. Moore	232	279	793	197	39
Clayton's Brigade.					
18th Alabama, Col. J. T. Holtzclaw	304	378	827	156	70
32d and 58th Alabama, Col. Bush. Jones	274	325	1,045	119	70
36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff	288	353	909	136	70
38th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff	208	272	873	71	70

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of arms.	Rounds ammunition per man.
STEWART'S DIVISION—continued.					
Strahl's Brigade.					
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Luke W. Finlay	125	159	350	90	52
5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb	130	167	321	106	11
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker	165	195	421	119	62
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson	211	257	405	148	40
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. E. P. Stafford	137	157	239	137	87
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill	90	124	262	69	60
Adams' Brigade.					
4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. S. L. Bishop	79	116	361	38	15
13th and 20th Louisiana, Maj. F. L. Campbell	114	191	685	71	36
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober	185	265	698	116	39
19th Louisiana, Maj. Hyder A. Kennedy	229	270	557	157	40
Austin's (Louisiana) battalion sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.	48	61	140	34	40
Total	3,912	4,788	11,760	2,732	48
HINDMAN'S DIVISION.					
Anderson's Brigade.					
7th and 9th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop	332	468	1,003	252	28
10th and 44th Mississippi, Col. James Barr, jr.	320	476	831	308	35
41st Mississippi, Col. William F. Tucker	273	321	826	219	40
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. C. Richards.	58	69	177	50	24
Deas' Brigade.					
19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden	304	347	734	228	33
22d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Hart	220	272	634	171	58
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston	272	304	664	174	18
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton	291	337	584	219	57
50th Alabama, Col. John G. Coltart	230	289	522	180	61
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.	54	59	89	46	41
Manigault's Brigade.					
24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis	231	278	522	184	54
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. W. L. Butler	231	276	688	189	72
34th Alabama, Capt. R. G. Welch	345	388	740	281	46
10th and 19th South Carolina, Col. James F. Pressley	374	436	853	293	76
Vaughan's Brigade.					
11th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William Thedford	269	340	550	267	35
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. William M. Watkins	281	373	686	220	36
13th and 154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman	257	428	778	263	40
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice	190	236	392	173	40
Total	4,532	5,697	11,273	3,717	43
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.					
Bate's Brigade.					
37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith	319	416	768	265	75
1st Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Perry Adcock	42	60	304	24	75
10th Tennessee, Maj. John O'Neill	69	80	301	44	75
15th and 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser	188	234	500	148	75
20th Tennessee, Capt. John F. Guthrie	157	203	386	123	75
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner	78	106	268	58	75
Caswell's (Georgia) battalion, Lieut. Joel Towers	82	101	207	70	75
Quarles' Brigade.					
4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter	361	374	698	391	48
30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields	277	322	571	281	60
46th and 55th Tennessee, Col. Robert A. Owens	259	270	386	230	82
48th Tennessee, Col. William M. Voorhies	248	267	430	208	70
49th Tennessee, Col. William F. Young	180	199	285	172	37
53d Tennessee, Col. John R. White	212	227	366	220	28

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number of arms.	Rounds ammunition per man.
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION—continued.					
Lewis' Brigade.					
2d Kentucky, Col. James W. Moss	233	293	492	214	33
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson	266	335	468	251	40
5th Kentucky, Col. Hiram Hawkins	160	201	350	165	32
6th Kentucky, Lieut Col. W. L. Clarke	217	263	367	221	40
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe	189	235	350	157	35
Finley's Brigade.					
1st and 3d Florida, Lieut. Col. Elisha Mashburn	199	240	1,038	119	40
1st and 4th Florida, Lieut. Col. Edward Badger	118	198	830	109	40
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. Angus D. McLean	171	214	617	133	27
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Tillman Ingram	229	278	524	206	40
Total	4,249	5,116	10,506	3,809	54
RECAPITULATION.					
Stewart's division	3,912	4,788	11,760	2,732	48
Hindman's division	4,532	5,697	11,273	3,717	43
Breckinridge's division	4,249	5,116	10,506	3,809	54
Total	12,693	15,601	33,539	10,258	*a* 48

a The number rounds ammunition given only includes those in cartridge-boxes.

RECAPITULATION.

Hardee's corps	17,009	20,945	44,153	15,129	50
Breckinridge's corps	12,693	15,601	33,539	10,258	48
Total infantry	29,702	36,546	77,692	25,387	49

ARTILLERY.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number and description of guns.	Rounds ammunition per gun.
HARDEE'S CORPS.					
Cheatham's Division.					
Smith's battalion, Maj. Melancthon Smith:					
Fowler's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. John Phelan.	107	126	152	4 12-pounder Napoleons	128
McCants' (Florida) battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.	85	96	108	2 6-pounder smooth-bores; 2 12-pounder howitzers.	105
Turner's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William B. Turner.	93	100	107	4 12-pounder Napoleons	164
Stevenson's Division.					
Carnes' (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. L. G. Marshall.	53	60	110	3 12-pounder Napoleons	197
Corput's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. Meshack L. McWhorter.	85	98	140	4 12-pounder Napoleons	105
Rowan's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.	73	81	129	do	80

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

ARTILLERY—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number and description of guns.	Rounds ammunition per gun.
HARDEE'S CORPS—continued.					
Cleburne's Division.					
Calvert's (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Key.	60	71	93	2 12-pounder howitzers; 2 6-pounder guns.	141
Semple's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.	72	121	148	2 12-pounder howitzers; 2 6-pounder brass.	128
Swett's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.	70	87	107	4 12-pounder Napoleons	84
Walker's Division.					
Martin's battalion, Maj. Robert Martin:					
Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.					
Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.	208	236	376	2 6-pounder guns	125
Howell's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. Evan P. Howell.				4 12-pounder howitzers	129
Total	906	1,076	1,470		120½
BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS.					
Hindman's Division.					
Courtney's battalion, Maj. Alfred R. Courtney:					
Dent's (Alabama) battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.	89	108	135	1 12-pounder light	269
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.	81	109	131	2 6-pounder guns; 2 12-pounder howitzers.	83
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Capt. James Garrity.	82	90	117	1 12-pounder light; 2 10-pounder Parrotts.	119
Stewart's Division.					
Fenner's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.	137	158	200	2 12-pounder howitzers; 2 6-pounder guns.	180
Oliver's (Alabama) battery, Capt. William J. McKenzie.	91	111	156	3 3-inch rifled.....	155
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.	93	103	116	4 12-pounder Napoleons	180
Breckinridge's Division.					
Cobb's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.	76	95	132	.....do	122
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.	51	66	84	4 12-pounder howitzers	73
Slocomb's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. C. H. Slocomb.	93	118	193	2 6-pounder guns; 2 12-pounder howitzers.	142
Total	793	958	1,264		137
RESERVE.					
First Battalion, Maj. Felix H. Robertson.					
Anderson's (Georgia) battery, Capt. R. W. Anderson.	91	107	128		121
Barret's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.	94	111	130	2 6-pounder guns; 2 12-pounder howitzers.	121
Havis' (Georgia) battery), Lieut. James R. Duncan.	100	120	140	1 20-pounder Parrott; 2 12-pounder Napoleons.	121
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Harvey H. Cribbs.	90	109	137	4 12-pounder Napoleons	121
Total	375	447	535		121

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

ARTILLERY—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number and description of guns.	Rounds ammunition per gun.
RESERVE—continued.					
Second Battalion, Maj. S. C. Williams.					
Darden's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. W. Bullen.	77	81	112	4 12-pounder Napoleons	200
Jeffress' (Virginia) battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.	78	81	113	4 10-pounder Parrotts	150
Kolb's (Alabama) battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb	100	102	137	2 6-pounder guns; 2 12-pounder howitzers.	175
Total	255	264	362		175
Grand total	630	711	897		146
RECAPITULATION.					
Hardee's	906	1,076	1,470		
Breckinridge's	793	958	1,264		
Reserve	630	711	897		
Total	2,329	2,745	3,631		

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Infantry.			Artillery.			Total.		
	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.
Hardee's corps	17,009	20,945	44,153	906	1,076	1,470	17,915	22,021	45,623
Breckinridge's corps	12,693	15,601	33,539	793	958	1,264	13,486	16,559	34,803
Reserve Artillery				630	711	897	630	711	897
Total	29,702	36,546	77,692	2,329	2,745	3,631	32,031	39,291	81,323

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
Oxford, December 14, 1863.

Maj. G. W. HOLT:

MAJOR: I desire to make the following explanation as to the condition of my command when Grenada was taken for the benefit of my commanding generals, who, I have reason to believe, censure me for not having more men there to meet the enemy:

Before entering into particulars, however, permit me to say that since General Bragg's Tennesseeans always deserted him largely when he fell back from Tennessee, General Price's Arkansians nearly all left him when he retreated from Little Rock, and General Johnston's Mississippians when he fell back from Jackson, without any censure falling upon those generals, it would be hard to censure me

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because my men deserted under similar circumstances. It is said that my last report before this time showed 1,700 men for duty, and that when the enemy reached Grenada I had but 700.

It will be remembered that Vicksburg had fallen and the whole country was greatly depressed. All of the Second Arkansas Regiment except 40 men deserted. The term of service of Blythe's regiment, the last report of which was 354 aggregate present, and of the Sixth Battalion, aggregate 125, with State troops, was about to expire, and General George, commanding State troops, had given them permission to retire from camp to reorganize and they were not in hand. Major Chalmers' battalion, 94 men, which was guarding the Tallahatchie at Wyatt, was cut off by the enemy that crossed at Rocky Ford. Falkner's regiment, 250 strong, was arresting deserters and did not get into Grenada at all, and McGuirk's, about the same size, was engaged in the same business, and only a part of them were on hand for the fight. These facts were represented to General Lee once before, but he seemed still to think that I was somewhat culpable for having so many men engaged in arresting stragglers and deserters. I beg, therefore, to exhibit the order that I received from Lieutenant-General Hardee about the arrest of deserters from General Johnston's army, and to state that the deserters were represented to be in considerable bodies, armed and threatening resistance. Under these circumstances I think I would have been derelict in my duty if I had sent out a smaller force to arrest them than I did.

It was my misfortune that the enemy came upon me at such a time, but I cannot admit that there was any fault in me.

I had been quite sick just before, and as soon as I was able to travel had gone to General Johnston to ask for assistance. The enemy came in my absence.

Hoping this will explain a matter which has heretofore been unsatisfactory, I am, major, yours, respectfully,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., July 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee, commanding, desires that you will take energetic measures for the apprehension in your vicinity of deserters from this army with which the country is swarming, and send them under guard to these headquarters as fast as arrested.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 14, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

Brigadier-General Forrest was promoted to meet your wants, and the suggestion as to his position was made because of his local knowledge. Major-General Lee remains senior officer of cavalry and you can use both as the public interest requires.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY,
Oxford, Miss., December 14, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: As General Johnston would not permit me to visit him, I must ask that he will read the following statement and accompanying documents. He is evidently displeased with me about the trade that has been carried on with the enemy and about my General Orders, No. 71, and I desire to show him how both were brought about, and I think that he will not then censure me.

First. I call attention first to my first general order, which you will find printed. Under this order I captured a number of wagons and teams and nearly $200,000 worth of goods, which were all released by order of General Pemberton, as will be seen from the telegrams herewith filed, marked No. 1.*

Second. I next call attention to my telegram giving legal opinion of Judge Clayton and to my letter marked 2* to which I received no answer except an order to turn the goods over to the owners.

Third. I next call attention to my letters* 3 and 4, and the answer of General Pemberton by Major Memminger, and I then refer to my letter (5)* to the Confederate commissioner, and I state that he came to Panola and declined taking the goods.

Fourth. I had another order from General Pemberton which cannot now be found, but which I can prove by my own staff and by Col. Jacob Thompson, of General Pemberton's staff, the purport of which was that the military authorities could not interfere with goods coming from the enemy except to turn them over to the civil authorities, but authorized me to impress such articles as the Government wanted at a cost not exceeding 75 per cent. on the original cost.

This order was equivalent to opening the trade, and under it commissaries and quartermasters proceeded to get supplies for the army. These were the last orders I had received on the subject until I received General Johnston's telegram after he received my General Orders, No. 71. If General Johnston ever issued any orders about seizing articles coming from the enemy before that time they did not come to me. My ordnance officer was supplied by Colonel Gorgas with money to purchase army pistols and percussion-caps from Memphis, as can be shown by orders to him.

After the fall of Vicksburg our currency fell so low in Memphis that it could not be used, and many efforts were made to fall upon some plan by which cotton could be used. Believing from what I had seen and what I had heard from men in authority that the policy of our Government was changing on the subject, and that our officials desired to get all they could from the enemy if they could do it without giving the advantage of the trade to the enemy, I prepared my General Orders, No. 71. I had no idea of giving offense to General Johnston. On the contrary I hoped to have his approval for framing an order that would obviate all difficulties that seemed to be in the way. I believed, and still believe, that my order would meet the approval of the President and the Secretary of War; and the very best evidence that could be adduced as to the benefit to be derived by us from my orders is to be found in the fact that as soon as the enemy saw it they closed their lines and stopped the trade.

General Pemberton had been as much opposed to the trade with

* Not found as inclosures.

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the enemy as General Johnston seems to be, and had ordered the seizure of wagons, teams, and goods in the same manner, but he was compelled to change his orders by orders from the War Department. The instructions from the Department were prepared by Mr. James A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War, and will be found to be very explicit in his letter to General Pemberton on the subject of goods bought from the enemy. The instructions contained in this letter were regarded by all as being equivalent to opening the trade, because it ordered all goods turned over to the civil authorities, and the civil authorities immediately turned them loose. I was very anxious to have explained these matters in person to General Johnston, because I could have done so verbally better than I can write it. I was forced to believe from complimentary letters that at one time I possessed his confidence as an officer, but I have been made recently to feel very keenly that I do not. The desertion of my men when they fell back on Grenada and it was taken gave me the first blow on his good opinion, but if he will remember how General Bragg's Tennesseeans have always left him when he fell back from Tennessee, how General Price's army melted away on his retreat from Little Rock, and how his own army deserted when he fell back from Jackson, he could hardly censure me as an officer because my men should desert under similar circumstances. Vicksburg had fallen and my men believed they were falling back to Alabama.

I have received more reprimands lately from General Johnston than in all my military career previously, which I think were evidences of great dissatisfaction, and I feel that I am not fully trusted, because I am the senior brigadier in the cavalry of Mississippi, and am kept in command of a brigade, while my junior commands a division.

I have heard that this dissatisfaction with me has been brought about in part by the reports of citizens; this is a very uncertain standard by which to try military men, and but few would bear the test, but if the commanding general puts any confidence in the many vile slanders that I know have been circulated against me, I simply ask that he give me the benefit of an investigation. I feel a consciousness of having discharged my duty. I believe I have made good soldiers of roving bands that were more hurtful to friends than foes, and I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that my command on the last raid compared very favorably with the two best brigades in the cavalry in Mississippi, and that the very citizens who have heretofore censured my command are now quite laudatory of them in comparison with others.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY, *Oxford, December* 14, 1863.

I. Captain Vankirk, assistant quartermaster, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders from Maj. A. M. Barbour, chief quartermaster, will report to Colonel McCulloch, commanding brigade cavalry, for duty as brigade quartermaster.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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RICHMOND, *December* 15, 1863.

General W. J. HARDEE,
Dalton, Ga..

The brigade composing General Hodge's cavalry belongs to Southwestern Virginia, of Preston's command, and as Wheeler's cavalry with Longstreet's command has been ordered back to your army, and as cavalry is greatly needed in Southwestern Virginia, it is necessary that Hodge's cavalry should be sent there, and you are requested so to order it.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *December* 15, 1863.

General WILLIAM J. HARDEE,
Dalton:

General Shoup, being an artillery officer in the former service, was appointed brigadier-general especially for artillery service. He cannot therefore be separated from his present assignment. Another brigadier may be found from Alabama to command the brigade composed of the three Alabama regiments; if so he will be sent to you.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 15, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 14th at 5.30 p. m., the lieutenant-general directs me to say that you will return with your command in the event of your finding out that the enemy has not penetrated into Northern Georgia, as he does not wish you to harass your command with unnecessary marches. I have directed the commanders of detachments of Kelly's division, in the event that he has not received orders to the contrary from you, that he will halt his command until he shall hear from you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, Ga.,
December 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. A. J. SMITH,
Chief Paymaster, &c.:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of this date, I would state that the following named batteries of artillery have been ordered to and have reported here: Baxter's, Scogin's, Massenburg's, Waters', Rivers'.

Captain Pritchard's battery has been here some time.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS, *Dalton, Ga., December* 15, 1863.

Major-General Hindman, the senior officer, having arrived, Major-General Breckinridge relinquishes to him the command of the corps and returns to his division.

By order of Major-General Breckinridge:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS, *Dalton, Ga., December* 15, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the corps composed of Breckinridge's, Stewart's, and Hindman's divisions.

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY, *Oxford, Miss., December* 15, 1863.

Col. JACOB THOMPSON, *Oxford:*

Your note of this date has just been received. I see no impropriety in my answering your questions and will do so with pleasure. I have heard before of the feeling to which you allude and regret that it should have arisen.

I do not know from whence the authority comes for military commanders to burn cotton, or to confiscate wagons and teams engaged in conveying goods from the enemy, but such power has been exercised by all the department commanders. That these orders should be regarded by our people on the border as unnecessarily oppressive is not strange, but my action in the premises is governed by positive orders from General Johnston, which I shall endeavor to enforce as long as I remain in his command and the orders are continued.

You ask for my views of the present condition of the country and I will give them as briefly as possible, but before doing so I will state that my mind has undergone a complete change on two important points.

At the commencement of the war I believed that foreign nations were so dependent upon our cotton that they would interfere and force a peace in order to obtain it, and was therefore in favor of burning our cotton rather than permit it to be thrown into the market; I now believe that this was a most ruinous and erroneous policy. When I came to this district I thought any man was a traitor who would sell cotton to the enemy for any purpose; I now believe that our people on the border who have been compelled to trade with the enemy for subsistence are more patriotic and more liberal to our soldiers than those in the interior, and that they have been greatly misrepresented by those who did not understand their condition. The people of De Soto County, for instance, have been abandoned by our army and left open to the raids of the enemy since the fall of Memphis in the summer of 1862. They were unlike the people of Northern Virginia, who had been accustomed, to a great extent, to live within themselves, and were dependent upon their cotton crops to buy everything, both the luxuries and necessaries of life. They

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were cut off in the middle of summer without having made preparations for such an event. They could not at once make blankets, shoes, and clothing; they were not stock-raisers, and above all they could not make or obtain salt, without which they could not live and even if they could have purchased salt in the Confederacy, the railroads were occupied by the army and they could get no transportation for it. Under these circumstances they traded with the enemy, and the husbands, sons, and fathers in our army of the women in North Mississippi were supplied with many articles of clothing and comfort that came from the enemy's lines. Salt was obtained from the same source, and almost every pound of meat that our army consumed, from March until Vicksburg fell in July, was obtained from North Mississippi, and was cured by salt bought from the enemy. The people have cheerfully given up all they could spare to our army, reserving to themselves a bare subsistence, and while they have been doing all in their power for our soldiers, they have been literally burned up by both armies. Our people burned their cotton, the enemy burned their granaries and drove off their horses, mules, cattle, and negroes until many wealthy and patriotic families have been reduced to absolute want. These people must live; they are outside of our lines. Confederate money cannot buy for them the actual necessaries of life, and they have no means of obtaining them except with their cotton. If, then, their pittance of cotton is burned, their little carts, unfit for military use, and their oxen, too poor for beef, are seized by military orders, and then civil remedies to try the rightfulness of the seizure denied them, we may drive to desperation and disloyalty a people who have been true under every reverse of fortune, and when these orders have been enforced against old men and women who have trudged day and night through the mud to obtain a little salt, our soldiers have almost revolted at it.

A scene that I lately witnessed can best illustrate the point: A poor woman, whose husband was in the army, with seven small children to support, and an old gray-haired father seventy-five years of age, had struggled for means sufficient to buy one bale of cotton, took it to De Soto County and purchased salt and a few articles for family use. They were caught at Tallahatchie on their return, and, notwithstanding the most piteous and heart-broken grief, her goods and little truck cart with two oxen were ordered to be confiscated. Not a man present could restrain his emotion, and a generous officer present furnished her money to leave on.

You ask me "to make any suggestion as to the proper remedy." I believe that a trade should be opened, with proper restrictions, with men in the Federal lines.

If great success in the maintenance of a long, protracted struggle is any test of wisdom, Frederick the Great was the wisest of military rulers, and he did not hesitate to trade with his enemy. We might profit from the lessons of history and a study of the character of our enemy. The Yankee was born for trade, and for a sufficient consideration would build boats to navigate on spring branches and bring us food and clothing for our naked and starving armies.

I have reason to believe that we could, last winter and spring, have corrupted the Yankee army and fed and clothed our own by a judicious use of cotton. British gold was one of England's most effective weapons in Revolutionary days and came near taking West Point, and I believe that Southern cotton could have saved Vicks-

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burg when Southern arms were powerless to do so. I had many propositions made to me last spring to furnish provisions by the boat-load if it could be paid for in cotton, when we needed them so much to provide the garrison in Vicksburg against a siege.

Arms and ammunition could have been obtained in the same way, and I have reason to believe that one or more gun-boats could have been bought. We all know that cotton has failed to produce the political effect that was expected of it, and it would be folly to cling to an idea for consistency's sake. The enemy has and will, in spite of military surveillance, obtain large quantities of our cotton, and upon their own terms, if we attempt to suppress the trade entirely. But if our Government would regulate and control the trade—require articles of necessity to be delivered in our lines before the cotton was removed, and arrest all who attempt to trade in Federal notes, it would revive our currency and greatly lessen our expenses, while it would greatly enhance the comforts of our soldiers. Blankets, shoes, boots, hats, bacon, salt, and cotton-cards will be delivered in large quantities in our lines at one-tenth of the present prices if our quartermasters and commissaries were allowed to pay for them in cotton. I inclose to you an order* on this subject that I prepared with great care, which I think does not conflict with the law, and which I think would have enabled us to control the trade. It was, however, disapproved by General Johnston and recalled.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you send a sufficient party, under the command of an intelligent officer, to make a close reconnaissance of the enemy at Cleveland and Charleston. Promptness and celerity are needed in this movement.

The lieutenant-general deems your return important as soon as you can ascertain that no large force of the enemy has penetrated Northern Georgia. The War Department has directed that the brigade of General Hodge shall be ordered back, which will be done as soon as it can be spared.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 16, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

You will turn over the immediate command of the Army of the Mississippi to Lieutenant-General Polk, and proceed to Dalton and

* Not found as an inclosure; but reference is probably to General Orders, No. 71, November 10, 1863, from headquarters Cavalry in North Mississippi, which, in obedience to orders from General Johnston, was revoked by General Orders, No. 77, November 18, 1863, from headquarters Cavalry in North Mississippi.

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assume command of the Army of Tennessee. Give to Lieutenant-General Polk full information as to the condition of the department, and leave with him the officers of the general staff. A letter of instruction will be sent you at Dalton.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 298. } *Richmond, December* 16, 1863.

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty as superintendent of the volunteer and conscript service, Department No. 2, and will report to Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, commanding, &c., at Dalton, Ga.

Col. John S. Preston, chief of the bureau of conscription, will assume control of conscription in the States lately under the charge of General Pillow.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND REGT. MISSISSIPPI STATE CAVALRY,
City Point, December 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General FERGUSON:

DEAR SIR: Sergeant Nixon and 8 of my men were stopped by your pickets yesterday. Your lieutenant commanding pickets said that his orders are to stop Lowry's men, dismount them, and send the men to your headquarters. The order I regard as illegal, and sounds more like a threat from a scolding wife or an old maid, but as I know that it comes from one of the other sex, I will have to submit it to Governor Clark and Joseph E. Johnston. If the order was intended to retaliate for my arrest of the man Anderson, I wish to know it, for the reason that Anderson is a deserter from my regiment, and belongs to a company in the regiment raised by myself, and by authority from the Secretary of War, who were regularly mustered into this regiment and have never been transferred or discharged from the same; but the officers, Wallis and Page, on leaving the command, mutinied, deserted, and resisted the order of the commanding officer, for which charges have been preferred against them, and by your order they are subsisted and protected. These facts, together with the President's order, I intend to submit to General Johnston and Governor Clark. By the President of the Confederate States we are recognized and respected as officers and soldiers, and with you only have I had any trouble whatever. I made a demand on Colonel Richardson for some men of Company A, of my command, who were mustered into Confederate service by Captain Stride, and Colonel Richardson very promptly returned the men. General Lee, in his note to me in relation to Anderson, says that the course I pursued with Anderson will result in a dispute or contest between the Confederate and State authorities, which is earnestly desired by me, as a positive understanding between these

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authorities is absolutely necessary to the protection of my regiment against orders so illegal and unofficerlike as your orders against my command of yesterday, and until this understanding between these authorities is had, I shall certainly take such steps as are necessary to the defense of my command, and will endeavor to make such defense sufficiently manly to insure the respect of both friend and foe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LOWRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.*]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Brandon, December 24, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded with the earnest request that some definite understanding be had with the State authorities relative to the State troops. They should either be transferred to the Confederate States service or be entirely separate as a State organization under State officers, with a distinct understanding who is to command them. These troops (State) have been inefficient from the want of proper understanding between the Confederate States and State authorities, and from no fault of the men. I do not know their status now, nor do I believe the State officers know. In the matter referred to, I express the opinion that Colonel Lowry is wrong, as the disposition he shows is not prompted with the good of our cause at heart, as no good can result from a collision.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

BEAN'S STATION, *December* 16, 1863.
(Received 19th.)

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

Your dispatch of the 14th is received. On the 14th instant I made an effort to intercept the enemy at this point. We were unsuccessful owing to bad roads and a rise in the Holston, which delayed our column of the cavalry some twelve hours. The enemy have escaped in the direction of Knoxville. We captured sixty-eight of his wagons, about forty loaded with sugar and coffee and other stores. We had a sharp skirmish at this place, losing about 200 men, chiefly from Johnson's division. I regret to report General Gracie as having received a severe flesh wound. We shall be obliged to suspend active operations for want of shoes and clothing.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

DECEMBER 20, 1863.

Referred to the Quartermaster-General, whose attention is asked to the alleged want of shoes and clothing, which it is hoped it may be in his power to supply.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

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*See also letter of General Ferguson, p. 846.

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[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 22, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

On the 14th of this month a requisition for a supply of clothing for General Longstreet's command was received at this office. The depot officers were directed to forward the articles called for as promptly as possible. The requisition called for 10,000 blankets, a large number in proportion to the command. Three thousand five hundred, all on hand, were ordered to be issued and others will be sent forward when they are received from Wilmington.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

BEAN'S STATION, *December 16, 1863.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of the 14th is received. We are trying to accomplish the objects indicated by you.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

BEAN'S STATION, *December 16, 1863.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

Please send me muster-rolls for the command. If General Bragg can prevent railroad communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville, the enemy will be obliged to leave East Tennessee.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

BEAN'S STATION, *December 16, 1863.*

General SAM. JONES,
Dublin Depot, Va.:

General Ransom has sent me your dispatch to him. I have brought him here under authority, as I conceive, of the President. He cannot get to Bristol in time to afford protection against a raid. Can't I do better by using some of our cavalry?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bean's Station, December 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. MARTIN,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your note of to-day and messages by Captain Yoe received. The enemy must be making his arrangements to move into Kentucky. If it be true that General Sherman has gone back to General Grant's

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army, there can be no doubt about the matter. Endeavor to ascertain this beyond a reasonable doubt, and as soon as you can do so, move your force around by the most practicable route to the enemy's rear and get at his communication. There is every reason to believe that the enemy is making his escape, and you should make great efforts to break him up. Our infantry is so distressed for want of shoes that we can't venture to pursue with it; you are, therefore, all that we can look to, in this apparently great opportunity to do a great deal for our cause.

We shall cross the river to-morrow and next day, and occupy about Morristown and Russellville. We can make a little diversion in the direction of Knoxville via Sevierville, and may make the impression upon the enemy that our move is to take Knoxville; or into Middle Tennessee or Kentucky. It is distressing in the extreme that we should lose so great an opportunity to lift up our poor country, merely for the lack of shoes and clothing for our men. It is also a source of deep regret that our cavalry should be in such disabled condition at this moment.

The commanding general looks to you, with hope that you may, by extra exertions and energy, in a measure, make up what we so much need in the way of proper supplies.

Colonel Giltner's brigade is at Powder Spring Gap, and under your instructions for any service.

It is necessary to use General Jones' cavalry in the direction of Cumberland Gap, and we shall require all of his available force in the direction of Strawberry Plains in making the crossing of the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. SORREL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

DALTON, *December* 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

There are at Resaca 1,000 of Longstreet's men unarmed, belonging to different regiments of his corps.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: The importance of the subject will be my apology for intruding at this early moment a few suggestions for your consideration. The great extent of the enemy's re-enforcements has dispelled all hope of offensive operations on our part, and should he move in masses it would be impossible to deliver him at this point decisive battle. To remain here inactive, looking to mere passive defense, will give him time to concentrate his forces, enable him to

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perfect his organizations and dispositions, and also secure and consolidate his conquests in Middle and East Tennessee. By so doing we lose that country and its vast resources, and surrender to the enemy those great natural bastions which will enable him to penetrate at will Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. The moral effect of inaction will be to dispirit the army and shake the confidence of the public mind. The enemy, as far as I am advised, has his forces distributed from Charleston, on the Hiwassee, to Bridgeport. To move on Bridgeport is impossible; almost equally so on Chattanooga. The weakest point of resistance is Charleston; but here we shall encounter a force equal to our own, in strong positions, selected by himself. To enable this army to take the field, re-enforcements are necessary.

I would respectfully suggest that the force of this army could be increased by the withdrawal of troops from other points, without materially injuring the defenses of those localities. I do not by this mean any reduction of force essential to the defense of Mobile, Savannah, or Charleston; but I am inclined to think that forces are disposed from Mississippi to North Carolina, along different localities, which, if concentrated, would swell the ranks of this command very largely. As this subject is one of vast import, and so much depends on strengthening this army, I would respectfully suggest that an officer of high rank and experience should, without delay, be sent to all the points along the coast and ascertain what forces can be spared. I know of no other source from which forces can be obtained. Conscripts cannot be procured, and even if brought up, their inexperience and want of discipline will unfit them for useful field service for some time, and we should be opposing inexperienced troops to the veterans of the enemy. An increase in the strength of this command would enable the general commanding to take the field, and by celerity of movement to avail himself of the dispersion of the enemy's forces, to strike an opportune blow upon his weakest line of resistance with our masses; or should he concentrate and advance the general commanding would oppose to him an active and vigorous resistance. But in our present condition it is necessary to avoid a general action; and should the enemy, uniting his scattered columns, advance, a retrograde movement becomes inevitable. The consequences of such a movement it is not difficult to foresee—loss of territory, resources, confidence, &c., and a surrender to the enemy the means of severing the communication between the Southwestern States and Richmond, and a consolidation of his forces in the heart of the Confederacy.

The question of supplies, both for men and animals, presents a source of infinite trouble. This will be still more complicated by a retrograde movement from this point. Our deficiency of supplies would become aggravated to an alarming extent. To obviate all the difficulties and evils above refefred to, it occurs to my mind that every available man should be put into the field, our forces concentrated, and be prepared for the offensive. Tennessee and Kentucky should be the theater of operations. Their redemption will secure us supplies, relieve us from the danger now threatened, and insure us an early possession of the great objects for which we are contending.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

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[First indorsement.]

DECEMB

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

S. CO

Adjutant and Inspec

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMB

Respectfully submitted to the President's considera

I fear, unless from the South Carolina Department, troops could be found to be spared from their present South Carolina the general commanding urges the i his present forces.

J. A. SE

Secret

[Third indorsement.]

The general propositions are too obvious for discu cations are necessary to a practical application. Th and absent of the Army of Tennessee, the causes o positions and numbers of the troops referred to as dis

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MIS

Clinton, Decem

Brig. Gen. G. B. COSBY,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Jackson's Divi

GENERAL: On assuming command of the Cavalry reports concerning a want of confidence on the part of toward you were made known to me. I did not then to take any steps in the matter, as it was my wish to matter to my satisfaction. I have done so, and I reg the reports are correct. It is my belief that there are or men in your command who have confidence in your ability on the field, and there is an aversion on their battle under you. To such an extent does this feeling not consider it to the interests of the service to add t command or that you should remain in this command. find the first officer who is willing to remain with or se This being the case, general, I have to request that yo matter your attention, and trust you will deem it pro be transferred to some other command, or, at least, from the one you now have. An early reply is requ sider it necessary that some action be taken in the pr

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D.

Mc

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MIS

Clinton, Decem

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,

Commanding Cavalry Division, Clinton, Miss.

GENERAL: Quite a number of arms are to be sent sissippi River to Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith.

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You will arrange to send these arms over the river with as much secrecy as possible; most of them will probably be sent across below the Big Black. And I desire that Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams be instructed to give his personal attention to this matter, so as to insure their safe transmittal. This, no doubt, will be most easily arranged by making diversions at points different from those selected to cross. A sufficient guard should, however, always accompany the arms. Arrangements are now being made with General Smith to receive the arms when sent across. You will be notified when this arrangement is perfected. A part of the arms will also be sent across above Vicksburg. To accomplish this, the Texas Brigade, under Colonel Ross, will be sent to the Mississippi River at once, crossing the Yazoo River at some point opposite Lexington. Colonel Ross should make himself familiar with the crossings of the Mississippi, and he will use his judgment as to the interfering with the navigation of the river. He will report on his arrival whether he deems it safe for arms to be sent by that route. A section of rifle guns must accompany Colonel Ross.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 18, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: You have been instructed by the President to proceed to Dalton and take command of the army now under the charge of Lieutenant-General Hardee. You were also informed that you would then receive fuller instructions; such I now aim, on behalf of this Department, to communicate. It is apprehended the army may have been by recent events somewhat disheartened and deprived of ordnance and material. Your presence, it is hoped, will do much to inspire hope and re-establish confidence, and through such influence, as well as by the active exertions you are recommended to make, men who have straggled may be recalled to their standards, and others, roused by the danger to which further successes of the enemy must expose the more southern States, may be encouraged to recruit the ranks of your army.

It is desired that your early and vigorous efforts be directed to restoring the discipline, confidence, and prestige of the army and to increasing its numbers, and that at the same time you leave no means unspared to restore and supply its deficiencies in ordnance, numbers, and transportation. It is feared, also, that, under the grave embarrassments to which the commissariat is exposed (both from the deficiencies of supplies in the country and the impediments which, unfortunately, the discontents of producers and the opposition of State authorities to the system of impressments established by the law of Congress have caused), you may find deficiencies and have serious difficulties in providing the supplies required for the subsistence of the army. You will use all means in your power to obtain supplies from the productive States around you, and strong confidence is entertained that you may be enabled to rouse among the people and authorities a more willing spirit to part with the means

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of subsistence for the army that defends them. Meantime the efforts of the Commissary Bureau will be directed to aid in your supply, and General Polk will be instructed to afford from your late department such resources as can be spared.

The movements of the enemy give no present indications of a purpose to attack your army, and it is probable they may mean to strengthen themselves in the occupation of the portions of Tennessee they have overrun. It is not desirable they should be allowed to do so with impunity, and as soon as the condition of your forces will allow it is hoped you will be able to assume the offensive.

Inactivity, it is feared, may cause the spirit of despondency to recur and the practice of straggling and desertion to increase. Should the enemy venture to separate his army or send off detachments on different expeditions, it is hoped you may be able early to strike them with effect. While, however, these suggestions are ventured, your own experience and judgment are relied on to form and act on your own plans of military operations, and there will be the fullest disposition on the part of the Department to sustain and co-operate with them. With this view you are invited to communicate freely with the Department, and to disclose your conceptions of the military situation and how the most efficient co-operation may be given you. At the same time it is feared the other imperative claims on the Department must confine you almost exclusively to the resources of your present department and such general aids as it may be in the power of General Polk to render, with whom consultation as to the general ends to be accomplished by both is recommended.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
December 18, 1863.

Hon. WILLIAM PORCHER MILES,
Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I am not in the least surprised at the contents of your letter of the 12th and 13th instant, for I had conjectured exactly what happened; but after all I desire only one thing—the success of our cause, and I am always ready to throw in my mite toward that end, but I cannot consent to being made a scapegoat of. Moreover, when I think of the persistent inability and obstinacy of our rulers, I become somewhat despondent and fearful that, notwithstanding all our efforts and sacrifices, we may be finally crushed. Yet how can a nation fighting for all that is dear in life—home, honor, property, and independence—with over 200,000 men in the field, be conquered by a vile, mercenary horde, with not many more than 300,000 under arms? The thing really appears absurd; yet when we consider that our affairs are managed by such men as ———, *tutti quanti*, the heart sinks very low within one's bosom. Is not the question reduced to a mathematical problem: If in two and a half years we have lost so much, how long, under the like policy, will it take to lose the balance, due allowance being made for exhaustion in an arithmetical progression, if not a geometrical one? I think gross injustice is done by the administration and its

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entourage to General Johnston. They have never given him a fair opportunity to show his true metal; they have tied a leaden weight to his feet, and then told him to see what he could do in a deep, rapid stream! They tried the same thing with another person of your acquaintance, but the tide helped him along until he got near the shore, which he has not yet quite reached. However, who in the world can accomplish anything, either for himself or his country, in despite of Government power and influence?

With my best respects to Mrs. Miles and kind regards to all inquiring friends, I remain, yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

P. S.—I am glad to hear that General Johnston has been ordered to replace Bragg.

G. T. B.

MORTON, *December* 18, 1863.

Colonel EWELL,
Brandon, Miss.:

I will be in Brandon two hours hence. Will you please send a carriage to meet me?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 300. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., December* 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XVIII. Brigadier-General Pillow, having been relieved from conscript service in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, will turn over the books, papers, and property of that service to Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription, with a roll of officers, indicating their military status, and of the troops hitherto under his orders in the conscript service.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 18, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi, Brandon, Miss.:

GENERAL: From the movements of the enemy I am of opinion they are preparing to move against me, and that they will do so by the 25th instant or soon thereafter. I shall have at least 1,000 head of beef-cattle ready to move south by that time, and I write to ask that General Ferguson's and General Chalmers' brigades be sent up with-

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out delay to aid in taking the cattle out and meeting any expedition of the enemy against me.

I can collect together in two or three days at least 100,000 pounds of bacon, and if wagons are sent over with the troops asked for, will load them out with bacon. If you can help me, general, for thirty days I shall organize 7,000 troops, beside getting out a great number of absentees and deserters from the army. General Roddey has written me that he would move in from Tuscumbia at any time to my assistance. Have dispatched him to-day to come at once. With his brigade and the two above asked for can secure the cattle and bacon and hold possession against any raid they may send, and if dispatched without delay, that Generals Ferguson and Chalmers with their commands will come, I will have boats prepared for crossing the Hatchie at Estenaula, and will have forage gotten up and ready for them.

If they cannot be sent in here, I ask that General Lee harass the enemy as much as possible along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad west of Corinth. Think I am able to protect myself against any move from Union City, but should they move from Fort Pillow also, shall have more than I can manage with the raw and unarmed troops I have, and especially so should they move from below at the same time.

If these suggestions or those made in my letter of 5th instant are adopted and approved and carried out, we can largely increase the army. I have reliable information to-day that they are pressing every horse in Memphis to mount infantry, and that nearly all the enemy's force at La Grange has been sent down to Memphis and from thence up the river on boats. Their reported destination is Fort Pillow, from which point a raid under Grierson is to move on me. The troops which were at Eastport, and a number of boats loaded with supplies, have passed down the Tennessee and been taken to Paducah and Columbus, and they are moving up from Memphis to Fort Pillow and Columbus.

They are evidently preparing for a move from that quarter—north—or are fixing to establish a line of communication from Columbus to Tennessee River, and from Reynoldsburg, on Tennessee River, to Nashville; they have a large force completing the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to Reynoldsburg.

My great desire is to get out the troops and hold the country, if possible; also the provisions necessary for the use of the army. If it can be done without detriment to the service, I hope, general, that you will send all the cavalry you can spare, and at the earliest possible moment, and with them any arms that can be obtained. Have not heard as yet from the troops sent out for arms, but hope they got them and are now on the way back.

There are several West Tennessee regiments of infantry in General Bragg's army whose numbers range from 150 to 250 men for duty. If it were possible to get them ordered to you, am satisfied they could soon be filled up from this section. I am gathering up as rapidly as possible all the absentees and deserters from these commands, and will use them until they can be returned to their proper commands.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,
Oxford, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have written to-day to General Johnston, and desire also to address you in regard to the state of affairs here, and urge the importance of sending, if they can be spared, at least two brigades of cavalry up here without delay. I have reliable information that every man that can be spared from Memphis and from the Memphis and Charleston road is being sent up the river to Fort Pillow or to Columbus. Two brigades that were at Eastport, Miss., have gone down the Tennessee to Paducah and around to Columbus, and from thence to Union City. Northern papers of the 9th report a rebel force, from 5,000 to 10,000 strong, as moving on Mayfield and Paducah. Every horse in Memphis has been seized and sent up the river on boats to mount infantry, and a raid is preparing under Grierson to move on me. From present indications Fort Pillow and Union City will be starting-points.

I will have collected here by the 25th at least 1,000 head of cattle, and if wagons are sent can send out 100,000 pounds of bacon.

If you come or send the troops advise me at once, and I will arrange for your crossing the Hatchie at Estenaula, and will have forage provided for the troops and the cattle, and bacon ready to be moved out. My scouts report yesterday the force on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as follows:

At Corinth two regiments cavalry (500 men), one regiment infantry (white), and two regiments of negroes. At Chewalla three companies of cavalry. At Pocahontas two regiments of infantry and one regiment cavalry. At Middleton 400 cavalry and about 400 infantry. Troops from La Grange have gone to Memphis by railroad, except 300 or 400 men.

Forces at other points not known exactly, but are reported as small.

I regard it as of the utmost importance to hold this country. Think if I can have assistance that I shall have 7,000 organized troops in less than thirty days.

The supplies and provisions so much needed by our army are abundant, and ought to be secured.

I hope, general, that circumstances will allow the aid asked for to be sent me without delay. At any rate keep the forces on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad so engaged that they cannot move on me from that quarter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Verona, Miss., December 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry in Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose* a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry, of the State troops, to which I invite your attention and action. In explanation I beg leave to state that

*See p. 836.

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after my arrival at this point I was informed by Captain Wallis, of my command (whose company Colonel Lowry claims as deserters), that the officer of his company sent with orders from you to Colonel Lowry for the delivery of the man he had arrested on our return from Alabama had never got back from that trip, and that it was reported to him that this officer, as well as several privates of his company, had been arrested and held by Colonel Lowry, and that one of the men so arrested had escaped and brought off his horse, but that Colonel Lowry retained the saddle. I at once wrote to the commanding officer of the State troops stating what had been reported, and requiring the release of said officer and men should the report prove true. I also instructed my aide-de-camp, who carried the letter, to demand said saddle of Colonel Lowry. He returned with a reply from General Gholson that the men referred to were not at that time with the State troops, and a letter from Major Marshall, of Colonel Lowry's regiment, in reply to letter sent to him in relation to the arrest of deserters from the infantry serving with his command, and proffering aid, &c., declining such proffers, curtly refusing to be mixed up with Colonel Lowry's difficulty by delivery of the saddle required. My aide-de-camp stated that General Gholson was present when the demand was made and gave no order for the release of the saddle. I at once gave orders to my pickets to arrest the first man of Colonel Lowry's regiment who came to their posts, and bring me his horse and saddle, which I intended to keep until the property of my men is returned. I had previously given orders that none of the State troops were to be allowed to enter my camp, except on official business, as I do not choose to have my camp a resort for idlers and stragglers. Since writing to commanding officer of State troops I have been informed that the officer and privates about whom I made inquiry had been arrested by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry and held until they consented to join his command, and that they are now serving with a portion of his command near Blackland. I can hardly believe that this is true, but the men are missing, and I have sent a squadron to Blackland to look for them, with orders to bring them and any officer in command of them to me. This squadron has not yet returned. I regret much that these difficulties should occur. It is impossible for me to allow my men to be arrested by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry while on duty, and he says in his letter that he desires a contest with the Confederate authorities, which makes me apprehend a disturbance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 18, 1863.

Corps commanders will make immediate preparations to have suitable shelters constructed for the animals of their commands, especially for the teams of the ordnance trains.

By command of General Hardee:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MOBILE, *December* 19, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Hardee has applied for Brigadier-General Shoup to take command of a vacant brigade. As I have no duty now for him, I have no objection to the transfer.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 19, 1863.

General MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

How was General Shoup relieved from assignment as brigadier of artillery at Mobile, and why did you apply for brigadier-general for duty in the same arm?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Atlanta, Ga., December 19, 1863.

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dalton, Ga.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to lay before the general commanding the following facts, and request that the favor I may ask be granted, viz:

First. I was assigned, on the 23d July last, to the command of the troops and defenses of Atlanta, in addition to my duties with the Confederate States arsenal. This command was given me much to my surprise, I assure you, as well as much against my wishes, feeling that my responsibilities with the arsenal were enough for a young man, and knowing the obstacle that would be thrown in my path in the new position. But Colonel Gorgas and General Gilmer, to whom it seems I was indebted for the promotion and assignment, told me that it was the express understanding with the War Department that I should not be pressed with the details of post duty as commandant of post, but that I should be senior in command and attend to putting up the line of defenses, &c., and organize the volunteer troops for home or local defense. But, in the natural course of things, in order to get some matters arranged and straightened out, and Major Lee having been assigned to other duty with the Bureau of Conscription, I had to assume the position of commandant of post, but made Major McCall executive officer in command. The forces now being organized and matters as well arranged as he can have them under the circumstances, the defenses all laid out and pretty well advanced, and my arsenal duties daily increasing, I now desire and respectfully request that Lieut. Col. W. M. Reed, supernumerary officer from Forty-fourth and Fifty-third Tennessee Regiments, be assigned to duty here and ordered to report to me as commandant of the post. I believe Colonel Reed to be a faithful and good officer, and I know he will relieve me very much. Colonel R. is now on

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general court-martial here, but I suppose his place could be easily filled on the court. Major McCall has made a good officer, but he is attached to the arsenal and I could only assign him temporarily, as I did, simply as executive officer.

I am, colonel, &c.,

M. H. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Camp near Bean's Station, Tenn., December 19, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Having witnessed a good deal of the operations of what are known as partisan rangers, I have the honor to petition that all such organizations be abolished. They are usually, so far as my experience has gone, the most trifling troops we have. Acting alone, they accomplish nothing, and when serving with other troops they hang upon the rear to gather up property, and instead of turning it into the proper departments, spirit it away for speculation. Besides, it is evident injustice to the great mass of the army for a small part to be allowed pay for partial captures, while those who do the real work have no special reward. It will create great satisfaction to have all the troops put on the same footing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

MOBILE, ALA.,
December 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Shoup has never been assigned brigade commander of artillery at Mobile.

General Moore has never been applied for by me for artillery duty. I write by mail.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 23, 1863.

Order Brigadier-General Moore to rejoin his former brigade in Lieutenant-General Hardee's command, and retain Brigadier-General Shoup for artillery.

S. COOPER.

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Effective strength of the Army of Tennessee (infantry and artillery), December 20, 1863.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Cheatham's division:	
Infantry	3,799
Artillery	291
Effective	4,090
Cleburne's division:	
Infantry	5,108
Artillery	251
Effective	5,359
Stevenson's division:	
Infantry	5,313
Artillery	241
Effective	5,554
Walker's division:	
Infantry	5,144
Artillery	212
Effective	5,356
Total effective	20,359

HINDMAN'S CORPS.

Hindman's division:	
Infantry	5,108
Artillery	247
Effective	5,355
Breckinridge's division:	
Infantry	4,615
Artillery	222
Effective	4,837
Stewart's division:	
Infantry	4,210
Artillery	318
Effective	4,528
Total effective	14,720
Grand total effective	35,079

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, December 20, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Brandon, Miss.:

COLONEL: The reports from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad represent the railroad as re-enforced with infantry; that the cavalry has gone into West Tennessee after Forrest, and that Grierson

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is in Memphis mounting 3,500 men for service in West Tennessee. The indications are that Forrest is to be driven out. I think an effort should be made to relieve him by threatening or taking Memphis. I believe it practicable with 6,000 infantry and the cavalry in North Mississippi to take and hold Memphis thirty-six hours. The cavalry in front of Vicksburg has been weakened by two brigades, one being on the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Natchez and the other now en route for the vicinity of Greenville, the object of these two brigades being to cover the crossing of arms to the Trans-Mississipi Department. Four regiments of cavalry will remain in front of Vicksburg and the Yazoo River. The effective cavalry in North Mississippi is only about 2,500 or 3,000 owing to the condition of the horses of Ferguson's brigade from the recent trips to North Alabama and to the railroad.

If Loring's division could be replaced at Canton temporarily, I think a successful trip could be made to Memphis. At any rate a diversion should be made in favor of General Forrest, if such a trip does not interfere with other and more important moves.

I will be in Grenada to-morrow afternoon.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

BRANDON, *December* 20, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary Subsistence of Mississippi, Meridian:

A force is about to operate for a time west of the Yazoo River. If you wish to do anything in that direction, your agents will have a favorable opportunity.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram of the 19th instant, asking about the relieving of General Shoup and the applying for General Moore, I have the honor to state that in September the enemy in New Orleans was preparing an expedition against Mobile. Maxey's brigade was sent to re-enforce me. General Maxey was ordered to Arkansas.

I applied for General Moore to be sent to me, designing to place him in command of that brigade. Colonel Quarles was promoted to command it. September 25, Col. Llewellyn Powell died. Same day General Shoup reported to me for duty, and I assigned him to command of Powell's brigade (the forts on the Gulf).

General Shoup was compelled by ill-health to leave his command, and while he was absent I applied for Colonel Higgins to be appointed brigadier-general to command the forts. I supposed him to possess peculiar qualifications for this particular command on account

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of his experience in defending forts against ships. General Shoup is still without a command, because there is no vacant command within my department which was appropriate or agreeable to him, and because General Hardee has applied for him to command a vacant brigade in the field in the Army of Tennessee, for which General Shoup had expressed his preference.

On the 23d of November, without any application from me subsequent to that of September 9, General Moore was ordered to report to me. I have placed him in command of the eastern and western districts of this department and desire to retain him.

So far as I can recollect or ascertain, neither General Moore nor General Shoup has been applied for or assigned as chief of artillery.

I inclose the application and orders relating to the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MOBILE, *September* 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

Please send me Brig. Gen. J. C. Moore. He has no real command nor important duty. His ability, skill, and experience will be most important to me at this time.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Mobile, Ala., September* 25, 1863.

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VIII. Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup having reported at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 212, from War Department, will proceed to Fort Morgan and assume command of the Third Brigade.

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By command of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Mobile, Ala., December* 10, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 278, Paragraph XXXIII, dated November 23, 1863, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, is hereby assigned to command of eastern division, Department of the Gulf (General Clanton's command), and that portion of the Department of the Gulf lying west of Dog River (including Hall's Mills). Commanders of troops

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within the above-mentioned districts will report to him without delay. He will establish his headquarters at Mobile or wherever he may deem proper.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Maury:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Grenada, December 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding in West Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 18th is received. Several days since I urged a move on Memphis to relieve you. Have received no orders as yet, but am ordered to meet General Polk at Brandon, and will leave in a few moments on special train. The streams in North Mississippi are now all up, but a move is not impracticable and I have urged it. I have every disposition to move to you or aid you in any way. General Johnston has left to take command of Army of Tennessee, General Polk taking his place. You are a major-general. As regards your arms I can learn nothing definite of them. Hope to inform you definitely in a few days as to the move, and I think General Polk will do everything for you if not too late. I returned yesterday from the Big Black, which accounts for my not knowing more about your arms. The ordnance department seems to think I have nothing to do about your arms, &c.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, December 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry, Army of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I am perfectly satisfied that the enemy will move on me with a large force in a few days. I do not think it will be more than three days before they will begin their programme, which is not yet fully developed.

My opinion is (from all reports) that they are concentrating at Corinth and La Grange, on the railroad, and at Fort Pillow and Union City. I write, therefore, to ask you to be prepared to aid me at short notice, and when they move on me, to have you move on them on the railroad. I will move round them and join you in the destruction of the road, and will drive out cattle sufficient for our use. I have only about 3,000 armed men, and they, in gathering up the balance of commands, are much scattered. I will gather up everything possible and be prepared for the moment.

I have 1,200 men now out in Mississippi after arms. I hope they have gotten them and that they will be here in a day or two. I have arranged to send communications to you through Captain Higgs, commanding my scouts. Would be glad to know when you can make

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a stand of couriers so that I can communicate with you promptly. I suggest some point at or in the neighborhood of Salem.

In view of the present condition of affairs, I respectfully suggest that you be prepared to move at once or as soon as you are advised of any movement from the railroad in this direction, if you have not already done so, in accordance with my previous requests.

I have been anxiously expecting a letter from yourself or from General Johnston for some days, and ask that you will write me by return courier, so that I can know exactly what to depend on. I still think that if you and Roddey would move in here, we can whip anything they may send against us, and I hope that you will come; at any rate, I shall confidently rely upon your co-operation against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad

Will dispatch General Roddey again; have already done so, and rely upon his joining me.

I have instructed the courier if he finds any of your command, to forward this dispatch and remain at Salem for an answer. If he finds none, he will go with it to your headquarters. I will order a guide for your courier to Salem, to remain there for your answer, and suggest that you duplicate your dispatches, sending them by different men, so as to insure my getting one of them.

Have ordered Captain Higgs to send one of his best scouts to Salem, to remain there for your reply. If you can possibly come and aid me in breaking up this move of the enemy, it will give us 10,000 men, infantry and cavalry, by the 1st of April. You are aware that with my force of raw, undrilled, and undisciplined troops it will not do for me to risk a general engagement with a superior force. I have been gathering up the cattle and will, I fear, have to abandon them unless I can get your assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

One courier will deliver this; another will be at Salem to receive a reply. I suggest that your answer be duplicated, one of which send by the bearer of this, and the other forward by your own courier to the man waiting at Salem. Between the two we shall be certain of a reply.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 303. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, December 22, 1863.*

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XV. So much of Paragraph XVIII, Special Orders, No. 298, current series, as requires Brigadier-General Pillow to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee is rescinded, and General Pillow will now report to General J. E. Johnston for duty.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 227. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Dalton, Ga., December* 22, 1863.

I. In order to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit their homes and provide for their families during the winter, the following system of furloughs is announced:

For every 30 men of each regiment actually present in camp for duty, 1 man may be furloughed for any period not exceeding thirty days, conditioned that the same be approved by the proper company and regimental commanders certifying that no man of the same company furloughed under this order remains absent without leave, and the application shall then be approved at brigade, division, corps, and army headquarters.

II. Similar leave of absence may be granted 1 officer in each company having 3 officers present for duty, and to 1 officer of the field and staff of each regiment where all are present for duty.

III. The length of the furlough will be determined by the distance to be traveled. No officer or soldier shall have more than ten days to remain at home. In all instances the most meritorious and urgent cases will be recommended.

IV. 1. A furlough not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and mustered into the service and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is forwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of Section 1, Paragraph IV, the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit who has been mustered into the service and is present with the company doing duty. If the recruit be a minor, the consent of his parent or guardian shall appear. No furlough granted will carry permission to pass into the lines of the enemy or across the Mississippi.

V. Officers and men to whom leaves and furloughs shall be granted will use every effort to bring back absentees and recruits.

VI. The following shall be the form of application under Paragraph I:

Soldiers' furlough as per regulations.

* * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDERS.

1. That I have —— enlisted men actually present for duty in my company.
2. —— are absent on furlough under this order.
3. —— none furloughed under this order remain absent without leave.
4. No other application for the same 30 men is pending.
5. That —— has (or has not) been furnished with transportation home and back, on furlough of indulgence.
6. That —— has not received commutation home and back in lieu of a furlough.
7. —— wishes to go to ——— County, ——— State, and not elsewhere.

VII. All prior orders on the subject of leaves and furloughs are rescinded.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, December 23, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: This is addressed under the supposition that you have arrived at Dalton and have assumed command of the forces at that place. The intelligence recently received respecting the condition of that army is encouraging, and induces me to hope that you will soon be able to commence active operations against the enemy.

The reports concerning the battle of Missionary Ridge show that our loss in killed and wounded was not great, and that the reverse sustained is not attributable to any general demoralization or reluctance to encounter the opposing army. The brilliant stand made by the rear guard at Ringgold sustains this belief.

In a letter written to me soon after the battle, General Bragg expressed his unshaken confidence in the courage and morale of the troops. He says:

> We can redeem the past; let us concentrate all our available men, unite them with this gallant little army, still full of zeal and burning to redeem its lost character and prestige, hurl the whole upon the enemy, and crush him in his power and glory. I believe it practicable, and trust I may be allowed to participate in the struggle which may restore to us the character, the prestige, and the country we have just lost. This will give us confidence and restore hope to the country and the army, whilst it will do what is more important, give us subsistence, without which I do not see how we are to remain united.

The official reports made to my aide-de-camp, Colonel Ives, who has just returned from Dalton, presented a not unfavorable view of the material of the command.

The chief of ordnance reported that notwithstanding the abandonment of a considerable number of guns during the battle, there was still on hand, owing to previous large captures by our troops, as many batteries as were proportionate to the strength of the army, well supplied with horses and equipments; that a large reserve of small-arms was in store at readily accessible points, and that the supply of ammunition was abundant. Comparatively few wagons and ambulances had been lost, and sufficient remained for transportation purposes if an equal distribution were made through the different corps. The teams appeared to be generally in fair condition. The troops were tolerably provided with clothing, and a heavy invoice of shoes and blankets daily expected.

The returns from the commissary department showed that there were thirty days' provisions on hand.

Stragglers and convalescents were rapidly coming in, and the morning reports exhibited an effective total that added to the two brigades last sent from Mississippi, and the cavalry sent back by Longstreet would furnish a force perhaps exceeding in numbers that actually engaged in any battle on the Confederate side during the present war.

General Hardee telegraphed to me on the 11th instant:

> The army is in good spirits, the artillery reorganized and equipped, and we are now ready to fight.

The effective condition of your new command, as thus reported to me, is a matter of much congratulation, and I assure you that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Government to aid you in your efforts to regain possession of the territory from which we have

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been driven. You will not need to have it suggested that the imperative demand for prompt and vigorous action arises, not only from the importance of restoring the prestige of the army, and averting the dispiriting and injurious results that must attend a season of inactivity, but from the necessity of reoccupying the country, upon the supplies of which the proper subsistence of our armies materially depends.

Of the immediate measures to be adopted in attaining this end, the full importance of which I am sure you appreciate, you must be the best judge, after due inquiry and consideration on the spot shall have matured an opinion. It is my desire that you should communicate fully and freely with me concerning your proposed plan of action, that all the assistance and co-operation may be most advantageously afforded that it is in the power of the Government to render.

Trusting that your health may be preserved, and that the arduous and responsible duties you have undertaken may be successfully accomplished, I remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFN. DAVIS.

Statement of shoes actually needed in Stewart's division December 23, 1863.

	Pairs.
Adams' brigade	553
Clayton's brigade	512
Stovall's brigade	740
Strahl's brigade	325
Artillery battalion	142
Escort	12
Total	2,284

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., December* 23, 1863.

The distinguished general who has been in charge of the Department of the Southwest* having been relieved, the undersigned, by order of His Excellency the President, assumes command.

While it is cause of regret that we are to lose the services of so experienced an officer, whose high military qualities have so long given a feeling of security to the department and commanded the confidence of the troops, yet as these services are to be transferred to a more important field, we shall all without doubt submit to the sacrifice with cheerful acquiescence.

In taking charge of the department, the lieutenant-general commanding is not insensible of the importance of the duties devolved upon him or the difficulties by which he is surrounded. The extent of the territory embraced in the command, its geographical position, its sea-ports, its river coast, its resources in men and material still untouched and available, constitute it a field of the highest importance to the Confederacy in its military aspects. Its difficulties and embarrassments, whatever they may be, are not inherent, nor are they insurmountable. Chargeable mainly to the fortunes of war, they are to be regarded as trials of our fidelity to the cause we have espoused, and tests of the sincerity and depth and earnestness of our

* Designated by Confederate War Department January 28, 1864, as the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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devotion to its final triumph. Reverses as well as successes are the allotments of war. Let us hope that the future may be more generous to us than the past. And when we consider the high soldierly qualities of the army belonging to this command, and call to mind the lofty traits of character which have ever distinguished the populations comprised within its limits, we cannot but feel that the time has come when for us there is to be a more favorable turn of the wheel of fortune. We may, nevertheless, remember that it was a maxim of the religion of the heathen that the gods helped those who helped themselves; a maxim which the teachings of a purer and truer faith have served to confirm and establish.

Our cause is not less the cause of truth, of honor, and of God now than it was the day we first took up arms against the barbarous horde of fanatics and of Puritan and German infidels who have for three years sought to despoil us of our political rights, rob us of our property, destroy our social life, and overturn and crush our altars. The hate of these men has not been abated by the plunder and desolation and bloodshed upon which it has fed, but the rather been deepened and intensified. From them, should they succeed, we are to expect nothing but universal confiscation of our property, abject social and personal degradation or death.

The lieutenant-general commanding, therefore, confidently trusts that under a sense of such a hopeless future, the inspiration of our just cause, and the encouragement and example of our noble women, who everywhere regard our invaders with loathing and abhorrence, all past grievances among ourselves, real or supposed, may be forgotten; and while the gallant men who compose our army in the field will resolve afresh to renew their vows of undying resistance to our enemy, those who have not yet taken up arms will come forward promptly to swell the ranks of our battalions and share with their countrymen the duty and the honor of breaking the power of the oppressor. The vigorous employment of our own resources, with unity, harmony, and an unflinching determination to be free, cannot under God but crown our efforts with triumphant success.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

GRENADA, MISS.,
December 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Put your command in motion at once for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to move toward east. Ferguson will receive orders for the same direction.

See Major Dyer about hard bread. Use your discretion in absence of orders.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

I am moving this morning southward. I find that I have so many unarmed men that I take them south.

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I therefore write to ask that you will make demonstration on the railroad, but not cross it. It will give me an opportunity of crossing. Have written to Russell, in command of the unarmed men, not to move at all, but to keep his men together and locate where he can get forage, &c., for his command.

I hope, therefore, that you will engage the attention of the enemy until I effect the crossing.

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI, *Grenada, December* 23, 1863.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 16, from these headquarters, as announced Capt. R. J. Swancourt as volunteer aide-de-camp, is hereby revoked.

II. Maj. J. L. Wofford, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty as chief of artillery and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All reports pertaining to the artillery will be forwarded to him.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 23, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Bean's Station, via Bristol:

What are the circumstances which caused your application to place General Ransom in command of Hood's division, and who have you in view to replace Ransom in his present command?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, December 23, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

Lieutenant-General Longstreet telegraphed me from Bean's Station on the 17th that he had taken Major-General Ransom's command with him to that point under authority, as he conceived, of the President, and declined sending me the portion of the command I had called for. I think it very important that there should be an additional force on this line, especially near the salt-works, and respectfully suggest that at least that portion of Wharton's brigade now with Ransom be ordered to Glade Springs without delay.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 24, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON, *Dalton, Ga.:*

General Beauregard apprehends that the enemy now collecting at Port Royal intend operating against Savannah. In such event he suggests whether, if operations at Dalton are closed for the season, Walker's division could not be temporarily returned to the coast. Give your opinion.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 24, 1863.

Col. JOSEPH C. IVES, *Aide-de-Camp, Richmond:*

COLONEL: I inclose herewith a field return of this army* for the inspection of the President, and take the occasion to furnish some information in regard to the condition of this army, which I think will be of interest to him.

The last return exhibits an infantry force greater than that engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge. The increase of all arms, infantry and artillery only included, since that engagement is 7,726. This includes Baldwin's and Quarles' brigades, lately transferred to this department from Mississippi; but exclusive of their effective strength of 4,060, we have still a clear increase in less than twenty days of 3,666, which speaks cheeringly for the health, spirit, and condition of the army. The troops are in comfortable winter quarters, and the health of the men unprecedentedly good. A general and liberal system of furloughs has been adopted, which, it is believed, will be productive of much good.

Our losses in artillery and artillery horses have been replaced, old batteries have been refitted and new ones obtained, and the army is again provided with a sufficiency of serviceable field artillery.

The unarmed troops have for the most part been armed, and the men have been supplied with shoes, blankets, and clothing, in all of which articles there was until lately a great deficiency.

At one time, such was the lack of co-operation among the several railroads in this State, and such the obstruction in the transportation of army supplies in consequence, that serious apprehensions were entertained of our ability to subsist the men and animals. Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson was sent to confer with the railroad officers throughout the State, and, if possible, secure the adoption of some system of co-operation. His efforts have already been productive of happy results, and we have reason to expect that the transportation of munitions and supplies will in future be prompt and regular. In consequence of this change, the commissariat is greatly improved, the ration is now uniform and full, and the army is provisioned to the last of January. For the same reason full rations of forage are being issued to the animals, and for the first time the receipts are in excess of the consumption.

I feel great pleasure in turning over the command to General Johnston in the fine condition above exhibited.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

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* Reference is probably to statement for December 20, 1863, p. 850.

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BRANDON, *December* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Move as early as you can on railroad between La Grange and Memphis, to strike, threaten, or draw enemy after you, as your discretion indicates. Have supplies over Tallahatchie to enable you to remain there at least ten days. Your movements need not be concealed. Have your scouts active, and report the force, also your moves; also those of the enemy. Ferguson will not move just now.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Brandon, December 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Oxford, Miss.:

GENERAL: I wish you to move at the earliest practicable moment on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to strike, threaten, or draw the enemy after you anywhere between La Grange and Memphis. Arrange to subsist your command at least ten days over the Tallahatchie. I rely on your judgment in this matter. Colonel Russell with 1,000 men from West Tennessee is now at Okolona, and I will move with Ferguson and his command in five or six days either to Saulsbury or around Corinth. Will notify you so you can join me or remain as is deemed best. With your command, 1,700 men, I consider you can sufficiently threaten the railroad or strike as is in your judgment best, but it is all important that you should act at once to draw the enemy from Forrest. I have had to stop Ferguson as Russell is not quite ready. Have your rear as well arranged for crossing as practicable. I think it best that you make your move as public as possible, but do as you think best in the matter.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

P. S.—I consider the railroad threatened as soon as you cross the Tallahatchie. Hence my anxiety for you to move early.

S. D. L.,
Major-General.

BRANDON, *December* 24, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Use your discretion as to crossing. The move must be made, as it is important.

Your force is large enough to hold your own. I will send details by letter. Arrange to subsist and stay over Tallahatchie at least the time indicated.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

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BRANDON, *December* 24, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Your telegram received with arrangement of Ferguson. The move must be made as indicated to you to-day. Have sent later orders to Ferguson. Do your best. I would like some artillery to go.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Brandon, December 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding, West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have just had an interview with Lieutenant-General Polk, and, if not too late, will give you all the aid in my power. I start Chalmers at once to the railroad between La Grange and Memphis to strike, threaten, or draw the enemy after him. Will move myself with Ferguson and Russell as soon as practicable to you or in your direction, by your route into West Tennessee or Russell's out. Will post you further before starting to go through. Chalmers is strong enough to play his part in any contingency, and I suggest that you be ready to assist either party in case you are not pressed; and if you are notify me in Northeast Mississippi, and you will have help. Your arms are all right and I think there will be little delay. I hope to start in five days. Chalmers is now in motion. Have your pontoons ready to be laid at the point you indicate on 18th, though at present I prefer the other route. Chalmers' command will receive further orders before I leave, but from my scouts' reports I consider it absolutely necessary to start immediately. I need not say, general, I will move at the earliest practicable moment, and every effort will be made to help you in your new and important field.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

ABERDEEN, *December* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Grenada, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 22d instant to Governor Clark has been referred by him to me. I will promptly take the necessary steps to avoid the apprehended collision between the State and Confederate troops, unless it should be unfortunately forced upon the former by the latter. I beg leave to state for your information that about the 12th of the present month a portion of my command was encamped at Tupelo when General Ferguson arrived with his brigade at Verona, distant from Tupelo about 7 miles. Before the arrival of General Ferguson's command at Verona, one of my quartermasters had purchased for the use of the command to which he was attached, of a Mr. Merrit, 1,000 bushels of corn, and was engaged in

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transporting it to Tupelo. General Ferguson's officers immediately took possession of the corn without consultation either with myself or officers, thus depriving me of the necessary forage for my command and compelling me to fall back farther south. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry proceeded, with the Second Mississippi State Cavalry, to the vicinity of Richmond, in the county of Itawamba. The next day I, with a portion of my staff, was proceeding to the same point, and when near Verona I was arrested by an officer of General Ferguson's command, who stated that he had positive orders from General Ferguson to permit no one belonging to the State troops to pass the lines of his brigade. I was sent under guard to General Ferguson's headquarters, where I, of course, supposed he was, but upon reaching there I was informed that he was at Okolona. An officer at his quarters furnished me with a pass for myself and staff through his lines. This very remarkable proceeding produced a good deal of excitement and ill-feeling with my command. This order of General Ferguson's greatly surprised me, and led me to believe that his object was to embarrass me in the management of my command. I can conceive of no good reason for his extraordinary course, and the persistent efforts which he is making improperly to interfere with the State troops. Some time last summer a company of State troops, commanded by Captain Wallis, left improperly, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, the State service, carrying off property belonging to the State. This company was received by General Ferguson and mustered into the Confederate service, which has produced no little vexation and annoyance, but as the question in relation to the true status of that company has been finally and authoritatively settled, I hope that no further irritation will arise on that score. I am informed that General Ferguson, about the 17th instant, sent a battalion of Confederate cavalry to the neighborhood of Baldwyn and arrested a party of scouts, including the officers commanding them, who had been sent there by my order. Lieutenant Wood, who had been sent with 8 men, near Kelly's Mill, in Tippah County, and Sergeant Stocks, who had been sent with 10 men to the neighborhood of Baldwyn, were arrested and brought back to General Ferguson's headquarters.

Such conduct as this, general, you will at once perceive is very well calculated to precipitate a collision between the two forces, and I hope that you will furnish General Ferguson with such explicit orders for his future government as may in your judgment be right and proper. It will be, as it ever has been, my object studiously to promote perfect harmony between the two commands, but I cannot and will not longer submit to unauthorized and ill-advised aggressions upon the rights of myself, officers, and men.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. J. GHOLSON,
Major-General, Comdg. Mississippi State Troops.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. HEADQUARTERS, *Brandon, Miss., December* 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee will take immediate command of Brigadier-Generals Chalmers' and Ferguson's brigades and move without delay

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into West Tennessee, and operate in that direction in such manner as he may deem advisable.

VI. Colonel Russell will report with his command to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding, &c., for duty.

* * * * * * *

[By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, December 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr.,
Commanding, &c., Camp near Rogersville:

GENERAL: Your letters of the 17th and 20th to Major Stringfellow have been received. Lieutenant-General Longstreet telegraphed me on the 17th that he was commanding you and your troops under authority, as he conceived, of the President. That being the case, of course I can give you no orders. I regret it very much as I have need of your command. I will know in a few days the President's wish and will communicate with you.

I returned night before last from the front, where I expected to meet the enemy. The portion of the enemy's force that came to Greenbrier did not come this side of the river. Averell slipped in by way of Callaghan's and struck the railroad at Salem, doing considerable damage to public property, but not much to the road. He retreated in haste, and I believe suffered severely in killed, wounded, and captured. The full extent of his loss I have not ascertained.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Cavalry in Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for the period ending December 24, 1863; headquarters Grenada, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Jackson's division	316	3,893	3,899	5,259	8,558	7	138
Chalmers' division	204	2,180	2,180	2,779	4,569	3	727
Ferguson's brigade	118	1,537	1,527	1,844	3,396	3	220
Escort company	3	75	75	88	115	.....	113
Total	641	7,685	7,681	9,970	16,638	13	1,398

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*Organization of the Cavalry in Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, December 24, 1863.**

ESCORT.

Capt. T. M. NELSON.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Escort.

Capt. W. F. TAYLOR.

Provost Guard.

Capt. JAMES RUFFIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

4th Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. J. L. Harris.
28th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Peter B. Starke.
Ballentine's Regiment (Mississippi) Cavalry, Col. John G. Ballentine.
Wood's Regiment (Mississippi) Cavalry, Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
Escort Company, Capt. Junius Y. Webb.
Clark (Missouri) Battery, Lieut. James L. Farris.
Moore's (Arkansas) Battery (section), Lieut. Frank A. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. H. P. MABRY.

1st Texas Legion Cavalry, Col. E. R. Hawkins.
3d Texas Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess.
9th Texas Regiment Cavalry, Col. D. W. Jones.
Columbus (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. Edward Croft.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

11th Arkansas Infantry (Mounted), Col. John Griffith.
14th Confederate Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William H. Garland.
9th Louisiana Battalion Cavalry, Capt. E. A. Scott.
4th Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. James M. Norman.
9th Tennessee Battalion Cavalry, Maj. James H. Akin.
Roberts' (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Calvit Roberts.

Ross' Brigade.

Col. L. S. ROSS.

1st Mississippi Regiment Cavalry, Col. R. A. Pinson.
6th Texas Regiment Cavalry, Col. Jack Wharton.
Escort, Lieut. Rush L. Elkin.

CHALMERS' COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Slemons' Brigade.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS.

2d Arkansas Cavalry, Capt. Thomas M. Cochran.
3d Mississippi State Cavalry, Col. John McGuirk.
18th Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
7th Tennessee Regiment Cavalry, Col. W. L. Duckworth.
George's Regiment (Mississippi) Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James A. Barksdale.
McLendon's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. J. M. McLendon.

McCulloch's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers,† Maj. J. M. Park.
19th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. William L. Duff.
2d Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. R. A. McCulloch.
Willis' (Texas) Battalion, Waul's Legion, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis.
Buckner (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. C. Holt.

* But see organization of Jackson's division, as reported December 25, p. 866.
† Col. D. C. Stith assigned December 21 to temporary command of this regiment.

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FERGUSON'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

2d Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. P. West.
56th Alabama Cavalry, Col. William Boyles.
12th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. W. M. Inge.
2d Tennessee (Barteau's Regiment) Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George H. Morton.
Sanders' (Tennessee) Battalion, Capt. Thomas C. Flournoy.
Owens' (Arkansas) Battery, Capt. James A. Owens.

Organization of Jackson's Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. William H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding, December 25, 1863; headquarters Clinton, Miss.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER B. STARKE.

1st Mississippi Cavalry, Col. R. A. Pinson.
4th Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. J. L. Harris.
28th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Peter B. Starke.
Mississippi Cavalry, Col. John G. Ballentine.
Escort Company, Capt. Junius Y. Webb.
Columbus (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. Edward Croft.

Second Brigade.

Col. L. S. Ross.

3d Texas Cavalry, Col. H. P. Mabry.
6th Texas Cavalry, Col. Jack Wharton.
9th Texas Cavalry, Col. D. W. Jones.
1st Texas Legion, Col. E. R. Hawkins.
Escort Company, Lieut. Rush L. Elkin.
Clark (Missouri) Battery (one section), Capt. Houston King.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

11th Arkansas Infantry (Mounted), Col. John Griffith.
14th Confederate Cavalry, Capt. J. R. Quin.
9th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, Capt. E. A. Scott.
4th Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. Thomas R. Stockdale.
Wirt Adams' Regiment, Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
9th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.

Unattached.

General Jackson's Escort, Capt. W. F. Taylor.
Provost Guard, Capt. James Ruffin.

HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, Tenn., December 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 23d is just received. At the time that I applied for General Ransom to command General Hood's division I did not know that he had a command, and had no one in view to take his place in his present command. I found it impossible to use the division to great advantage, owing to the jealousy between two of the brigadiers (Jenkins and Law), and applied for General Ransom, knowing him to be an active officer and believing him well able for the command.

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I regret to say that the efficiency of the division has been much impaired in consequence of the circumstance already mentioned, and I fear that it will be difficult to re-establish the command as a division with its former pride and prestige.

General Law has tendered his resignation in consequence of his discontent, brought about by General Jenkins' recommendation for promotion before him and his unwillingness to serve under General Jenkins.

Under these circumstances, I thought that it would be better to assign some major-general to the command instead of making a promotion.

Major-General Whiting commanded this division formerly, and would be very acceptable to the division and to myself if he can be spared for this service. He might be replaced, I presume, by Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The importance of General Whiting's services at Wilmington in the present state of affairs does not permit of his transfer. If General Jenkins were assigned to another command, the difficulty, long since anticipated, might be overcome.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

Colonel CLAY:

Please inform General Longstreet that the importance of General Whiting's services at Wilmington in the present state of affairs does not permit of his transfer. (Omit the rest of the President's indorsement.)

S. C.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 25, 1863.

MOSES GREENWOOD,
Mobile:

Orders have been already given as to the movements on the river place mentioned by you, and General Taylor advised of them. If your friends can do anything, there is nothing in the way.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Clinton, Miss.:

Order General Adams to suspend the Bruinsburg movement for the present, and with his brigade to threaten Baton Rouge or Manchac as soon as possible, so as to make a diversion in favor of General Taylor in case the latter should desire to make a movement farther down the river.

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This order is given in view of information as to the state of things at New Orleans and the forts below. Let General Adams' orders be discretionary, and direct him to report frequently. Send a copy of this order over to General Taylor.

By order of Lieutenant-General Polk:

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
December 25, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

From the character of the organization under General Pillow, its extent, and the large amount of funds that are required to pay its officers to enable them to continue their labors and the supporting forces, and to adjust with proper vouchers the large amount of funds already expended by lieutenants of the line acting as quartermasters and commissaries at the various rendezvous, his attention for a time seems to me to be indispensable to protect the public interest.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

WEST POINT, GA.,
December 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I do not know the strength of the Army of Tennessee, nor of General Beauregard's department, nor of the enemy at either place. So can form no opinion on the subject of your dispatch of yesterday.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Grenada, Miss.:

The funds asked for by General Forrest for payment of troops, subsistence, and quartermaster's stores have been sent forward by agents who will join Colonel Russell; also the field artillery and 2,000 rifles, with adequate ammunition, &c.

By the train of to-morrow evening I send up also a full company, officers and men, of artillerists to take charge of his battery.

You will please keep me advised of your movements.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

GRENADA, MISS.,
December 26, 1863.

General J. R. CHALMERS:

I think General Lee's intentions are for you to act separately from him.

G. W. HOLT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 26, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding, &c., Brandon, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for your information an extract from a letter addressed by General T. N. Waul to the President, and by him referred to this Department. Your attention is especially invited to the statements as to the passage of the Mississippi River, and the suggestion respecting the command of that river by the employment of light artillery.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 26, 1863.

General PILLOW,
Montgomery:

A dispatch to General Johnston from you before he was relieved informed him of your being ordered to report to General Hardee, and that an officer was required to whom you could turn over your department. I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to ask you to name the most competent officer among your subordinates for that purpose, to order him to Montgomery to turn over the command to him, and to put him in possession of all your official papers and such information as may enable him to take charge of and administer its duties. I am directed also to request you to furnish a list of 20 of the most competent and efficient officers of your command, enrolling their names in order of merit.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 26, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Dalton, Ga.:

Brigadier-General Liddell is borne on my returns as commander of our Arkansas brigade in Army of Tennessee. It is understood he has been ordered to Trans-Mississippi Department. By whose order was this done, and did he command the brigade for which you recommend Colonel Govan?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 229. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 26, 1863.

The commander of the forces sees with pain the leniency with which crimes and offenses of an aggravated nature are treated by courts-martial. Adequate, prompt, and certain punishment for commission of offenses is essential to the preservation of the discipline,

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morale, and efficiency of the army. The frequent occurrence of disobedience of orders or inactivity in the execution of them, desertion from the service, the embezzlement of public stores, show conclusively that so long as guilt remains unpunished disorders and crimes will abound. The sentences of the military courts have also been in many instances made nugatory by numerous efforts against their execution, and in cases of the flagrant nature above referred to. The fact should deeply enter the mind of the army and country, that in time of active war, where the safety of the Confederacy is at stake, all who have neglected their duty and have deserted their colors should be punished as they deserve. Inadequate punishments for such offenses are neither just nor humane. The commander of the forces announces that in future the law will be faithfully and promptly enforced.

Courts-martial will therefore proceed diligently to the trial of all cases which may be brought before them. Their proceedings will be promptly rendered, and the execution of their sentences promptly carried into effect.

It shall be the duty of the inspectors-general of each corps, division, and brigade of the army to see after every muster that all stoppages of pay ordered by courts-martial or the military courts are entered on the muster-rolls.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Field return of the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
Infantry.			
Hardee's corps:			
Cheatham's division	3,881	4,907	5,405
Stevenson's division	5,293	6,580	7,112
Cleburne's division	5,145	6,496	7,005
Walker's division	5,192	6,504	6,978
Total	19,511	24,487	26,502
Hindman's corps:			
Hindman's division	5,218	6,459	7,049
Breckinridge's division	4,552	5,656	6,265
Stewart's division	4,326	5,284	6,569
Total	14,091	17,399	19,883
Artillery.			
Hardee's corps:			
Cheatham's division	293	324	339
Stevenson's division	244	279	295
Cleburne's division	222	266	274
Walker's division	219	234	242
Total	978	1,103	1,150
Hindman's corps:			
Hindman's division	247	291	306
Breckinridge's division	228	270	296
Stewart's division	328	367	377
Total	803	928	979
Reserve:			
Robertson's battalion	373	452	472
Williams' battalion	261	286	301
Total	634	738	773

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Field return of the effective strength of the Army of Tennessee—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.
Recapitulation.			
Infantry:			
Hardee's corps	19,511	24,487	26,502
Hindman's corps	14,091	17,399	19,883
Total	33,602	41,886	46,385
Artillery:			
Hardee's corps	978	1,103	1,150
Hindman's corps	803	928	979
Reserve artillery	634	738	773
Total	2,415	2,769	2,902
Total:			
Hardee's corps	20,489	25,590	27,652
Hindman's corps	14,894	18,327	20,802
Reserve Artillery	634	738	773
Total	36,017	44,655	49,287

DALTON, GA., *December* 26, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, December 26, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have just read the letter of the honorable Secretary of War giving to General Vaughn authority to mount his brigade for service for the war.

I would respectfully suggest that we have already more cavalry than we need, and not enough of infantry. Besides, our country is completely overrun by cavalry; farms destroyed and forage and subsistence consumed and wasted to such an extent that I am apprehensive that we shall not be able to get along. Partisan cavalry, having authority to keep and sell everything that they capture, do not always confine their captures to the enemy's side. Horses, mules, cattle, and, in some instances, negroes are taken and sent south and sold. The other cavalry seems to have taken up the idea that they should enjoy like privileges, and frequently take property captured from the enemy and from our own citizens and dispose of it to their own advantage.

I fear that this feeling to acquire property is more at heart with much of our cavalry than a disposition to drive the enemy from our soil.

I would suggest, therefore, that all partisan cavalry be made regular cavalry by law, if they so elect. Failing in this choice, it would be well to disband all such organizations and let the men be subject to conscription. In this connection, I would also suggest that no other soldiers be enlisted in the cavalry, as that arm is already full enough. Many, if not all of the troops, that are in service for three years or the war, think that they go out of service at the end of the three years, and are proposing to reorganize upon condition that they can have forty days' furlough. If they cannot have the fur-

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loughs, they seem inclined to wait to be conscripted, with the intention of selecting the cavalry service, so we are likely to have nothing but cavalry and artillery. As we have an abundance of both these arms, I hope that some action will be speedily taken which will prevent an increase of either.

Your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 30, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Early action (and, if need be, early legislation) is deemed essential on the subjects within.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Memorandum.]

The laws upon the subject of partisan rangers require revision, and the power to reduce them to the condition of soldiers of the line is necessary under existing circumstances.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

HDQRS. DEPT. WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, December 26, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I am informed that a large portion of the enemy's cavalry, recently in East Tennessee, is now in Kentucky and near the Virginia line. I think it highly probable that they contemplate a raid on the salt-works and lead mines. I therefore respectfully suggest that the infantry and part of the artillery of Major-General Ransom's command be placed in position to guard those works and this line of railroad. One regiment of Brigadier-General Wharton's brigade is stationed near Saltville. I think it advisable that the other part of the brigade be placed at or near Glade Springs.

To defend this line of road against the raid on Salem, which I apprehended would be much more extensive and destructive than it proved to be, I ordered Major-General Ransom to send his infantry to Bristol, from which point it could have been moved by railroad to the point where their services might have been needed. Ransom referred my order to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, under whose orders he was acting, who declined sending the troops, and informed me that Ransom's command was under his orders, as he, Longstreet, conceived, by authority of the President; hence I can give no orders to that portion of my troops. I therefore make the foregoing suggestions to you for such action as you may think proper.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. DALTON, GA., *December* 27, 1863.

In obedience to the orders of His Excellency the President, the undersigned has the honor to assume command of the Army of Tennessee.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN MISSISSIPPI,
Okolona, December 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry, Northern Alabama:

GENERAL: I will leave this place in about five days for West Tennessee, passing east of Corinth, crossing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Iuka or Burnsville. I would be glad to have you meet me. By being at Big Bear Creek you can communicate with me. It is an important expedition I am upon, and think it advisable for you to join me with as much of your brigade as you can and accompany me into West Tennessee. My route will be from this place to Ellistown, thence to Jacinto, thence Burnsville or Iuka.

Very respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry in Mississippi.

Abstract from field return of Loring's division, Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 27, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Adams' brigade	125	1,916	1,905	2,317	4,248
Buford's brigade	195	2,109	2,065	2,672	4,610
Featherston's brigade	146	2,020	1,994	2,609	3,728
Total	466	6,045	5,964	7,598	12,586

DALTON, *December* 28, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Your instructions of the 20th [18th], unsigned, received. You are right as to the difficulty of feeding this army. Another chief commissary required. Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee think that Moore is necessary here, and that the present officer is not equal to the place. Please inform me of the extent of my command.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

DALTON, *December* 28, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of instruction yesterday.

Having perused it carefully more than once, I respectfully inclose

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it herewith that you may do me the favor to affix your signature and return it to me.

Having arrived but two days ago, I have been able to obtain no information directly of the enemy's positions and strength, and the principal officers of the army can give me but little. It is believed by them that the army in our front amounts to about 80,000 men, occupying Chattanooga (now strongly fortified), Bridgeport, and Stevenson. I find the country unfit for military operations from the effect of heavy rains. Its condition prevents military exercises—most important means of discipline. The duties of military administration which you point out to me shall be attended to with diligence. The most difficult of them will be the procuring supplies of food. Foreseeing this before leaving Mississippi, I applied for permission to bring Maj. W. E. Moore with me, to be chief commissary of the army. The reply of the Adjutant and Inspector General was that Major Moore had been collecting supplies in Mississippi so long that it was deemed inexpedient to transfer him. General Cooper was mistaken. Major Moore has not served long in Mississippi, nor collected large supplies there. He made his reputation in this army. Major Dameron directs the purchase and impressment of provisions in Mississippi, so that Major Moore's position is not an important one. Therefore Lieutenant-General Polk from interest in this army is anxious that he should be its chief commissary. I therefore most respectfully repeat my application.

This army is now far from being in condition to resume the offensive. It is deficient in numbers, arms, subsistence stores, and field transportation.

In reference to the subsistence of the army, you direct me to "use all means in my power to obtain supplies from the productive States around me." Let me remind you that I have little if any power to procure supplies for the army. The system established last summer deprives generals of any control over the offices of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments detailed to make purchases in different States. I depend upon three majors in each State, neither of whom owes me obedience. Having no power to procure means of feeding, equipping, or moving the army, I am also released from corresponding responsibilities. I refer to this matter in no spirit of discontent, for I have no taste, personally, for the duties in question, but beg you to consider if the responsibility of keeping his army in condition to move and fight ought not to rest on the general, instead of being divided among a number of officers who have not been thought by the Government competent to high military grades.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

DALTON, GA.,
December 28, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Richmond:

We want at least 6,000 small-arms. Please allow as many as you can of the rifles in Major Price's hands. It is not possible now to get half of them to their destination.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

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DALTO
Dec

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Rome:

Can you inform where there are State troops li
Savannah? General Jackson reports that those at
bús, and Macon are not. If there are no others tha
it will be necessary to send them immediately. It
others who are nearer if they can be found. Gene
to be absent. Send a brigade accordingly, and rep
J. E. JO

HEAD
Russellville, Tenn., Dec

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Comdg. Cav. Brig., through Maj. Gen. Ransom,

The commanding general desires to make a sudd
cealed dash upon Cumberland Gap, with the view
session of it. Unless you can work secretly and qu
will not succeed. You can use Rucker's cavalry
side of Clinch Mountain, in the direction of Evar
the Clinch River, as you may desire.

The commanding general directs me to say that i
him of the proper time, he will throw Giltner's br
Holston to move down and divert attention and
of your column, and indeed our entire line may be
same time to recover some of the foraging coun
lost, and to prevent any re-enforcements moving in
Cumberland Gap.

There is a force of 100 reported at Mulberry G
Tazewell, and from 300 to 500 are reported at Cum
will be necessary, however, for you to secure defi
before making your movement, and endeavor to g
well and Cumberland Gap, and then to secure the
practicable.

Major-General Ransom's infantry and artillery h
to this side of the river, and the commanding gene
give orders to Colonel Rucker, and use him in fr
find it necessary.

I am, general, very sincerely, your most obec
G. M.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Ad

MERIDIAN, MISS., *Dec*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

The military police of this department I find ver
amount of contraband trade around the whole bo
increasing. To arrest this I propose a thorough
the provost-marshal's department.

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The principal difficulty has been to secure a competent chief. Such a one I had found in Major Denis, who is eminently qualified and who had been ordered to report for that duty. I had intended also to assign him—General Pillow being relieved—to the charge of recovering absentee volunteers and gathering paroled prisoners and conscripts, these duties falling naturally under the same general department.

I regret to hear that Major Denis has been ordered to report to the chief of the Conscript Bureau at Richmond.

The experience of this department shows that the officers in charge of collecting absentee volunteers and conscripts within it should report directly to department headquarters, which must know its wants better than they can be known at Richmond and is on the spot to furnish military support when needed and when most convenient. I am anxious to collect from all sources at an early day as large a force as possible for field operations, and had matured my plans for that purpose. This order in regard to Major Denis breaks them up. May I, therefore, ask respectfully that, so far as my department is concerned, the work of conscription be left in the hands of department headquarters and that Major Denis be ordered to report to me? May I ask also that he be made lieutenant-colonel?

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 28, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

I should like to have Roddey co-operate with Chalmers and Ferguson in the destruction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Please answer. If you have orders for him, they may be most expeditiously sent through Okolona.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

ENTERPRISE, *December* 28, 1863.

General S. D. LEE,
Grenada:

Your dispatch received. Two thousand stand of arms, with accouterments and ammunition for mounted infantry, have been placed at Demopolis for the use of General Forrest. Inform him of it.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Holly Springs, December 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: From one of your couriers I learn you are moving on Collierville, expecting to join me there.

The inclosed note,* written before I learned of your courier your

*Probably Forrest to Chalmers, December 23, 1863, p. 858.

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movements, fully explains why I abandoned the at
see you if possible here, as I am unwell and much
gest that you move your command to some place
hood of Taylor's or Pipkins' to-night, and come
Squire Fennell's.

Very respectfully,

N. B. F

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY IN M
Okolona, Dec

Major-General FORREST:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I
to move toward you by the route (Russell's) indic
munication from Brandon, about the 1st proximo.
arisen at this point in procuring supplies owing t
railroad, which has delayed me starting. I receiv
tion from General Roddey, dated 24th, in which he
to move on the 25th, and that a force had left Cor
Tenn., on the 21st. A part of my command shoul
railroad before this toward Memphis.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. I

RICHMOND, *Dec*

General J. E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

Have you a Kentucky cavalry brigade in your
brigadier-general?

S.
Adjutant and Ins

WAR DEPARTMENT, C.
Richmond, Va., Dec

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: An application has been forwarded,
brigade of Kentucky infantry, under Brigadier-G
your command, to be allowed to mount themselves
into cavalry. This is supported and urged here
whole Kentucky delegation and by Governor F
grounds.

First. That otherwise great dissatisfaction and p
will ensue at the termination of their approachin
ment unless the privilege be accorded.

Second. That this is almost the only possible m
the brigade, as Kentuckians can now only leave th
back.

Third. That if allowed with this privilege to ap
say through Southwestern Virginia, by the Sandy

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readily mount themselves, bring out many other recruits, and at the same time, by a raid into the State, procure and bring back much stock, and many horses, mules, &c. The advocates of the plan are sanguine that they could thus raise the force to 6,000 or 8,000 men in a very short time.

Lastly, they insist the force, having been previously veteran infantry, being all from childhood trained to horsemanship, would be the most effective possible force, combining the qualities of both infantry and cavalry.

It is evident, on the other hand, that this would be a mischievous precedent, tending to produce much dissatisfaction among other corps of infantry when the men would wish to change their branch of service, and would thus weaken the least acceptable, but most effective, portion of our armies. Besides, if such a spirit of desertion be likely to exist, it may be well doubted whether the approach of these men to the vicinity of their homes and within their own State might not lose us more men than it gained. I have great doubt and a disinclination to comply, but it may be more advisable to give the chance, which seems so much coveted, of again endeavoring to arouse Kentucky.

I should be much pleased if you would confer with General Breckinridge and give your consideration to the subject, and then favor me with your conclusions and counsel in the matter. I should then feel better prepared to arrive at a true solution of the question.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *December* 29, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Dalton, Ga.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: We are all greatly rejoiced to know that you are in command of the Army of Tennessee.

I discover from my correspondence you possess the entire confidence of this whole country as you do mine. I know you have had some serious annoyances heretofore, and have sympathized with you in your troubles, but I am glad to know they are at an end and look forward to your future career as one of great usefulness to your country and of increased reputation to yourself.

My own opinion is, you acted exactly right in your intercourse with General Bragg, and though at the time I thought you ought to have assumed command of the army, so anxious was I for you to be in that position, I now see the delicacy of your position forbade your doing otherwise than you did. It was not only right but highly honorable.

Now, general, you are looked to by us all to redeem Tennessee, and whoever does that great service will, in my opinion, have the honor of putting an end to the war. You could in Tennessee increase your army 30,000 men, and at least 20,000 in Kentucky. Such at least is the testimony of the Kentuckians here. That being done, the enemy will not send another army to invade Tennessee. I do not believe they can raise another. Of the draft for 300,000 men, only 50,000 were actually sent to the army, and many of these have de-

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serted. Whip the invaders before you, and you will break the power of the enemy and secure the independence of our country.

I have two sons in your army, and I hope and believe you will find them to be good soldiers. One was on General Bragg's staff in the inspection department with the rank of major. The other is on Cheatham's staff with rank of captain. I commit them to you most cheerfully. The country looks to you for great results.

Ever your friend,

G. A. HENRY.

DALTON, *December* 29, 1863.

To the PRESIDENT:

I have just received a dispatch from General Longstreet asking for my cavalry to help him drive the enemy out of East Tennessee, because he cannot march his infantry for want of shoes. I suppose, therefore, that if shoes were supplied, he could get possession of that country. He took with him more than half the cavalry of this command.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GRENADA, *December* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Inform General Forrest that his dispatch to General Lee of the 23d is received. Russell will remain to attend to his requests. General Ferguson will not move in the direction indicated to him by letter, but on the railroad, to strike and engage the enemy, and for him to move in the direction indicated.

G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *December* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

General Lee directs you to engage attention of enemy by striking railroad until you hear General Forrest has crossed. General Ferguson is moving on railroad between Pocahontas and La Grange. General Forrest is endeavoring to effect crossing south.

G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Twelve Miles East of Sunflower River, December 29, 1863.

Major HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry in Mississippi:

MAJOR: I am encamped here for the night, just at the commencement of the worst road in the bottom. For 15 miles the road is almost impassable, being covered with water, and the mud is from 2 to 3 feet deep. The train carrying arms appears to have been selected with a view of having the poorest mules and weakest wagons

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in the department in it. The whole outfit is miserably bad. From Sunflower, with the exception of 4 miles, the road is said to be very good to the Mississippi. I will leave my train at the ferry on Sunflower, and reach the river as soon as possible.

The news of my expedition preceded me three days, and my scouts report the enemy busily engaged fortifying at Skipwith's Landing. five transports and three gunboats being there. Osborne, the officer commanding, has gone to Greenville with 500 cavalry to meet me. It was my intention to leave my train and artillery and move rapidly on Skipwith's Landing, and by swimming Steele's Bayou, which partially encircles the place, surprise and capture the force there, but the bayou is impassable, being very high, and the roads leading to it cannot be traveled. I find the Yankees keep well posted through negroes and citizens who run as couriers to them, taking by-paths through the swamp. I have kept the only roads known to me guarded some 25 miles in advance of me all the time, and I have allowed no one to pass. I have sent men forward to communicate with the forces on the opposite side of the Mississippi River, and anticipate but little trouble in getting the arms safely across. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, in charge of the train, to impress fresh mules and other wagons, if necessary, to facilitate his movements. He is encamped with me.

Have the Sunflower and Bogue Phalia to ferry. Deer Creek is bridged, but I fear the enemy will destroy it. Find many mules and horses through the camp, and will try to get them removed from the vicinity of the enemy.

The boats reported to be in Sunflower were not found. There is a boat in Quaver River. An assistant quartermaster, with authority from Major Quaite, is preparing to run it into the Yazoo. I have directed the officer commanding squadron sent to capture it to assist the quartermaster in starting it down at once. I have a courier-line to Vaiden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 29, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: A dispatch from General J. E. Johnston states that Col. F. P. Powers, Fourteenth Arkansas Volunteers, having been thrown out of commission by the consolidation of regiments, &c., had been ordered to organize troops in East Louisiana, and had reported an aggregate of 635 men, 10 captains, and 27 lieutenants.

General Johnston has to-day been informed that if the regiment thus organized by Colonel Powers was raised of men not liable to conscription, by reason of being within the enemy's lines, or for other cause, it may be received. He has also been advised that you would be written to to this effect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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AUGUSTA, GA.,
December 29, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an order* from General Longstreet relieving me from duty with the army under his command, together with a communication from the same headquarters assigning the "particular reasons for the issue of the order."

I have differed in opinion with General Longstreet concerning many things, but that this difference has influenced my own conduct or that of the troops under my command I utterly deny. I therefore respectfully request that my division be restored to my command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

DALTON, *December* 30, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Richmond:

Besides Morgan's troops, we have only 400 or 500 Kentucky cavalry.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *December* 30, 1863.

General J. E. JOHNSTON:

General Longstreet reports that he sent the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee back to that command on the 10th of December, 1863. His application to you for cavalry was not communicated to the War Department. Shoes have been sent to his command; whether that will remove his want of cavalry is not known.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS HINDMAN'S CORPS,
Dalton, Ga., December 30, 1863.

[Brigadier-General BATE,]
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you will inquire and report at once whether the punishment of the "wooden horse" is inflicted in any part of your command.

This and other methods of punishment having the character of torture will be immediately prohibited.

Whilst the major-general commanding does not oppose, but would rather enjoin those summary measures necessary to insure subjection to authority, care must be taken not to interfere with the proper province of the courts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Part I, p. 497.

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[Indorsement.]

Brigadier-General LEWIS, *Commanding, &c.:*

You will please furnish the information desired in the above.

By order of Brigadier-General Bate:

CHAS. C. IVEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Tuscumbia, December 30, 1863.

General S. D. LEE:

Your communication from Okolona, dated 27th instant, is just received. I have this moment returned from Iuka, at which point I learned the enemy had returned from Jackson, Tenn., and that General Forrest had retired from that place, acting upon this information and a letter received from General Ferguson, dated the 24th instant, stating that he was moving toward La Grange and would attack that place on the 28th or 29th instant. The absolute destitution of the country either way from Iuka rendered it impossible for my brigade to stand still. I dispatched General Forrest from Iuka on the 28th, and returned to this point.

In answer to yours I can start from here on Tuesday, the 5th proximo, and connect with you in the bend of the river above Hamburg (the only place forage can be gotten) on the 7th (Thursday).

I think it of the utmost importance to sustain our troops in West Tennessee, and am exceedingly anxious to be with you on the trip.

Please answer by return courier, and oblige, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Russellville, Tenn., December 31, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 26th and to inclose a copy of the telegram alluded to. My allusion to the telegram was made from my recollection of the spirit of it and the impression that it made upon me. In my retained copy of my telegram I did not quote from your dispatch. I hope that I may not have misunderstood your dispatch.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

DALTON, *December* 31, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

As now organized this army requires a lieutenant-general. I recommend Major-General Whiting, believing that he is high in your estimation. I think that the army could be better maneuvered in three corps, and respectfully suggest that modification.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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RICHMOND, *December* 31, 1863.

Maj. M. MCCARTHY:

Carry out the instructions of the President as communicated to you by General Martin.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *December* 31, 1863.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

I desire again to call your attention to my dispatch to the Secretary of War of the 28th, and to say that further information and reflection render it highly important for the efficiency and success of the administration of this department that the request contained in that dispatch should be granted. It is but the continuation of the arrangement with General Pillow under General Johnston, and as it sacrifices no principle, I earnestly request it may meet with your sanction and approval.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters (staff and escort)	19	128	127	171	231	.....
Hardee's army corps:						
Staff and escort	22	114	114	163	333	.....
Cheatham's division	456	3,954	3,850	5,407	10,450	.....
Stevenson's division	457	5,422	5,202	7,099	12,427	.....
Cleburne's division	461	5,353	5,214	7,032	10,657	.....
Walker's division	437	5,437	5,332	7,212	11,728	.....
Artillery	50	1,016	989	1,207	1,767	45
Total Hardee's corps	1,883	21,296	20,791	28,120	47,362	45
Hindman's army corps:						
Staff and escort	24	131	131	195	288	.....
Hindman's division	512	5,434	5,271	7,071	11,559	.....
Stewart's division	452	4,526	4,389	5,904	11,668	.....
Breckinridge's division	545	4,655	4,489	6,351	10,486	.....
Artillery	40	795	762	974	1,231	36
Total Hindman's corps	1,573	15,541	15,042	20,495	35,232	36
Cavalry Corps *a*	513	5,353	5,271	7,123	13,242	10
1st Louisiana Cavalry (detached)	13	140	137	191	365	.....
Total cavalry	526	5,493	5,408	7,314	13,607	10
Engineer troops	18	417	415	502	625	.....
1st Louisiana Regulars (detached)	4	64	59	81	204	.....
Reserve Artillery	29	625	597	745	954	26
Grand total	4,052	43,564	42,439	57,428	98,215	117

a Martin's and Armstrong's divisions dropped, not being in the army, but serving with General Longstreet in East Tennessee.

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Organization of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863.

HARDEE'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.*

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Maj. James C. Gordon.
5th Georgia, Lieut. Col. John F. Iverson.
47th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. C. Edwards.
65th Georgia, Maj. S. F. Williams.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. M. G. Hester.
5th Mississippi, Col. John Weir.
8th Mississippi, Maj. John F. Smith.

Walthall's Brigade.

24th Mississippi, 27th Mississippi: Lieut. Col. Robert P. McKelvaine.
29th Mississippi, 30th Mississippi, 34th Mississippi: Lieut. Col. James M. Johnson.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Alexander A. Greene.
40th Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. O. Stone.
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney.
16th Tennessee, Capt. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter.
51st Tennessee, 52d Tennessee: Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Fowler's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. John Phelan.
McCants' (Florida) Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Perry.
Turner's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. William B. Turner.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Brown's Brigade.

3d Tennessee, Col. Calvin H. Walker.
18th Tennessee, 26th Tennessee: Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
32d Tennessee, Col. Edmund C. Cook.
45th Tennessee, 23d Tennessee Battalion: Col. Anderson Searcy.

Cumming's Brigade.

34th Georgia, Maj. John M. Jackson.
36th Georgia, Maj. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. T. H. Pitner.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, 60th North Carolina: Col. Washington M. Hardy.
54th Virginia, Capt. William G. Anderson.
63d Virginia, Capt. Connally H. Lynch.

Pettus' Brigade.

20th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Mitchell T. Porter.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. J. B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Maj. John C. Francis.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

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*Only 1 general officer, a brigadier-general whose name is not given, reported present for duty.

†Only 3 brigadier-generals, names not given, reported present for duty.

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*Artillery Battalion.**

Carnes' (Tennessee) Battery, Lieut. L. G. Marshall.
Corput's (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. Meshack L. McWhorter.
Rowan's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
3d Confederate, 5th Confederate } Maj. Richard J. Person.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William J. Hale.
35th Tennessee, 48th Tennessee } Maj. George S. Deakins.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Col. H. D. Lampley.
32d Mississippi, 45th Mississippi } Col. Aaron B. Hardcastle.
15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. T. M. Steger.

Smith's Brigade.

6th Texas Infantry, 10th Texas Infantry, 15th Texas Cavalry‡ } Capt. J. R. Kennard.
7th Texas, Capt. J. H. Collett.
17th Texas Cavalry‡, 18th Texas Cavalry‡, 24th Texas Cavalry‡, 25th Texas Cavalry‡ } Maj. William A. Taylor.

Liddell's Brigade.

2d Arkansas, 15th Arkansas, 24th Arkansas } Maj. E. G. Brasher.
5th Arkansas, 13th Arkansas } Col. John E. Murray.
6th Arkansas, 7th Arkansas } Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.
8th Arkansas, 19th Arkansas } Maj. D. H. Hamiter.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. T. R. HOTCHKISS.

Calvert's (Arkansas) Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Key.
Semple's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. Henry C. Semple.
Swett's (Mississippi) Battery, Capt. Charles Swett.

WALKER'S DIVISION.§

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. T. WALKER.

Gist's Brigade.

46th Georgia, Capt. John P. Beaty.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Z. L. Watters.
16th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. B. Ivor.
24th South Carolina, Capt. Thomas C. Morgan.

Wilson's Brigade.

1st Georgia Battalion, 25th Georgia } Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
29th Georgia, 30th Georgia } Lieut. Col. James S. Boynton.
66th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. S. Hamilton.
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. John W. Nisbet.

Maney's Brigade.

1st Tennessee, 27th Tennessee } Lieut. Col. John L. House.
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Capt. Joseph Bostick.
6th Tennessee, 9th Tennessee } Col. George C. Porter.
41st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James D. Tillman.
50th Tennessee, Capt. Albert G. Sexton.
24th Tennessee Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Hugh M. McAdoo.

Baldwin's Brigade.

4th Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
35th Mississippi, Col. William S. Barry.
40th Mississippi, Col. Wallace B. Colbert.
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.

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* Probably Maj. Joseph Palmer's.
† But 1 brigadier-general, name not given, reported present for duty.
‡ Dismounted.
§ But 1 brigadier-general, name not given, reported present for duty. Baldwin's brigade reported as "joined from the army in Mississippi since last report."

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Artillery Battalion.

Maj. ROBERT MARTIN.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
Ferguson's (South Carolina) Battery, Lieut. John A. Alston.
Howell's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

HINDMAN'S ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Mississippi, 9th Mississippi } Lieut. Col. B. F. Johns.
10th Mississippi, 44th Mississippi } Col. James Barr, jr.
41st Mississippi, Col. William F. Tucker.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Thomas Brownrigg.

Deas' Brigade.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George R. Kimbrough.
22d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Hart.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton.
50th Alabama, Lieut. Col. N. N. Clement.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Capt. R. G. Welch.
10th South Carolina, 19th South Carolina } Lieut. Col. Thomas P. Shaw.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th Tennessee, 47th Tennessee } Col. William M. Watkins.
13th Tennessee, 154th Tennessee } Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. ALFRED R. COURTNEY.

Dent's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. W. T. Stockton.
Douglas' (Texas) Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Garrity's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. James Garrity.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.†

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Maj. Philip Lee.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Col. Hiram Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Capt. George W. Maxson.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.

Finley's Brigade.

1st Florida, 3d Florida } Lieut. Col. Elisha Mashburn.
1st Florida Cavalry‡, 4th Florida Infantry } Maj. Jacob A. Lash.§
6th Florida, Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Kenan.
7th Florida, Col. Tillman Ingram.

Bate's Brigade.

37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Joel Towers.
1st Tennessee Battalion, Capt. Perry Adcock.
10th Tennessee, Col. William Grace.
15th Tennessee, 37th Tennessee } Maj. J. M. Wall.
20th Tennessee, Maj. W. M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.

Quarles' Brigade.

4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
42d Tennessee, Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
46th Tennessee, 55th Tennessee } Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilson.
48th Tennessee, Col. William M. Voorhies.
49th Tennessee, Col. William F. Young.
53d Tennessee, Col. John R. White.

* Brigades commanded by senior colonels, names not indicated.
† But 3 gen ral officers, brigadier-generals not named, reported present for duty.
‡ Dismounted.
§ Of 4th Florida Infantry.

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Artillery Battalion.

Capt. ROBERT COBB.

Cobb's (Kentucky) Battery, Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.
Mebane's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) Battery, Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught.

STEWART'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Stovall's Brigade.

40th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Robert M. Young.
41st Georgia, Maj. M. S. Nall.
42d Georgia, Maj. William H. Hulsey.
43d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Kellogg.
52d Georgia, Capt. Rufus R. Asbury.

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Col. James T. Holtzclaw.
32d Alabama, 58th Alabama } Col. Bush. Jones.
36th Alabama, Capt. John Vidmer.
38th Alabama, Lieut. Col. A. R. Lankford.

Adams' Brigade.

13th Louisiana, 20th Louisiana } Maj. F. L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, 25th Louisiana } Lieut. Col. R. H. Lindsay.
19th Louisiana, Col. R. W. Turner.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. S. L. Bishop.†
14th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. A. T. Martin.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Luke W. Finlay.
5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. F. E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill.

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. THOMAS J. STANFORD.

Fenner's (Louisiana) Battery, Lieut. T. J. Duggan.
Oliver's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Stanford's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

CAVALRY CORPS.‡

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

Davidson's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James H. Lewis.
2d Tennessee, Capt. William M. Smith.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.

* But 2 brigadier-generals, names not given, reported present for duty.
† Of the 20th Louisiana.
‡ Armstrong's and Martin's divisions, and all of Wharton's division except Davidson's brigade, with General Longstreet, in East Tennessee.

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KELLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KELLY.

Grigsby's Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN GRIGSBY.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
9th Kentucky, Maj. J. P. Austin.
Allison's Squadron, Capt. John H. Allison.
Hamilton's Battalion, Lieut. Col. O. P. Hamilton.
Rucker's Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker.

Wade's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. WADE.

1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
3d Confederate, Col. John McCaskill.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Col. Charles T. Goode.

Artillery.

Huwald's (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.

DETACHED.

Roddey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP D. RODDEY.

4th Alabama, Col. William A. Johnson.
5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Hannon.
Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. D. Moreland.
Ferrell's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.*

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.†

First Battalion.

Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Anderson's (Georgia) Battery, Capt. R. W. Anderson.
Barret's (Missouri) Battery, Lieut. William Brown.
Havis' (Georgia) Battery, Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Lumsden's (Alabama) Battery, Lieut. Ebenezer H. Hargrove.

Second Battalion.

Maj. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Darden's (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. H. W. Bullen.
Jeffress' (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
Kolb's (Alabama) Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

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* Baxter's, Douglas', and Scogin's Batteries, from Hardee's corps, and Scott's and Waters' Batteries, from Hindman's corps, transferred to Atlanta; Huggins', White's, and Wiggins' Batteries, from Cavalry Corps, in East Tennessee.

† Chief of artillery.

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ENGINEER TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. DANVILLE LEADBETTER, chief engineer.
Lieut. Col. S. W. PRESSTMAN, commanding 3d Regiment.

3d Confederate Engineers, Company A, Capt. R. C. McCalla.
3d Confederate Engineers, Company B, Capt. H. N. Pharr, Cheatham's division.
3d Confederate Engineers, Company C, Lieut. A. W. Gloster, Stewart's division.
3d Confederate Engineers, Company D, Capt. Edmund Winston.
3d Confederate Engineers, Company F, Capt. W. A. Ramsey, Cleburne's division.
3d Confederate Engineers, Company G, Lieut. Robert L. Cobb, Hindman's division.
Pioneer Company, Capt. A. W. Clarkson.

ESCORTS, ETC.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Maj. S. S. Batchelor, army headquarters.
1st Louisiana Cavalry, Capt. E. G. Davis, army headquarters.
Capt. W. C. Raum's (Mississippi) Cavalry Company, at headquarters, Hardee's corps.
Capt. Thomas M. Merritt's (Georgia) Cavalry Company, at headquarters, Cheatham's division.
Capt. R. S. Vandyke's (Tennessee) Cavalry Company, at headquarters, Stevenson's division.
Capt. Calvin F. Sanders' (Tennessee) Cavalry Company, at headquarters, Cleburne's division.
Lieut. James M. Boydstun's (Georgia) Cavalry Detachment, at headquarters, Walker's division.
Capt. T. M. Lenoir's (Alabama) Cavalry Company, at headquarters, Hindman's division.
Capt. H. L. Foules' (Mississippi) Cavalry Company, at headquarters, Breckinridge's division.

Abstract from return of the forces in East Tennessee, Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863; *headquarters Russellville, Tenn.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	15	.....	.....	15	19	19	.....
Infantry:							
Hood's division	512	5,266	5,266	7,101	14,706	14,908	.....
McLaws' division	349	3,825	3,825	5,224	11,872	11,595	.....
Buckner's division	178	1,559	1,559	2,467	5,418	.....	.....
Vaughn's brigade	70	478	478	600	998	.....	.....
Total infantry	1,109	11,128	11,128	15,392	32,554	26,503	.....
Cavalry:							
General staff	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Morgan's division	178	2,012	2,012	2,877	6,817	.....	.....
Armstrong's division	169	1,635	1,635	2,273	3,654	.....	.....
Total cavalry	351	3,647	3,647	5,154	10,475	.....	.....
Artillery:							
Alexander's battalion	17	379	379	480	776	855	22
With cavalry	10	208	208	245	349	.....	.....
Total artillery	27	587	587	725	1,125	855	22
Grand total [a]	1,502	15,362	15,362	21,286	44,173	27,377	22

[a] The 38th Tennessee, Colonel Carter, is on duty repairing railroad bridges, and is not included in this report.

The returns of Major-General Ransom's command, at present serving with these forces, are made through Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones. His effective strength is: Infantry, three brigades, 2,321; cavalry, two brigades, 1,979; artillery, four batteries, 335; total, 4,635. [But see Jones' return, p. 892.]

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Organization of the forces in East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, December 31, 1863.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Col. JAMES D. NANCE.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Col. Joseph F. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. William G. Rice.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. A. G. O'Brien.
17th Mississippi, Col. William D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. D. N. Moody.

Wofford's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. N. L. HUTCHINS, Jr.

16th Georgia, Col. James S. Gholston.
18th Georgia, Capt. J. A. Crawford.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.
3d Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. N. L. Hutchins, jr.

Bryan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GOODE BRYAN.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

HOOD'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. MICAH JENKINS.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Col. JOHN BRATTON.

1st South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Daniel Livingston.
2d South Carolina Riflemen, Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton Legion, Col. Martin W. Gary.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
11th Georgia, Col. Francis H. Little.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Law's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM F. PERRY.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama, Col. James L. Sheffield.

Benning's Brigade.

2d Georgia, Col. Edgar M. Butt.
15th Georgia, Col. Dudley M. Du Bose.
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

Robertson's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

*The original does not indicate actual regimental commanders of Anderson's, Benning's, and Robertson's brigades.

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BUCKNER'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Johnson's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. FULTON.

17th Tennessee, 23d Tennessee } Col. R. H. Keeble.
25th Tennessee, 44th Tennessee } Col. John S. Fulton.
63d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Abraham Fulkerson.

Gracie's Brigade.

Col. YOUNG M. MOODY.

41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
43d Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
1st Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 3d Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion } Col. John W. A. Sanford.
2d Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion, 4th Battalion, Hilliard's (Alabama) Legion } Col. Bolling Hall, jr.

Vaughn's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN.

8d Tennessee (Provisional Army). Maj. William C. Morelock.
31st [39th] Tennessee, Col. William M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee, Maj. Lawson Guthrie.
59th Tennessee, Lieut Col. James P. Brown.
2d East Tennessee Brigade (detachment), Maj. James A. Rhea.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

MORGAN'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. MORGAN.

Russell's Brigade.

Col. ALFRED A. RUSSELL.

1st Alabama, Col. William W. Allen.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Maj. James T. Dye.

Crews' Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. CREWS.

1st Georgia, Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia (Avery's Regiment), Lieut Col. William L. Cook.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

Artillery.

White's (Tennessee) Battery, Lieut. Arthur Pue, jr.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) Battery, Lieut. J. P. Bryant.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

Biffle's Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. BIFFLE.

4th Tennessee, Col. Peril C. Haynes.
8th Tennessee, Col. George G. Dibrell.
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Nicholas N. Cox.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

Harrison's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Col. A. W. Hobson.
8th Texas, Col. Thomas Harrison.
11th Texas, Col. G. R. Reeves.

Artillery.

Huggins' (Tennessee) Battery, Capt. A. L. Huggins.

* Reynolds' brigade with Army of Tennessee in Northern Georgia.

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ARTILLERY.

Alexander's Battalion.

Maj. FRANK HUGER.

Fickling's (South Carolina) Battery, Capt. William W. Fickling.
Jordan's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Tyler C. Jordan.
Moody's (Louisiana) Battery, Capt. George V. Moody.
Parker's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William W. Parker.
Taylor's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Osmond B. Taylor.
Woolfolk's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Pichegru Woolfolk, jr.

Abstract from return of the Army of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863; *headquarters Dublin Depot, Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	9	.....	.....	9	21	21	.....
Ransom's division:							
Staff	7	.....	.....	7	7	7	.....
Corse's brigade (infantry)	95	1,098	1,098	1,324	1,883	1,824	.....
Wharton's brigade (infantry)	69	915	915	1,066	1,388	1,383	.....
A. E. Jackson's brigade (infantry)	43	313	313	402	961	1,012	.....
Troops at Saltville (45th Virginia)	35	617	617	702	918	893	.....
Jones' brigade (cavalry)	111	1,193	1,193	1,477	3,490	3,474	.....
Williams' brigade (cavalry)	98	786	786	1,088	2,228	2,575	.....
King's battalion (artillery)	26	453	453	516	669	693	24
Total Ransom's division	484	5,370	5,370	6,583	11,514	11,861	24
Echols' brigade:							
Infantry	98	1,310	1,310	1,564	2,282	2,313	.....
Chapman's (Virginia) battery	4	107	107	128	154	152	.....
Jackson's (Virginia) horse artillery	3	45	45	53	60	67	.....
McCausland's brigade:							
Infantry	65	1,122	1,122	1,325	1,676	1,688	.....
Bryan's (Virginia) battery	4	119	119	133	155	154	6
Jenkins' brigade (cavalry):							
14th Virginia Cavalry *a*	16	172	172	220	452	466	.....
17th Virginia Cavalry *b*	29	295	295	345	578	565	.....
W. L. Jackson's brigade (cavalry) *c*	74	604	604	736	1,607	1,611	.....
Lurty's (Virginia) battery	5	43	43	55	79	77	3
22d Virginia Cavalry, unattached	44	488	488	539	788	.....	.....
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery (unattached)	4	85	85	97	168	.....	8
Hart's company of engineer troops	3	43	43	50	65	73	.....
Total	349	4,433	4,433	5,245	8,064	7,161	17
Grand total	842	9,803	9,803	11,836	19,599	19,043	41

a On detached service with Echols' brigade.
b On detached service with McCausland's brigade; 1 lieutenant and 36 men prisoners of war.
c Three officers and 90 men prisoners of war.

[DECEMBER 31, 1863.—For troops in Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding, see Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part II, pp. 908, 909.]

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RICHMOND, VA.,
January 5, 1864.

General LONGSTREET,
Russellville, Tenn., via Bristol:

Your communications of 30th of December and 1st of January with inclosures received.* It is not conceded by authorities here that a commanding general can relieve officers of his command from duty and send them beyond the limits of his command. General McLaws might have been arrested by you on your charges and held to await the action of the War Department, and you had better now recall him for that purpose. He cannot be ordered to another service until these charges are disposed of. As senior officer in the Department of East Tennessee you are by military rule and usage the commander of that department, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to that command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

*See Part I, pp. 455, 467.

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ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (Ephraim P.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*

Aberorombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Adaire's (Thomas N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Adams' (Charles H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (Colored).*

Adams' (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Adams' (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*

Adams' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*

Adams' (Silas) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Adcock's (Perry) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*

Ahl's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*

Aiken's (D. Wyatt) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Aiken's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*

Akin's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*

Albert's (J. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 56th Regiment.*

Alexander's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*

Alexander's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored).*

Allen's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Vedette).*

Allen's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Allison's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate;* also *R. D. Allison's Cavalry, post.*

Allison's (R. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Allison's (Rolland H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*

Alston's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *T. B. Ferguson's Artillery, post.*

Amsberg's (George von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*

Anderson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post.*

Anderson's (R. W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*

Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*

Anderson's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 54th Regiment.*

Andrew's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*

Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*

Androus' (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Arndt's (Albert F. R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

Asbury's (Rufus R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*

Ashby's (H. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

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Ashford's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate,* 16*th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 15*th Regiment.*
Austin's (J. E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate,* 14*th Battalion.*
Austin's (J. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate,* 9*th Regiment.*
Avery's (Isaac W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops,* 4*th Regiment.*
Avery's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 95*th Regiment.*
Babbitt's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops,* 9*th Regiment.*
Babcock's (Walter S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops,* 1*st Regiment, Battery B.*
Bacon's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 15*th Regiment.*
Badger's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops,* 1*st and* 4*th Regiments.*
Bahney's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union,* 2*d Regiment (Mounted).*
Bailey's (Chesley D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union,* 9*th Regiment.*
Bains' (Samuel C.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate,* 1*st Regiment, Battery L.*
Baird's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops,* 85*th Regiment.*
Baker's (Alpheus) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate,* 54*th Regiment.*
Baker's (Hendrick D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union,* 35*th Regiment.*
Baker's (John H.) **Siege Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Union,* 1*st Regiment, Battery B (Colored).*
Baker's (Myron) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops,* 74*th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Norman A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops,* 1*st Regiment, Battery B.*
Ball's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops,* 51*st Regiment.*
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Ballinger's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union,* 3*d Regiment (Colored).*
Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops,* 5*th Company.*
Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Barclay's (E. S.) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion, post.*
Barker's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 1*st Regiment.*
Barksdale's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate,* 5*th Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops,* 2*d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barnum's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union,* 11*th Regiment.*
Barr's (James, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate,* 10*th and* 44*th Regiments.*
Barret's (Overton W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Barrett's (Wallace W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 44*th Regiment.*
Barry's (Robert L.) **Artillery.** See *Lookout Artillery, post.*
Barry's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate,* 35*th Regiment.*
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Batchelor's (S. S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate,* 1*st Regiment, Regulars.*
Bates' (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 125*th Regiment.*
Baxter's (Edmund D.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Beaty's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops,* 46*th Regiment.*
Beck's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union,* 2*d Regiment.*
Beck's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops,* 9*th Regiment.*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops,* 10*th Battery.*
Belknap's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops,* 15*th Regiment.*
Bell's (Leroy S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 3*d Regiment.*
Bell's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate,* 10*th Regiment.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops,* 8*th Regiment.*

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Beltzhoover's (D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Benteen's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Benton's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*

Berry's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Bibb's (J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*

Biddle's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Biffle's (Jacob B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Biggs' (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*

Billups' (R. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*

Bingham's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Bishop's (Judson W.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Bishop's (S. L.) **Infantry.*** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*

Bishop's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th and 9th Regiments.*

Bishop's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*

Bissell's (Josiah W.) **Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Black's (Edward R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*

Blackburn's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*

Blake's (A. A.) **Artillery.** See *J. H. Wiggins' Artillery, post.*

Blakeley's (Archibald) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*

Blakey's (D. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

Bliss' (Zenas R.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Blythe's (Green L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Boggess' (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*

Bolton's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Boone's (J. Rowan) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*

Booth's (Lionel F.) **Siege Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A (Colored).*

Bostick's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*

Botetourt Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*

Bouanchaud's (Alcide) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, post, Battery A.*

Bouck's (Gabriel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Boughton's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*

Bounds' (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Boutell's (Ira) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Bowen's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*

Bowles' (Pinckney D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Bowman's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*

Boyd's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*

Boydstun's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment (Avery's).*

Boyle's (William O.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*

Boyles' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*

Boynton's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*

Bradford's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*

Bradley's (Cullen) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*

Bradley's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Brady's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 117th Regiment.*

Brandon's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*

Brasher's (E. G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d, 15th, and 24th Regiments.*

Bratton's (John) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

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Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Brewer's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Briant's (Cyrus E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Brockway's (Solomon P.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Brookhaven Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Brown's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Brown's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Brown's (Jack) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (Nathan A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
Brown's (Orlando, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Brown's (William) **Artillery.** See *Overton W. Barret's Artillery, ante.*
Brown's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Brown's (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Brownlow's (James P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Brownrigg's (Thomas) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Broyles' (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Bruhn's (Anton) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bryan's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Bryant's (J. P.) **Artillery.** See *J. H. Wiggins' Artillery, post.*
Buckley's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Buckner Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Buckner Guards Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Buford's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
Bulger's (Michael J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Bullen's (H. W.) **Artillery.** See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
Bullitt's (William A.) **Infantry.*** See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Bunn's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Burgh's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Burke's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Ehett Artillery, post.*
Burrows' (Jerome B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (J. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Butler's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th and 26th Regiments.*
Butler's (W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Butt's (Edgar M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Byrd's (Robert K.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Cahill's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Callender's (Byron M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Calvert's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, post.*
Camp's (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Andrew K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Campbell County National Guard. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Campbell's (F. L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th and 20th Regiments.*

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Carey's (Oliver H. P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Carman's (Ezra A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Carnes' (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carpenter's (Daniel A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Carr's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Carson's (Delos) **Siege Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D (Colored).*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Casement's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Caswell's (T. D.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Certain's (W. L.) **Cavalry.** See *W. L. Duckworth's Cavalry, post.*
Chalmers' (Alexander H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Chandler's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Chandler's (Theodore C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Chandler's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Fletcher H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Chapman's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Monroe Artillery, post.*
Charlton's (R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 32d and 45th Regiments.*
Charpentier's (Stephen) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chetlain's (Augustus L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Childress' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Choate's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Clancy's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Andrew H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Clark's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Clark's (Samuel F.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Clark's (Whitfield) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Clark's (William) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 3d Battalion.*
Clarke's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Clarke's (W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Clarkson's (A. W.) **Pioneers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment Engineers.*
Clay's (Ezekiel F.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion.*
Clement's (N. N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Clift's (James) **Home Guards.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Clifton's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Coates' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cobb's (Robert L.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Cobham's (George A., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Cochran's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Cocke County National Guard. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Cockerill's (Armstead T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Cockerill's (Daniel T.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cogswell's (Leander W.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cogswell's (William) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Cogswell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*

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Colbert's (Wallace B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Cole's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Coleman's (Daniel) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*
Coleman's (David) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Coleman's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Coleman's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *W. R. Miles' Legion, post.*
Colgrove's (Silas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Collett's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Colms' (Stephen H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Colquitt's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Coltart's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Columbus Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Colvin's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Comparet's (John M.) **Infantry.*** See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Cone's (Joseph S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Conner's (C. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (Edmund C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Cook's (Gustave) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cook's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment (Avery's).*
Coon's (Datus E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cooper's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Edgar H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Wickliffe) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Corbin's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Corput's (Max Van Den) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Cotten's (R. N.) **Artillery.** See *Appeal Artillery, ante.*
Cowan's (James J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Coward's (A.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cowden's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored).*
Cox's (Caleb B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Cox's (Nicholas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Craddock's (Jesse J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Crandal's (Frederick M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 10th Regiment (Colored).*
Crane's (Nirom M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Crawford's (J. A.) **Infantry** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Cresson's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Crews' (C. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cribbs' (Harvey H.) **Artillery.** See *Charles L. Lumsden's Artillery, post.*
Croft's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Columbus Artillery, ante.*
Crosley's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cross' (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Crossland's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Crowe's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Cudney's (Albert) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Culbertson's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Culbertson's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Culpeper's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

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Cummings' (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Cummings' (Henry J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Curly's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Curry's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Curtiss' (Frank S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Cushing's (Harry C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Cutcheon's (Byron M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Dachsel's (Gustave) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Dalzell's (John) **Cavalry.** See *William McLaughlin's Cavalry, post.*
Daniel's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Daniel's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Darden's (Putnam) **Artillery.** See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
Daugherty's (Ferdinand H.) **Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, post.*
Davenport's (S.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Davenport's (William) **Home Guards.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Davidson's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Davies' (John R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Davis' (E. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Davis' (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Davis' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Davis' (Newton N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Davis' (Reuben A.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Davitte's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dawley's (Richard L.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Dawson's (Mathew M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Dawson's (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *R. W. Anderson's Artillery, ante.*
Dawson's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Dayton's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Deakin's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th and 48th (Nixon's) Regiments.*
Dean's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Dean's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Deavenport's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Demarest's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Dent's (S. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Devol's (Hiram F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Dey's (Gustav) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dick's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dickerman's (Willard A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Dickerson's (Christopher J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dilger's (Hubert) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dillard's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, post, 2d Battalion.*
Dillard's (Miles A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dillard's (William Y.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Dilworth's (Caleb J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Dodds' (Ozro J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Donnell's (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Donnelly's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Doolittle's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*

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Dornblaser's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Dorr's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Doscher's (John) **Artillery.** See *William L. Scott's Artillery, post.*
Doss' (Washington L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Douglas' (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops.*
Dow's (Tristam T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Dowd's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 24th and 27th Regiments.*
Draper's (William F.) **Infantry** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Dresser's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Driscoll's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Drury's (Lucius H.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Du Bose's (Dudley M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Duckworth's (W. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Duer's (John O.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Duff's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 19th Battalion.*
Duggan's (T. J.) **Artillery.** See *Charles E. Fenner's Artillery, post.*
Duncan's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *M. W. Havis' Artillery, post.*
Dunlap's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Dunlop's (Isaac L.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Dunn's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
Dunwoody's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
Durand's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Durell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Dustin's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Dye's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Dyer's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Earle's (R. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Earp's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Eastman's (Harry E.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eddy's (Henry G.) **Artillery.** See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
Edgerly's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Edie's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Edmundson's (H. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Edwards' (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Edwards' (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Elam's (John W.) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Eldredge's (Milo B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Elkin's (Rush L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Marcus D.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Ellis' (John) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Ely's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Ely's (Ralph) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Engineer Regiment of the West. See *Missouri Troops, Union;* also *Josiah W. Bissell's Engineers, ante.*
English's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Erdelmeyer's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Estep's (George) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*

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Estes' (W. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Eversole's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Falkner's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Farquharson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Farrar's (Bernard G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (Colored).*
Farrell's (M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Farris' (James L.) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
Faulkner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Feild's (Hume R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Fenner's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Ferguson's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Ferguson's (T. B.) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Ferrell's (C. B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Fickling's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Fiddler's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Files' (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Finlay's (Luke W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Finley's (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Fishback's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Fisher's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Fitch's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Fitch's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Flad's (Henry) **Engineers.** See *Josiah W. Bissell's Engineers, ante.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Flournoy's (P. C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d and 6th Regiments.*
Flournoy's (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Floyd's (Watt W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th and 23d Regiments.*
Flynn's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Folk's (George N.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Foote's (Thaddeus) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Forney's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*
Forrest Guards Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's Escort Cavalry. See *Forrest Guards, ante.*
Forrest's (Jeffrey E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (N. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Foster's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
Foules' (H. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Fowler's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Fowler's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Fox's (Benton D.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Fox's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Foy's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Francis' (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Frayser's (R. Dudley) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments.*
Free's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Freeman's (Samuel L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
French's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Fulkerson's (Abraham) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*

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Fulton's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th and 44th Regiments.*

Gallagher's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

Gallfy's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*

Gambee's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*

Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*

Garland's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*

Garrard's (Israel) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Garrett's (George W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*

Garrity's (James) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Gary's (Marco B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Gary's (Martin W.) **Infantry.** See *Hampton Legion, post.*

Gates' (Elijah) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 3d Regiments.*

Gault's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*

Gay's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*

George's (James Z.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment;* **also** *19th Battalion (George's).*

Gholston's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Gilbert's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*

Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 12th Regiment (Colored).*

Gillespie's (H. C.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*

Gist's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Gittings' (Erskine) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*

Glenn's (Luther J.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*

Gloster's (A. W.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Gober's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 16th and 25th Regiments.*

Godard's (Abel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*

Goldthwaite's (Richard W.) **Artillery.** See *Henry C. Semple's Artillery, post.*

Good's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*

Goode's (Charles T.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Gooding's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*

Goodloe's (Isaac B.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Battery (Colored).*

Goodwin's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*

Gordon's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*

Gordon's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Grace's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*

Gracey's (Frank P.) **Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery, ante.*

Graham's (Milton) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*

Granbury's (H. B.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Graves' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*

Gray's (Horace) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Gray's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*

Greathouse's (Lucien) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*

Green's (John U.) **Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, post.*

Greene's (Alexander A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*

Greer's (H. C.) **Cavalry.** See *R. M. Russell's Cavalry, post.*

Gregory's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*

Griffin's (Daniel F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Griffin Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*

Griffin's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*

Griffith's (John) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*

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Guenther's (Francis L.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*

Guibor's (Henry) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

Guthrie's (John F.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*

Guthrie's (Lawson) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*

Gwynne's (Andrew W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment and 22d Battalion.*

Hadlock's (Alva R.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Hagan's (James) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Hale's (Clayton) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*

Hale's (Francis E.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

Hale's (William J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*

Hall's (Bolling, jr.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion, post, 2d and 4th Battalions.*

Hall's (Hiram W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*

Hall's (John G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st and 52d Regiments.*

Halpin's (William G.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*

Ham's (T. W.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion (State).*

Hambrick's (J. M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Russell's).*

Hambright's (Henry A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*

Hamilton's (A. S.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*

Hamilton's (O. P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Hamilton's (William D.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Hamilton's (William P.) Artillery. See *David D. Waters' Artillery, post.*

Hamiter's (D. H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 8th and 19th Regiments.*

Hammerstein's (Herbert von) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment.*

Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Hamrick's (John G.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Hanna's (William) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*

Hannon's (M. W.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*

Hanson's (Ferdinand) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Hapeman's (Douglas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*

Happel's (Christian) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Hardcastle's (Aaron B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 32d and 45th Regiments.*

Harding's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Harding.*

Hardy's (Washington M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th and 60th Regiments.*

Hare's (Christopher C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*

Hargrove's (Ebenezer H.) Artillery. See *Charles L. Lumsden's Artillery, post.*

Harlow's (Edward G.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*

Harper's (James P.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored).*

Harper's (J. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*

Harper's (Robert W.) Mounted Rifles. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Harris' (J. L.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Gordon's).*

Harris' (John B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Harris' (William C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Harrison's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*

Harrison's (James B.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*

Harrison's (Richard) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*

Harrison's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Harrison's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 39th Regiment.*

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Hart's (Benjamin R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Hart's (James H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Hart's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hart's (Toby) Heavy Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion.*
Hart's (W. T.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Harvey's (Charles M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Havis' (M. W.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Hawes' (John J.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery E.*
Hawkes' (George P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (E. R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Hiram) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Isaac R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hawley's (William) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hawn's (Alfred J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Haymond's (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Haynes' (Peril C.) Cavalry. See *William S. McLemore's Cavalry, post.*
Hearsey's (William E.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
Heath's (Joshua W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hegler's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Henagan's (John W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henderson's (James M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Henderson's (M. J.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Henderson's (Paris P.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Henry's (William A.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
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Herring's (John B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Hester's (M. G.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Hester's (William W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Hibbets' (Jefferson J.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hightower's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Hill's (Benjamin J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th and 48th (Nixon's) Regiments.*
Hill's (Sylvester G.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hilliard's Legion, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Hillier's (Edward G.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
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Hodges' (Joseph C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Hodges' (Wesley C.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (Daniel W.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Holder's (William D.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
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Holman's (Daniel W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holt's (H. C.) Artillery. See *Buckner Artillery, ante.*
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Hoover's (C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Wilbourn's).*
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Hottenstein's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops (Colored), 13th Regiment.*
House's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Houston's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Hovis' (L. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
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Howe's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
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Howell's (Evan P.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
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Hudson's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*
Huggins' (A. L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hull's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Hulme's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Hulsey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Humphreys' (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Hundley's (D. R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hunter's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Hunter's (S. E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hurd's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hurlbut's (Frederick J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Hurst's (D. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Hurst's (Fielding) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hurst's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Hurt's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Hutchins' (N. L., jr.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Battalion.*
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Huwald's (Gustave A.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ijams' (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battalion.*
Immell's (Lorenzo D.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Inge's (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Ingram's (Tillman) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Innes' (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
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Inzer's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Irvin's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Irvin.*
Irwin's (William S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Ison's (F. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Iverson's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Ivor's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Jackson Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Jackson's (A., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Jackson's (Allan H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*

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Jackson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Jackson's (James) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
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Jackson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
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Jarvis' (Dwight, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
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Jefferson's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
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Jenkins' (Jeremiah W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
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John's (Howard D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 129th Regiment.*
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Johnson's (Amory K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Johnson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 29th, 30th, and 34th Regiments.*
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Johnson's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
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Jolly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
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Jones' (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Jones' (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jones' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Kaercher's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Kammerling's (Gustave) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Keeble's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th and 23d Regiments.*
Keirn's (W. L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Kellogg's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Kelly's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Solomon W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Kelsey's (R. G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Kemper's (Milton) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 4th Battalion.*
Kenan's (Daniel L.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kendrick's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (Colored).*
Kennard's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Kennedy's (Hyder A.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kennett's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Kent's (Loren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Kern's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*

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Kerr's (James B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
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Ketcham's (John H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
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Key's (J. C. G.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Kidd's (Meredith H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
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Kilgour's (William M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
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Kimberly's (Robert L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
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King's (John F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
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Kirkbride's (Andrew B.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
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Kitchell's (Edward) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Klein's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knefler's (Frederick) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
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Koenig's (Emil) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
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Kuhn's (John H.) Cavalry. See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Lamb's (Jonathan J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th and 5th Regiments.*
Lamberg's (Carl A.) Artillery. See *Union Troops (Colored), 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lampley's (H. D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Lane's (James C.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Lane's (John Q.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Langen's (Edward) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Langley's (James W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Langsdall's (George J.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lanier's (Thomas C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Lankford's (A. R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Lash's (Jacob A.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment;* also *1st Cavalry.*
Law's (Jesse S.) Artillery.* See *Jesse S. Law.*
Lawson's (Joseph J.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Ledig's (August) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Lee's (Philip) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Le Gendre's (Charles W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Lennard's (George W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Lenoir's (T. M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lesh's (Orlando A.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Lesslie's (Joseph P.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lewis' (James H.) Cavalry. See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Lewis' (Robert N.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
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Lieb's (Herman) Heavy Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored).*

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Lilly's (Eli) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Lilly's (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Lindsay's (R. H.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Little's (Francis H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Livingston's (Daniel) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers.*
Lloyd's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery E.*
Lockman's (John T.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
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Long's (Alfred) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Vedette).*
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Love's (S. Palace) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
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Lyon's (George P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
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Mabry's (H. P.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McAdoo's (Hugh M.) Sharpshooters. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion.*
McAfee's (A. L.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Battalion;* also *George M. Jessee's Rifles, ante.*
McCafferty's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
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McCalla's (R. C.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
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McCaskill's (John) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
McClung's (Hugh L. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McClure's (John D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McConnell's (Sylvester P.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
McCook's (Anson G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCown's (James) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
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McElroy's (Kennon) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
McEnery's (John) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
McEwen's (John L., jr.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th and 44th Regiments.*
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McGlashan's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regimen*
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McIlvain's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regimen*
McIntire's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
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McLendon's (J. M.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confeder*
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McNally's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate*
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McNeill's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederat*
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McSwean's (Colin) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate,*
McSweeney's (Paul) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McWhorter's (Meshack L.) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, an*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
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Malone's (Ed.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th*
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Malone's (James C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confeder*
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Maney's (Frank) **Sharpshooters.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confeder*
Mangham's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th and*
Manning's (Van H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate,*
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Marshall's (L. G.) **Artillery.** See *William W. Carnes' Artillery, a*
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Meyer's (Wendolin) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Meyers' (Ernest J.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mihalotzy's (Geza) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Miles' (Jonathan R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Miles' (W. R.) **Legion.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Miller's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Miller's (Amos B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Miller's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Miller's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Miller's (Madison) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Miller's (Silas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Mills' (Roger Q.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mims' (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
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Moody's (Young M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Mooney's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
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Morelock's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Morgan County National Guard. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Morgan's (J. L.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Morgan's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops* (*Colored*), *14th Regiment.*
Morgan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Morrill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*

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Morris' (John I.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Morrison's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (J. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morrow's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Morse's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *C. R. Barteau's Cavalry, ante.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Moss' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Moyers' (Gilbert) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mudge's (Melvin) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Mueller's (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (Edward D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mullen's (Bernard F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Philip H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Murray's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 5th and 13th Regiments.*
Murray's (T. B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 22d Battalion.*
Myers' (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
Nabers' (James F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Nale's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Nall's (M. S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Nance's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Napier's (Leroy) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Battalion.*
Naylor's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neely's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Neff's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Neff's (Elias) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Neff's (Francis L.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Nell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Neville's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
Newbold's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Newcomb's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Nichols' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nisbet's (J. Cooper) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Nisbet's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Battalion.*
Nitschelm's (Charles F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Nolte's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Norman's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Wilbourn's).*
Nottoway Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Noyes' (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Oates' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (A. G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Oliver's (McDonald) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
Oliver's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
O'Neill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Osband's (Embury D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment (Colored).*
Overton's (Edward, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Owens' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

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Owens' (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 46th and 55th Regiments.*

Packer's (Warren W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Palmer's (Baylor) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Palmer's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 25th Regiment.*

Palmer's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*

Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Palmetto Sharpshooters. See *South Carolina Troops.*

Pardee's (Ario, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylrania Troops, 147th Regiment.*

Pardue's (Lucien B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Battalion.*

Park's (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*

Parkell's (Alonzo B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*

Parkhurst's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Parrott's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*

Patrick's (Matthewson T.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Patterson's (James W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*

Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Patterson's (Michael L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Pearcy's (Jacob W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Pearson's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Pearson's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*

Pease's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 8th Regiment (Colored).*

Peeples' (Tyler M.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery D.*

Peirce's (Ebenezer W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Peloubet's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Perry's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, ante.*

Perry's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*

Person's (Richard J.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d and 5th Regiments.*

Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Pharr's (H. N.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*

Phelan's (John) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*

Phillips' (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Phillips' (John) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 7th and 9th Regiments (Colored).*

Phillips' (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*

Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*

Pickand's (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*

Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Pitman's (R. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th and 154th Regiments.*

Pitner's (T. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*

Plattsmier's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*

Pleasants' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*

Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Porter's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*

Porter's (Mitchell T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*

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Poteet's (George A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Pound's (M.) Sharpshooters. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederat Infantry.*
Powell's (Eugene) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (R. M.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Powell's (Walter H.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, B*
Prather's (Allen W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Prather's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th*
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Pressley's (James F.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 10th an*
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Prince's (Edward) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Pritchard's (Edward E.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Proudfit's (James K.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regimen*
Pue's (Arthur, jr.) Artillery. See *B. F. White's Artillery, post.*
Quin's (J. R.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regi*
Raffen's (Alexander W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regimer*
Rainey's (A. T.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ramsey's (W. A.) Engineers. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d*
Randals' (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate,* 1
Raum's (W. C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Rawsom's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——
Ray's (Daniel M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regime*
Reed's (George W.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Ba*
Reed's (Joseph R.) Artillery. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reeve's (Felix A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regin*
Reeves' (G. R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Reid's (H. J.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 22d Re*
Reid's (T. J.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regime*
Reneau Artillery. See *Baylor Palmer's Artillery, ante.*
Repp's (George M.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Reynolds' (Arthur E.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederat*
Reynolds' (Thomas) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment*
Reynolds' (W. G.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2* *ments.*
Rheinlander's (John) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rhodes' (Hinman) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Rice's (Horace) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Re*
Rice's (William G.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battal*
Richards' (W. C.) Sharpshooters. See *Mississippi Troops, Confe talion.*
Richardson's (Robert V.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confeder*
Rickards' (William, jr.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Re*
Rider's (Godfrey, jr.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regin*
Riedt's (August) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Riley's (A. C.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and*
Rinaker's (John I.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Rivers' (John W.) Artillery. See *John T. Humphreys' Artillery, an*
Roberts' (Aurelius) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Calvit) Artillery. See *Seven Stars Artillery, post.*
Robie's (Oliver P.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*

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Robinson's (George) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Robinson's (George J.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*
Robinson's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Robinson's (Solomon S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Robison's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*
Roby's (Jacob W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Rodgers' (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Rodney's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Roe's (Nelson C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Roemer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Rogers' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Romer's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Ross' (L. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Ross' (W. E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Rousseau's (Laurence H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Rowan's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Rowett's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Rucker's (E. W.) **Cavalry Legion.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rudler's (Anthony F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Ruehle's (John V.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Ruff's (S. Z.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Ruffin's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Gordon's).*
Ruffin's (Shep.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Rumsey's (Israel P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Russell's (Alfred A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Russell's (Francis L. D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Russell's (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rutishauser's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Sabin's (Richard C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Sahm's (Nicholas) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Salomon's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sampson's (Ezekiel S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Samuels' (D. Todd) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Sanders' (Addison H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Sanders' (Calvin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Buckner Guards, ante.*
Sanders' (E. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Sanders' (V. P.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Sanford's (John W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, ante, 1st and 3d Battalions.*
Saxon's (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Schambeck's (Friedrich) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Schill's (Adolph) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Scogin's (John) **Artillery.** See *Griffin Light Artillery, ante.*
Scott County National Guard. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Scott's (Donald D.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Scott's (E. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Scott's (Jefferson K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Scott's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Scott's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

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Scully's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Searcy's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment and 23d Battalion.*
Sears' (C. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Seay's (Abraham J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Segebarth's (Pennsylvania) **Artillery.** See *Daniel P. Walling's Artillery, post.*
Sehlen's (John C. H. von) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Seibert's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Seley's (Abel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Selfridge's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Sellon's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops (Colored), 12th Regiment.*
Semple's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Serviere's (Alphons) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Seven Stars Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Sevier County National Guard. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Seward's (Dudley) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Sexton's (Albert G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Seymour's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Shaaff's (Arthur) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Battalion;* also *25th Infantry.*
Shafter's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops (Colored), 17th Regiment.*
Shaklee's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Shane's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Shannon's (H.) **Artillery.** See *Warren Light Artillery, post.*
Shaw's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th and 19th Regiments.*
Sheaffer's (Thomas G.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Shedd's (Warren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Sheets' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Sheetz's (Josiah A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Sheffield's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Shelley's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Shelley's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Sherwood's (Isaac R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Shields' (Joseph C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
Shields' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Shy's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Siber's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Sidwell's (Reuben L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Silver's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Simms' (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Simonson's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Simonton's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Simpson's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Simpson's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Simpson's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sims' (Joseph A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*
Skeels' (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Slaughter's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Slemons' (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Slemp's (Campbell) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Slevin's (Patrick S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Slidell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Slocomb's (C. H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*

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Smith's (Absalom S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 6th Regiment (Colored).*
Smith's (Baxter) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Smith's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Smith's (Correll) **Battalion.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 2d Battalion.*
Smith's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (Mounted).*
Smith's (James T.) **Artillery.*** See *Jacob Culbertson's Artillery, ante.*
Smith's (Jason B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Smith's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Smith's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Smith's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Smith's (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Smith's (Melancthon) **Artillery.** See *William B. Turner's Artillery, post.*
Smith's (Pleasant) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Smith's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Smith's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *H. M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Smith's (William T.) **Siege Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C (Colored).*
Smyth's (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Smyth's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Snodgrass' (John) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Snyder's (Joshua M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Snyder's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Soward's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Sparrestrom's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Spaulding's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 37th Regiment.*
Spaulding's (Zeph. S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Spear's (Edward, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spicer's (Newell W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Spooner's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Sprague's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Stackhouse's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Stafford's (F. E. P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Stafford's (Joab A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stanford's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Stanley's (Timothy R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Stansel's (Martin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Stanton's (Sidney S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Starke's (Peter B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Starling's (Edmund A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Stedman's (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Steede's (A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Steele's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Steger's (T. M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*
Steinhausen's (Albert von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Stephens Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Stephens' (M. D. L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Sterl's (Oscar W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Stevens' (Clement H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

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Stewart's (F. M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
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Stinchcomb's (James W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Re*
Stineback's (William C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 82d R*
Stockdale's (Thomas R.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Co (Wilbourn's).*
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* Formerly Smith's Battery. †Also known as 2d Mississippi Cavalry. ‡Also called 12th Battalion.

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